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1990 Census of
Population and Housing
Population and Housing
Characteristics for
Census Tracts and Block
Numbering Areas
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INTRODUCTION

Data from the 1990 census are presented in several different report series. These series are published under the following three subject titles:

1. 1990 Census of Population (1990 CP)
2. 1990 Census of Housing (1990 CH)
3. 1990 Census of Population and Housing (1990 CPH)

The types of data and the geographic areas shown in reports differ from one series to another. In most series, there is one report for each State, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States (Virgin Islands), plus a United States summary report. Some series include reports for American Indian and Alaska Native areas, metropolitan areas, and urbanized areas. See appendix F for detailed information about the various report series; additional 1990 census data products such as computer tapes, microfiche, and laser disks; other related materials; and sources of assistance.

The data from the 1990 census were derived from a limited number of basic questions asked of the entire population and about every housing unit (referred to as the 100-percent questions), and from additional questions asked of a sample of the population and housing units (referred to as the sample questions). Two primary versions of questionnaires were used: a short form containing only the 100-percent questions and a long form containing both the 100-percent questions and the additional sample questions. Appendix E presents facsimiles of the questionnaire pages and the respondent instructions used to collect the data included in this report. Appendix F lists the subjects that are covered by the 100-percent and sample components of the 1990 census.

Legal provision for this census, which was conducted as of April 1, 1990, was made in the Act of Congress of August 31, 1954 (amended August 1957, December 1975, and October 1976), which is codified in Title 13, United States Code.

HOW TO FIND RACE/HISPANIC ORIGIN DETAIL AND SUBJECT-MATTER DATA

This report includes a table finding guide to assist the user in locating those statistical tables that contain the data that are needed. The table finding guide lists alphabetically, the subjects shown in this report by race groups, Hispanic origin, and White, not of Hispanic origin. To determine which tables in this report show data for a particular topic, find the subject in the left-hand column of the table finding guide and then look across the columns using the headings at the top for specific race groups or persons of Hispanic origin. Below is an example of a table finding guide.

TABLE FINDING GUIDE

Subjects by Race Groups, Hispanic Origin, and White, Not of Hispanic Origin and Table Number

[Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side, and race groups, Hispanic origin, and White, not of Hispanic origin are shown at the top. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix B.]

Subject	Total	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin (of any race)	White, not of Hispanic origin
POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS							
Age	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ancestry	16	—	—	—	—	—	—
Class of worker	16	—	—	—	—	—	—
Count adjustment	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Disability	16	20	22	24	26	28	30
Educational attainment	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Family type by presence of own children	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Fertility	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Hispanic origin	6, 16	—	—	—	—	—	—
Household type and relationship	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Income in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Industry	18	—	—	—	—	—	—
Journey to work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Labor force status	16	20	22	24	26	28	30
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Marital status	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Means of transportation to work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Occupation	18	21	23	25	27	29	31
Place of birth	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Place of work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Poverty status in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Race	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Residence in 1985	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
School enrollment and type of school	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Sex	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Urban, rural, and farm residence (persons)	17	—	—	—	—	—	—
Work status in 1989	16	20	22	24	26	28	30
Workers in family in 1989	18	—	—	—	—	—	—
HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS							
Bedrooms	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Condominium	32	—	—	—	—	—	—
Contract rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Gross rent	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
House heating fuel	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Household income in 1989	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Kitchen facilities	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Meals included in rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
Persons in unit	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Persons per room	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Plumbing facilities	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Rooms	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Sewage disposal	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Source of water	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Telephone in unit	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Tenure	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Units in structure	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Urban, rural, and farm residence (housing units)	32	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vacancy characteristics	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Value	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Vehicles available	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year householder moved into unit	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year structure built	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
LAND AREA	1	—	—	—	—	—	—

— Not applicable for this report.

HOW TO USE THE STATISTICAL TABLES

Parts of a Statistical Table

The census data included in printed reports are arranged in tables. Each table includes four major parts: (1) *heading*, (2) *boxhead*, (3) *stub*, and (4) *data field*. A typical census report table is illustrated below.

The *heading* consists of the table number, title, and headnote. The table number indicates the position of the table within the report, while the title is a brief statement indicating the classification, nature, and time reference of the data presented in the table. The headnote is enclosed in brackets and is located under the title. It contains statements that qualify, explain, or provide information pertaining to the entire table. In some tables showing racial and Hispanic origin groups, the headnote includes information that data are presented only when certain population-size criteria (thresholds) are met. (For more information on thresholds, see the "User Notes" section.)

The *boxhead* is under the heading. This portion of the table, which contains the individual column heads or captions, describes the data in each vertical column. In the boxhead of many tables, a *spanner* appears across and above two or more column heads or across two or more lower spanners. The purpose of a spanner is to classify or qualify items below it or separate the table into identifiable blocks in terms of major aspects of the data.

The *stub* is located at the left edge of the table. It includes a listing of line or row captions or descriptions. At the top of the stub is the *stubhead*. The *stubhead* is considered to be an extension of the table title and usually shows generic geographic area designations and restrictions.

In the *stub*, several features are used to help the user better understand the contents of the table. Usually, a block of data lines is preceded by a *sidehead*. The *sidehead*, similar to a *spanner*, describes and classifies the *stub* entries following it. The use of indentation in a *stub* indicates the relationship of one data line to another. Indented data lines represent subcategories that in most instances, sum to a total. Occasionally in tables, it is desirable to show one or more single-line subcategories that do not sum to the total. The unit of measure, such as dollars, is shown when it is not clear from the general wording of the data line.

The *data field* is that part of the table that contains the data. It extends from the bottom of the boxhead to the bottom of the table and from the right of the stub to the right-hand edge of the page.

Both geographic and subject-matter terms appear in tables. It is important to read the definitions of the terms used in the tables because census terms often are defined in special ways that reflect the manner in which the questions were asked and the data were tabulated. Definitions of geographic terms are provided in appendix A. Subject-matter terms are defined in appendix B.

Symbols and Geographic Abbreviations

The following symbols are used in the tables and explanations of subjects covered in this report:

- A dash "-" represents zero, a figure that rounds to less than 0.1, or a percent that rounds to less than 0.1.
- Three dots "..." mean not applicable.
- (NA) means not available.
- The prefix "r" indicates that the count has been revised since publication of 1980 reports or that the area was erroneously omitted or not shown in the correct geographic relationship in the 1980 census reports. This symbol appears only in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* reports.
- A dagger "†" next to the name of a geographic area indicates that there has been a geographic change(s) (for example, an annexation or detachment, a new incorporation, or a name change) since the information published for the 1980 census for that area. This symbol appears only in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* reports. The geographic change information for the entities in a State is shown in the "User Notes" section of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing*

PARTS OF A STATISTICAL TABLE											
Table number and title			Headnote			Column head					
Heading			Table 67. Labor Force Characteristics: 1990			Spanner					
Stubhead			The State			Boxhead					
Stub			Labor force characteristics			Data field					
Sidehead			Total			Total					
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Unit Counts report, for that State. The information for all States appears in the "User Notes" section of the technical documentation for Summary Tape Files 1 and 3.

- A plus sign "+" or a minus sign "-" following a figure denotes that the median falls in the initial or terminal category of an open-ended distribution. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures" in appendix B.)
- A minus sign "-" preceding a figure denotes decrease.

The following geographic abbreviations are used in the tables and explanations of subjects covered in this report:

- A "(pt.," next to the name of a geographic area in a hierarchical presentation indicates that the geographic entity is only partially located in the superior geographic entity. For example, a "(pt.," next to a place name in a county subdivision-place hierarchy indicates that the place is located in more than one county subdivision. (Places also may be "split" by county, congressional district, urban/rural, metropolitan area, voting district, and other geographic boundaries, depending on the presentation.) Other geographic entities also can be "split" by a higher-level entity. The exception is a tabulation block, which is unique within all geographic entities in census products.
- BG is block group.
- BNA is block numbering area.
- CDP is census designated place.
- CMSA is consolidated metropolitan statistical area.
- MA is metropolitan area.
- MSA is metropolitan statistical area.
- PMSA is primary metropolitan statistical area.
- TDSA is tribal designated statistical area.
- TJSA is tribal jurisdiction statistical area.
- unorg. is unorganized territory.
- VTD is voting district.

Census tables often include derived measures such as medians, means, percents, and ratios. More detailed information about derived measures is provided in appendix B.

CENSUS TRACT COMPARABILITY TABLES

A listing of all the census tract reports in this series and information on changes in the boundaries of census tracts between 1980 and 1990 for the area covered in this report appear on page IV-1, directly before the statistical tables.

The census tract comparability table shows the 1980 components of 1990 census tracts and 1990 components of 1980 census tracts, as relevant, for: (1) 1980 census tracts that were split into two or more 1990 census tracts; (2) 1980 census tracts that were combined into new 1990 census tracts; (3) 1980 census tracts in areas with new

numbering systems for 1990; and (4) those census tracts with boundary changes between 1980 and 1990 that affected 2.5 percent or more of the population of the census tract.

A census tract will not appear in the comparability tables if: (1) no change occurred between 1980 and 1990; (2) boundary revisions affected fewer than 2.5 percent of the persons and that was the only change that occurred to that census tract; (3) the area has block numbering areas for 1990; or (4) an area where census tracts were defined for the first time in 1990.

USER NOTES

User notes include corrections, errata, and related explanatory information. They present information about unique characteristics of the report and changes or corrections made too late to be reflected in the text or tables themselves.

CONTENTS OF THE APPENDIXES

Appendix A—Provides definitions of the types of geographic areas and related information used in census reports.

Appendix B—Contains definitions for the subject-matter items used in census reports, including explanations of derived measures, limitations of the data, and comparability with previous censuses. The subjects are listed alphabetically. In reports that contain both population and housing characteristics, the population characteristics are described first, followed by the explanations of the housing subjects.

Appendix C—Provides information on confidentiality of the data, allocations and substitutions, and sources of errors in the data.

Appendix D—Explains the residence rules used in counting the population and housing units, presents a brief overview of data collection operations, and describes processing procedures used to convert data from unedited questionnaires to final 1990 publications and tapes. This appendix also clarifies the procedures used to collect data for persons abroad at the time of the census, where persons on military bases or away at school were counted, how data were collected for persons in institutions, and which citizens of foreign countries were included in the U.S. data.

Appendix E—Presents a facsimile of the 1990 census questionnaire pages and the respondent instructions used to collect the data in this report.

Appendix F—Summarizes the 1990 census data products program by describing the information available in printed reports and in other sources, such as microfiche or computer tape; and provides information on where to obtain assistance.

Appendix G—Contains maps depicting the geographic areas shown in this report.

TABLE FINDING GUIDE

Subjects by Race Groups, Hispanic Origin, and White, Not of Hispanic Origin and Table Number

[Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side, and race groups, Hispanic origin, and White, not of Hispanic origin are shown at the top. Tables 1 through 15 show 100-percent characteristics. Tables 16 through 45 show sample characteristics. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix B]

Subject	Total	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin (of any race)	White, not of Hispanic origin
POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS							
Age	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ancestry	16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Class of worker	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
Disability	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Educational attainment	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Family type by presence of own children	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Fertility	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Hispanic origin	8, 16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Household type and relationship	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Income in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Industry	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
Journey to work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Labor force status	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Marital status	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Means of transportation to work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Occupation	18	21	23	25	27	29	31
Place of birth	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Place of work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Poverty status in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Race	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Residence in 1985	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
School enrollment and type of school	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Sex	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Urban, rural, and farm residence (persons)	17	...	...	...	...	...	...
Work status in 1989	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Workers in family in 1989	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS							
Bedrooms	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Condominium	32	...	...	...	...	...	...
Contract rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Gross rent	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
House heating fuel	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Household income in 1989	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Kitchen facilities	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Meals included in rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
Persons in unit	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Persons per room	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Plumbing facilities	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Rooms	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Sewage disposal	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Source of water	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Telephone in unit	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Tenure	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Units in structure	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Vacancy characteristics	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Value	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Vehicles available	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year householder moved into unit	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year structure built	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
LAND AREA	1	...	...	...	...	...	...

... Not applicable for this report.

USER NOTES

Additional information concerning this 1990 census product may be available at a later date. If you wish to receive these *User Notes*, contact:

Data User Services Division
Customer Services
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233
301-763-4100

Questions concerning the content of this report may be directed to:

Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233

Population Division
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233

ADDITIONAL DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS OF DATA

GENERAL

User Note 1

Age Reporting—Review of detailed 1990 information indicated that respondents tended to provide their age as of the date of completion of the questionnaire, not their age on April 1, 1990. In addition, there may have been a tendency for respondents to round up their age if they were close to having a birthday. It is likely that approximately 10 percent of persons in most age groups are actually 1 year younger. For most single years of age, the misstatements are largely offsetting. The problem is most pronounced at age 0 because persons lost to age 1 may not have been fully offset by the inclusion of babies born after April 1, 1990, and because there may have been more rounding up to age 1 to avoid reporting age as 0 years. (Age in completed months was not collected for infants under age 1.)

The reporting of age 1 year older than age on April 1, 1990, is likely to have been greater in areas where the census data were collected later in 1990. The magnitude of this problem was much less in the three previous

censuses where age was typically derived from respondent data on year of birth and quarter of birth. (For more information on the design of the age question, see the discussion on comparability under "Age" in appendix B.)

User Note 2

The user should note that there are limitations to many of these data. Please refer to the text provided with this report for further explanations on the limitations of the data.

User Note 3

This report series (CPH-3) includes 100-percent and sample data for population and housing characteristics. Tables 1 through 8 present data on general population characteristics based on tabulations of 100-percent data and tables 9 through 15 show 100-percent housing data. Tables 16 through 31 show sample data on social and economic characteristics and tables 32 through 45 show sample housing data.

User Note 4

Persons or householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. References indicating this information were inadvertently omitted from some tables in this report series.

User Note 5

Electrostatic-plotter copies of Census Tract/Block Numbering Area (BNA) Outline Maps are no longer sold by the Census Bureau's Customer Services. Printed copies of maps are obtainable through the Superintendent of Documents. The availability of selected products and information on certain services described in appendix F of this report series has changed. For current information about various report series; additional 1990 census data products such as computer tapes, microfiche, and laser disks; reference materials; and sources of assistance, see appendix F in the 1990 CP-2 or CH-2 report series.

User Note 6

The data shown in selected products for persons enumerated in "visible in street locations" are incorrect and should not be used. Only the 100-percent data shown in

data products, such as Summary Tape Files (STF's) 1 and 2 and in the 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics* State reports should be used for persons enumerated at "visible in street locations."

During "Shelter and Street Night Enumeration," all visible persons on the streets were asked only the basic 100-percent population questions (age, sex, marital status, race, and Hispanic origin).

During census processing of sample data, information from the long-form questionnaire was inadvertently assigned to a very small percentage of the visible in street population.

User Note 7

The estimated population totals for persons in group quarters, specifically by group quarters type, that are based on census sample tabulations may differ from comparable figures shown in 100-percent tabulations. Such differences result, in part, from sampling variability which occurs because information was obtained from a sample of the population rather than from all persons. Differences also occur because of nonsampling errors which affect the 100-percent and sample data. Examples of nonsampling errors include respondent and enumerator errors, processing errors, and nonresponse.

The 100-percent data are the official counts and should be used as the source for data on group quarters type when the primary focus is on counts of the population in group quarters, especially for small areas such as census tracts/BNAs or blocks. When the group quarters population is shown by characteristics covered only on a sample basis (for example, education, labor force status, income, etc.), the sample figures should be used within the context of the sampling variability associated with them.

For more information on the limitations of 100-percent and sample data for persons in group quarters and the classification of group quarters type, see appendix B. Reasons for the differences between 100-percent and sample totals will be an important focus of post-census research and evaluation.

User Note 8

Estimated population and housing unit totals based on tabulations from only the sample questionnaires (sample tabulations) may differ from the official counts as tabulated from every census questionnaire (100-percent tabulations). Such differences result, in part, because the sample tabulations are based on information from a sample of households rather than from all households (sampling error). Differences also can occur because the interview situation (length of questionnaire, effect of the interviewer, etc.) and the processing rules differ between the 100-percent and sample tabulations. These types of differences are referred to as nonsampling errors. (For more information on nonsampling error, see appendix C.)

The 100-percent data are the official counts and should be used as the source of information on population and housing items collected on the 100-percent questionnaire, such as age, race, Hispanic origin, number of rooms, and tenure. This is especially appropriate when the primary focus is on counts of the population or housing units for small areas such as census tracts/BNAs, block groups, and for American Indian and Alaska Native areas. For estimates of counts of persons and housing units by characteristics asked only on a sample basis (such as education, labor force status, income, and source of water), the sample estimates should be used within the context of the error associated with them.

Many users are interested in tabulations of items collected on the sample cross-classified by items collected on a 100-percent basis such as age, race, sex, Hispanic origin, and housing units by tenure. Given the way the weights were applied during sample tabulations, generally, there is exact agreement between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for total population and total housing units for most geographic areas. At the State level and higher geographic levels, sample estimates and 100-percent counts for population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin and for housing units by tenure, number of rooms and so on would be reasonably similar and, in some cases, the same.

At smaller geographic levels, including census tract/BNAs, there is still general agreement between 100-percent counts and sample estimates of total population or housing units. At smaller geographic levels, however, there will be expected differences between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin and for housing units by tenure, number of rooms and so on. In these cases, users may want to consider using derived measures (such as means and medians) or percent distributions. Whether using absolute numbers or derived measures for small population groups and for a small number of housing units in small geographic areas, users should be cautioned that the sampling error associated with these data may be large.

Even though the differences between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for these categories are generally small, the differences for the American Indian, as well as the Hispanic origin populations, are relatively larger than for other groups. The following provides some explanation for these differences.

State-level sample estimates of the number of American Indians are generally higher than the corresponding 100-percent counts. It appears the differences are primarily the result of proportionately higher reporting of "Cherokee" tribe on sample questionnaires. This phenomenon occurs primarily in off-reservation areas. The reasons for the greater reporting of Cherokee on sample forms are not fully known at this time. The Census Bureau will do research to provide more information on this phenomenon.

For the Hispanic origin population, sample estimates at the State level are generally lower than the corresponding 100-percent counts. The majority of difference is caused

by the 100-percent and sample processing of the Hispanic question on the sample questionnaire when the respondent did not mark any response category. When processing the sample, we used written entries in race or Hispanic origin as well as responses to questions only asked on the sample, such as ancestry and place of birth. These procedures led to a lower proportion of persons being assigned as Hispanic in sample processing than were assigned during 100-percent processing. The Census Bureau will evaluate the effectiveness of the 100-percent and sample procedures.

As in previous censuses, the Census Bureau will evaluate the quality of the data and make this information available to data users. In the meanwhile, both 100-percent and sample data serve very important purposes and, therefore, should be used within the limitations of the sampling and nonsampling errors.

User Note 9

Thresholds and Complementary Thresholds—To show characteristics for a large number of racial and Hispanic groups and to avoid using a large number of pages to show characteristics for small population groups, population thresholds are used in some tables in selected reports. Also, complementary population thresholds are used in some tables to avoid showing largely repetitive data for the

White population and for the White, not of Hispanic origin population. Specifically, complementary thresholds are used to limit the presentation of characteristics for the White population when the population of races other than White is small and for the White, not of Hispanic origin population when the Hispanic origin population is small.

For example, assume that the threshold and complementary threshold are 400 in a table showing data by race and Hispanic origin for counties. The threshold of 400 applies to each group, and in addition, the complementary threshold of 400 applies to White and to White, not of Hispanic origin. The following figure shows how the threshold and complementary threshold for race and Hispanic origin apply for a hypothetical county. (For simplicity, it is assumed that the "Other race" population of the county is zero because characteristics are not shown for the "Other race" population below the State level.

User Note 10

Thresholds in CPH-3—For this report series, the threshold and complementary threshold of 400 persons used to present characteristics for racial and Hispanic origin groups are applied separately for 100-percent and sample data. Therefore, the geographic coverage may differ between tables showing 100-percent data and tables showing sample data.

Figure. Example of Threshold and Complementary Threshold

Race and Hispanic origin	Population	Characteristics shown	Reason
All persons	14,700	Yes	Threshold does not apply to total population.
White	13,800	Yes	Threshold and complementary threshold apply. There are 400 or more White persons, <i>and</i> there are 400 or more persons of races other than White.
Black	500	Yes	Threshold applies. There are 400 or more Black persons.
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	100	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 400 American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut persons.
Asian or Pacific Islander	300	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 400 Asian or Pacific Islander persons.
Hispanic origin (or any race)	300	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 400 Hispanic persons.
White, not of Hispanic origin	13,500	No	Threshold and complementary threshold apply. There are 400 or more White, not of Hispanic origin persons, <i>but</i> there are fewer than 400 Hispanic origin persons.

LIST OF CENSUS TRACT REPORTS

Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area
1	United States	56	Not Assigned		Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY CMSA:
2	Alabama	57	Not Assigned	100A	Buffalo, NY PMSA
3	Alaska	58	Abilene, TX MSA	100B	Niagara Falls, NY PMSA
4	Arizona	59	Aguadilla, PR MSA		
5	Arkansas	60	Albany, GA MSA	101	Burlington, NC MSA
6	California			102	Burlington, VT MSA
7	Colorado	61	Albany-Schenectady-Troy, NY MSA	103	Canton, OH MSA
8	Connecticut	62	Albuquerque, NM MSA	104	Casper, WY MSA
9	Delaware	63	Alexandria, LA MSA	105	Cedar Rapids, IA MSA
10	Not Assigned	64	Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, PA-NJ MSA	106	Champaign-Urbana-Rantoul, IL MSA
11	Florida	65	Altoona, PA MSA	107	Charleston, SC MSA
12	Georgia			108	Charleston, WV MSA
13	Hawaii	66	Amarillo, TX MSA	109	Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill, NC-SC MSA
14	Idaho	67	Anchorage, AK MSA		
15	Illinois	68	Anderson, IN MSA	110	Charlottesville, VA MSA
16	Indiana	69	Anderson, SC MSA	111	Chattanooga, TN-GA MSA
17	Iowa	70	Anniston, AL MSA	112	Cheyenne, WY MSA
18	Kansas				Chicago-Gary-Lake County, IL-IN-WI CMSA:
19	Kentucky	71	Appleton-Oshkosh-Neenah, WI MSA		
20	Louisiana	72	Arecibo, PR MSA	113A	Aurora-Elgin, IL PMSA
21	Maine	73	Asheville, NC MSA	113B	Chicago, IL PMSA
22	Maryland	74	Athens, GA MSA	113C	Gary-Hammond, IN PMSA
23	Massachusetts	75	Atlanta, GA MSA	113D	Joliet, IL PMSA
24	Michigan			113E	Kenosha, WI PMSA
25	Minnesota	76	Atlantic City, NJ MSA	113F	Lake County, IL PMSA
26	Mississippi	77	Augusta, GA-SC MSA		
27	Missouri	78	Austin, TX MSA	114	Chico, CA MSA
28	Montana	79	Bakersfield, CA MSA		Cincinnati-Hamilton, OH-KY-IN CMSA:
29	Nebraska	80	Baltimore, MD MSA		
30	Nevada			115A	Cincinnati, OH-KY-IN PMSA
31	New Hampshire	81	Bangor, ME MSA	115B	Hamilton-Middletown, OH PMSA
32	Not Assigned	82	Baton Rouge, LA MSA		
33	New Mexico	83	Battle Creek, MI MSA		
34	New York	84	Beaumont-Port Arthur, TX MSA	116	Clarksville-Hopkinsville, TN-KY MSA
35	North Carolina	85	Bellingham, WA MSA		
36	North Dakota	86	Benton Harbor, MI MSA		Cleveland-Akron-Lorain, OH CMSA:
37	Ohio	87	Billings, MT MSA		
38	Oklahoma	88	Biloxi-Gulfport, MS MSA	117A	Akron, OH PMSA
39	Oregon	89	Binghamton, NY MSA	117B	Cleveland, OH PMSA
40	Pennsylvania	90	Birmingham, AL MSA	117C	Lorain-Elyria, OH PMSA
41	Rhode Island	91	Bismarck, ND MSA		
42	South Carolina	92	Bloomington, IN MSA	118	Colorado Springs, CO MSA
43	South Dakota	93	Bloomington-Normal, IL MSA	119	Columbia, MO MSA
44	Tennessee	94	Boise City, ID MSA	120	Columbia, SC MSA
45	Texas		Boston-Lawrence-Salem, MA-NH CMSA:	121	Columbus, GA-AL MSA
46	Utah	95A	Boston, MA PMSA	122	Columbus, OH MSA
47	Vermont	95B	Brockton, MA PMSA	123	Corpus Christi, TX MSA
48	Virginia	95C	Lawrence-Haverhill, MA-NH PMSA	124	Cumberland, MD-WV MSA
49	Washington	95D	Lowell, MA-NH PMSA		Dallas-Fort Worth, TX CMSA:
50	West Virginia	95E	Nashua, NH PMSA	125A	Dallas, TX PMSA
51	Wisconsin	95F	Salem-Gloucester, MA PMSA	125B	Fort Worth-Arlington, TX PMSA
52	Wyoming				
53	Puerto Rico	96	Bradenton, FL MSA	126	Danville, VA MSA
54	Not Assigned	97	Bremerton, WA MSA	127	Davenport-Rock Island-Moline, IA-IL MSA
55	Virgin Islands	98	Brownsville-Harlingen, TX MSA	128	Dayton-Springfield, OH MSA
		99	Bryan-College Station, TX MSA	129	Daytona Beach, FL MSA
				130	Decatur, AL MSA
				131	Decatur, IL MSA

Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area
	Denver-Boulder, CO CMSA:	179	Indianapolis, IN MSA	230	Midland, TX MSA
132A	Boulder-Longmont, CO PMSA	180	Iowa City, IA MSA		Milwaukee-Racine, WI CMSA:
132B	Denver, CO PMSA	181	Jackson, MI MSA	231A	Milwaukee, WI PMSA
133	Des Moines, IA MSA	182	Jackson, MS MSA	231B	Racine, WI PMSA
	Detroit-Ann Arbor, MI CMSA:	183	Jackson, TN MSA	232	Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN-WI MSA
134A	Ann Arbor, MI PMSA	184	Jacksonville, FL MSA	233	Mobile, AL MSA
134B	Detroit, MI PMSA	185	Jacksonville, NC MSA	234	Modesto, CA MSA
135	Dothan, AL MSA	186	Jamestown-Dunkirk, NY MSA	235	Monroe, LA MSA
136	Dubuque, IA MSA	187	Janesville-Beloit, WI MSA	236	Montgomery, AL MSA
137	Duluth, MN-WI MSA	188	Johnson City-Kingsport-Bristol, TN-VA MSA	237	Muncie, IN MSA
138	Eau Claire, WI MSA	189	Johnstown, PA MSA	238	Muskegon, MI MSA
139	El Paso, TX MSA	190	Joplin, MO MSA	239	Naples, FL MSA
140	Elkhart-Goshen, IN MSA	191	Kalamazoo, MI MSA	240	Nashville, TN MSA
141	Elmira, NY MSA	192	Kankakee, IL MSA	241	New Bedford, MA MSA
142	Enid, OK MSA	193	Kansas City, MO-KS MSA	242	New Haven-Meriden, CT MSA
143	Erie, PA MSA	194	Killeen-Temple, TX MSA	243	New London-Norwich, CT-RI MSA
144	Eugene-Springfield, OR MSA	195	Knoxville, TN MSA	244	New Orleans, LA MSA
145	Evansville, IN-KY MSA	196	Kokomo, IN MSA		New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-CT CMSA:
146	Fargo-Moorhead, ND-MN MSA	197	La Crosse, WI MSA	245A	Bergen-Passaic, NJ PMSA
147	Fayetteville, NC MSA	198	Lafayette, LA MSA	245B	Bridgeport-Milford, CT PMSA
148	Fayetteville-Springdale, AR MSA	199	Lafayette-West Lafayette, IN MSA	245C	Danbury, CT PMSA
149	Fitchburg-Leominster, MA MSA	200	Lake Charles, LA MSA	245D	Jersey City, NJ PMSA
150	Flint, MI MSA	201	Lakeland-Winter Haven, FL MSA	245E	Middlesex-Somerset-Hunterdon, NJ PMSA
151	Florence, AL MSA	202	Lancaster, PA MSA	245F	Monmouth-Ocean, NJ PMSA
152	Florence, SC MSA	203	Lansing-East Lansing, MI MSA	245G	Nassau-Suffolk, NY PMSA
153	Fort Collins-Loveland, CO MSA	204	Laredo, TX MSA	245H	New York, NY PMSA
154	Fort Myers-Cape Coral, FL MSA	205	Las Cruces, NM MSA	245I	Newark, NJ PMSA
155	Fort Pierce, FL MSA	206	Las Vegas, NV MSA	245J	Norwalk, CT PMSA
156	Fort Smith, AR-OK MSA	207	Lawrence, KS MSA	245K	Orange County, NY PMSA
157	Fort Walton Beach, FL MSA	208	Lawton, OK MSA	245L	Stamford, CT PMSA
158	Fort Wayne, IN MSA	209	Lewiston-Auburn, ME MSA	246	Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News, VA MSA
159	Fresno, CA MSA	210	Lexington-Fayette, KY MSA	247	Ocala, FL MSA
160	Gadsden, AL MSA	211	Lima, OH MSA	248	Odessa, TX MSA
161	Gainesville, FL MSA	212	Lincoln, NE MSA	249	Oklahoma City, OK MSA
162	Glens Falls, NY MSA	213	Little Rock-North Little Rock, AR MSA	250	Olympia, WA MSA
163	Grand Forks, ND MSA	214	Longview-Marshall, TX MSA	251	Omaha, NE-IA MSA
164	Grand Rapids, MI MSA		Los Angeles-Anaheim-Riverside, CA CMSA:	252	Orlando, FL MSA
165	Great Falls, MT MSA	215A	Anaheim-Santa Ana, CA PMSA	253	Owensboro, KY MSA
166	Greeley, CO MSA	215B	Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA PMSA	254	Panama City, FL MSA
167	Green Bay, WI MSA	215C	Oxnard-Ventura, CA PMSA	255	Parkersburg-Marietta, WV-OH MSA
168	Greensboro-Winston-Salem-High Point, NC MSA	215D	Riverside-San Bernardino, CA PMSA	256	Pascagoula, MS MSA
169	Greenville-Spartanburg, SC MSA	216	Louisville, KY-IN MSA	257	Pensacola, FL MSA
170	Hagerstown, MD MSA	217	Lubbock, TX MSA	258	Peoria, IL MSA
171	Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle, PA MSA	218	Lynchburg, VA MSA		Philadelphia-Wilmington-Trenton, PA-NJ-DE-MD CMSA:
	Hartford-New Britain-Middletown, CT CMSA:	219	Macon-Warner Robins, GA MSA	259A	Philadelphia, PA-NJ PMSA
172A	Bristol, CT PMSA	220	Madison, WI MSA	259B	Trenton, NJ PMSA
172B	Hartford, CT PMSA	221	Manchester, NH MSA	259C	Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton, NJ PMSA
172C	Middletown, CT PMSA	222	Mansfield, OH MSA	259D	Wilmington, DE-NJ-MD PMSA
172D	New Britain, CT PMSA	223	Mayagüez, PR MSA	260	Phoenix, AZ MSA
173	Hickory-Morganton, NC MSA	224	McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX MSA	261	Pine Bluff, AR MSA
174	Honolulu, HI MSA	225	Medford, OR MSA		Pittsburgh-Beaver Valley, PA CMSA:
175	Houma-Thibodaux, LA MSA	226	Melbourne-Titusville-Palm Bay, FL MSA	262A	Beaver County, PA PMSA
	Houston-Galveston-Brazoria, TX CMSA:	227	Memphis, TN-AR-MS MSA	262B	Pittsburgh, PA PMSA
176A	Brazoria, TX PMSA	228	Merced, CA MSA	263	Pittsfield, MA MSA
176B	Galveston-Texas City, TX PMSA		Miami-Fort Lauderdale, FL CMSA:	264	Ponce, PR MSA
176C	Houston, TX PMSA	229A	Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood-Pompano Beach, FL PMSA	265	Portland, ME MSA
177	Huntington-Ashland, WV-KY-OH MSA	229B	Miami-Hialeah, FL PMSA		
178	Huntsville, AL MSA				

Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area
	Portland-Vancouver, OR-WA CMSA:	292	San Antonio, TX MSA	315	Stockton, CA MSA
266A	Portland, OR PMSA	293	San Diego, CA MSA	316	Syracuse, NY MSA
266B	Vancouver, WA PMSA		San Francisco-Oakland-San Jose, CA CMSA:	317	Tallahassee, FL MSA
267	Portsmouth-Dover-Rochester, NH-ME MSA	294A	Oakland, CA PMSA	318	Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL MSA
268	Poughkeepsie, NY MSA	294B	San Francisco, CA PMSA	319	Terre Haute, IN MSA
	Providence-Pawtucket-Fall River, RI-MA CMSA:	294C	San Jose, CA PMSA	320	Texarkana, TX-Texarkana, AR MSA
269A	Fall River, MA-RI PMSA	294D	Santa Cruz, CA PMSA	321	Toledo, OH MSA
269B	Pawtucket-Woonsocket-Attleboro, RI-MA PMSA	294E	Santa Rosa-Petaluma, CA PMSA		
269C	Providence, RI PMSA	294F	Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa, CA PMSA	322	Topeka, KS MSA
270	Provo-Orem, UT MSA		San Juan-Caguas, PR CMSA:	323	Tucson, AZ MSA
271	Pueblo, CO MSA	295A	Caguas, PR PMSA	324	Tulsa, OK MSA
272	Raleigh-Durham, NC MSA	295B	San Juan, PR PMSA	325	Tuscaloosa, AL MSA
273	Rapid City, SD MSA	296	Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Lompoc, CA MSA	326	Tyler, TX MSA
274	Reading, PA MSA	297	Santa Fe, NM MSA	327	Utica-Rome, NY MSA
		298	Sarasota, FL MSA		
275	Redding, CA MSA	299	Savannah, GA MSA	328	Victoria, TX MSA
276	Reno, NV MSA	300	Scranton-Wilkes-Barre, PA MSA	329	Visalia-Tulare-Porterville, CA MSA
277	Richland-Kennewick-Pasco, WA MSA		Seattle-Tacoma, WA CMSA:	330	Waco, TX MSA
278	Richmond-Petersburg, VA MSA	301A	Seattle, WA PMSA	331	Washington, DC-MD-VA MSA
279	Roanoke, VA MSA	301B	Tacoma, WA PMSA	332	Waterbury, CT MSA
280	Rochester, MN MSA	302	Sharon, PA MSA	333	Waterloo-Cedar Falls, IA MSA
281	Rochester, NY MSA	303	Sheboygan, WI MSA	334	Wausau, WI MSA
282	Rockford, IL MSA	304	Sherman-Denison, TX MSA	335	West Palm Beach-Boca Raton-Delray Beach, FL MSA
283	Sacramento, CA MSA	305	Shreveport, LA MSA	336	Wheeling, WV-OH MSA
284	Saginaw-Bay City-Midland, MI MSA	306	Sioux City, IA-NE MSA	337	Wichita, KS MSA
285	St. Cloud, MN MSA	307	Sioux Falls, SD MSA	338	Wichita Falls, TX MSA
286	St. Joseph, MO MSA	308	South Bend-Mishawaka, IN MSA	339	Williamsport, PA MSA
287	St. Louis, MO-IL MSA	309	Spokane, WA MSA	340	Wilmington, NC MSA
288	Salem, OR MSA	310	Springfield, IL MSA	341	Worcester, MA MSA
289	Salinas-Seaside-Monterey, CA MSA	311	Springfield, MO MSA	342	Yakima, WA MSA
		312	Springfield, MA MSA	343	York, PA MSA
290	Salt Lake City-Ogden, UT MSA	313	State College, PA MSA	344	Youngstown-Warren, OH MSA
291	San Angelo, TX MSA	314	Steubenville-Weirton, OH-WV MSA	345	Yuba City, CA MSA
				346	Yuma, AZ MSA

Table A. Census Tract Comparability: 1990 to 1980

[Tables list selected census tracts for which boundaries or identification changed between 1980 and 1990. See text "How to Use This Census Report" for further explanation]

1990 tract	1980 tract
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SHEBOYGAN COUNTY, WI¹

¹Census tract comparability not provided; no changes in census tracts between 1980 and 1990 or changes affected less than 2.5 percent of the 1990 census population of the census tract.

Table B. **Census Tract Comparability: 1980 to 1990**

[Tables list selected census tracts for which boundaries or identification changed between 1980 and 1990. See text "How to Use This Census Report" for further explanation]

1980 tract	1990 tract
SHEBOYGAN COUNTY, WI ¹	

¹Census tract comparability not provided; no changes in census tracts between 1980 and 1990 or changes affected less than 2.5 percent of the 1990 census population of the census tract

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Sheboygan, WI MSA	Sheboygan County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Sheboygan County						
		Total	Sheboygan city	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 4	Tract 7	Tract 8	Tract 9
LAND AREA										
Square kilometers	1 330.4	1 330.4	34.3	2.1	2.8	6.0	6.6	8	2 6	9 0
Square miles	513.7	513.7	13.2	.8	1.1	2.3	2.6	3	1 0	3 5
AGE										
All persons	103 877	103 877	49 676	4 329	7 502	6 789	4 860	1 953	5 944	4 898
Under 5 years	7 393	7 393	3 661	388	611	430	265	150	529	344
5 to 9 years	8 117	8 117	3 754	431	613	478	307	139	557	344
10 to 14 years	7 841	7 841	3 342	357	496	467	236	147	452	297
15 to 19 years	7 051	7 051	3 068	283	415	466	250	119	415	265
20 to 24 years	6 523	6 523	3 377	202	562	397	240	170	491	431
25 to 34 years	17 209	17 209	8 702	712	1 523	1 103	744	377	1 160	941
35 to 44 years	15 457	15 457	6 748	693	962	1 031	608	267	808	636
45 to 54 years	10 234	10 234	4 376	423	564	696	426	156	423	398
55 to 64 years	8 918	8 918	4 195	314	557	674	477	161	378	442
65 to 74 years	8 165	8 165	4 366	321	579	646	558	131	402	474
75 to 84 years	5 232	5 232	3 038	164	467	340	482	106	255	282
85 years and over	1 737	1 737	1 049	41	153	61	267	30	74	44
3 and 4 years	3 168	3 168	1 557	178	251	188	113	69	214	156
16 years and over	78 971	78 971	38 237	3 078	5 695	5 313	4 000	1 483	4 300	3 854
18 years and over	76 022	76 022	36 982	2 953	5 518	5 111	3 892	1 439	4 157	3 745
21 years and over	72 199	72 199	35 245	2 836	5 277	4 878	3 758	1 364	3 904	3 588
60 years and over	19 681	19 681	10 640	698	1 495	1 385	1 579	349	923	1 043
62 years and over	17 839	17 839	9 779	623	1 364	1 244	1 476	313	850	957
Median	33.8	33.8	33.7	32.3	31.6	35.5	41.0	31.3	29.5	32.9
Female	52 486	52 486	25 808	2 211	3 885	3 425	2 650	967	3 037	2 521
Under 5 years	3 640	3 640	1 838	197	293	199	131	76	280	174
5 to 9 years	3 950	3 950	1 846	202	314	228	163	57	274	170
10 to 14 years	3 816	3 816	1 632	171	230	213	123	76	216	146
15 to 19 years	3 317	3 317	1 494	140	204	219	112	62	211	139
20 to 24 years	3 087	3 087	1 675	100	292	195	126	75	250	208
25 to 34 years	8 386	8 386	4 302	372	748	556	370	168	567	449
35 to 44 years	7 538	7 538	3 304	346	474	495	284	126	386	311
45 to 54 years	5 178	5 178	2 258	214	296	360	229	75	213	217
55 to 64 years	4 499	4 499	2 170	161	288	345	257	82	186	240
65 to 74 years	4 566	4 566	2 519	183	336	372	323	73	235	267
75 to 84 years	3 268	3 268	1 996	99	302	201	334	79	162	169
85 years and over	1 241	1 241	774	26	108	42	198	18	57	31
3 and 4 years	1 573	1 573	791	95	121	89	58	36	116	80
16 years and over	40 351	40 351	20 159	1 605	3 008	2 731	2 211	740	2 216	2 002
18 years and over	38 951	38 951	19 547	1 543	2 912	2 640	2 164	718	2 147	1 946
21 years and over	37 161	37 161	18 695	1 481	2 801	2 531	2 100	678	2 012	1 865
60 years and over	11 412	11 412	6 432	392	906	785	1 007	215	555	602
62 years and over	10 453	10 453	5 982	351	833	710	950	197	515	551
Median	35.1	35.1	35.3	32.9	32.8	37.2	45.6	33.1	30.0	34.3
Male	51 391	51 391	23 868	2 118	3 617	3 364	2 210	986	2 907	2 377
Median age	32.6	32.6	32.4	31.5	30.3	34.0	37.1	30.2	29.0	31.8
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons	103 877	103 877	49 676	4 329	7 502	6 789	4 860	1 953	5 944	4 898
In households	101 418	101 418	48 665	4 329	7 431	6 789	4 409	1 888	5 925	4 898
Householder	38 592	38 592	19 703	1 563	3 040	2 679	1 882	814	2 264	2 100
Family householder	28 006	28 006	13 094	1 167	1 984	1 950	1 248	450	1 470	1 344
Nonfamily householder	10 586	10 586	6 609	396	1 056	729	634	364	794	756
Living alone	9 000	9 000	5 583	338	842	628	562	305	644	639
Spouse	24 260	24 260	10 833	1 028	1 593	1 718	1 100	333	1 075	1 105
Child	33 570	33 570	15 167	1 539	2 271	2 124	1 220	583	2 048	1 401
Other relatives	1 950	1 950	1 025	61	132	96	83	44	219	97
Nonrelatives	3 046	3 046	1 937	138	395	172	124	114	319	195
Institutionalized persons	2 149	2 149	940	-	71	-	451	65	-	-
Other persons in group quarters	310	310	71	-	-	-	-	-	19	-
Persons per household	2.63	2.63	2.47	2.77	2.44	2.53	2.34	2.32	2.62	2.33
Persons per family	3.13	3.13	3.06	3.25	3.01	3.02	2.93	3.13	3.27	2.94
Persons 65 years and over	15 134	15 134	8 453	526	1 199	1 047	1 307	267	731	800
In households	13 817	13 817	7 603	526	1 128	1 047	872	267	729	800
Householder	9 507	9 507	5 357	361	807	694	619	207	515	556
Nonfamily householder	4 445	4 445	2 734	167	421	300	320	129	274	251
Living alone	4 374	4 374	2 688	164	411	297	315	125	269	246
Spouse	3 687	3 687	1 906	146	277	312	226	43	159	219
Other relatives	522	522	277	15	33	35	16	14	45	24
Nonrelatives	101	101	63	4	11	6	11	3	10	1
Institutionalized persons	1 314	1 314	847	-	71	-	435	-	-	-
Other persons in group quarters	3	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	28 006	28 006	13 094	1 167	1 984	1 950	1 248	450	1 470	1 344
With own children under 18 years	13 646	13 646	6 264	639	1 004	879	494	235	803	607
Number of own children under 18 years	26 680	26 680	12 081	1 314	1 877	1 635	926	479	1 668	1 098
Married-couple families	24 260	24 260	10 833	1 028	1 593	1 718	1 100	333	1 075	1 105
With own children under 18 years	11 535	11 535	4 937	545	760	756	433	165	570	462
Number of own children under 18 years	23 115	23 115	9 859	1 141	1 486	1 443	825	346	1 254	867
Female householder, no husband present	2 742	2 742	1 141	114	307	156	107	92	296	186
With own children under 18 years	1 663	1 663	82	82	198	95	50	56	188	119
Number of own children under 18 years	2 852	2 852	1 024	157	324	146	83	107	342	194
MARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and over	39 446	39 446	18 427	1 512	2 734	2 629	1 819	759	2 139	1 882
Never married	10 674	10 674	5 116	349	754	653	425	268	718	545
Now married, except separated	24 929	24 929	11 154	1 040	1 639	1 746	1 165	353	1 121	1 131
Separated	429	429	247	17	31	29	15	33	44	20
Widowed	1 040	1 040	581	33	84	65	109	18	48	51
Divorced	2 374	2 374	1 329	73	226	136	105	87	208	135
Females 15 years and over	41 080	41 080	20 492	1 641	3 048	2 785	2 233	758	2 267	2 031
Never married	7 733	7 733	4 087	281	599	512	350	191	546	447
Now married, except separated	24 804	24 804	11 151	1 048	1 640	1 744	1 173	344	1 118	1 120
Separated	478	478	278	28	46	23	16	15	50	27
Widowed	5 288	5 288	3 208	170	452	336	543	102	302	257
Divorced	2 777	2 777	1 768	114	311	170	151	106	251	180

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Sheboygan County—Can.				Sheboygan city, Sheboygan County					
	Tract 10	Tract 11	Tract 107	Tract 108	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 5	Tract 6
LAND AREA										
Square kilometers	4.9	3.7	38.6	58.8	1.9	2.4	4.7	4.4	1.3	.6
Square miles	1.9	1.4	14.9	22.7	.7	.9	1.8	1.7	.5	.2
AGE										
All persons	7 164	3 504	4 343	2 239	4 231	7 309	6 529	4 182	3 913	759
Under 5 years	424	225	303	128	383	604	415	218	383	28
5 to 9 years	480	194	322	148	415	607	458	244	342	31
10 to 14 years	534	229	386	160	348	483	452	197	250	30
15 to 19 years	535	195	316	171	273	405	451	208	215	40
20 to 24 years	371	195	174	116	198	553	387	213	359	57
25 to 34 years	930	617	578	273	709	1 503	1 067	633	740	115
35 to 44 years	1 100	487	781	396	671	941	991	487	437	69
45 to 54 years	829	339	607	328	411	538	669	354	274	62
55 to 64 years	761	378	441	257	303	524	634	404	235	45
65 to 74 years	660	387	263	165	316	553	615	502	299	60
75 to 84 years	375	227	142	78	163	448	332	458	296	112
85 years and over	165	31	30	19	41	150	58	264	83	110
3 and 4 years	178	101	125	53	174	248	180	92	155	11
16 years and over	5 621	2 815	3 277	1 767	3 013	5 528	5 104	3 477	2 903	661
18 years and over	5 371	2 735	3 121	1 699	2 892	5 356	4 912	3 390	2 825	648
21 years and over	5 109	2 625	2 970	1 599	2 778	5 123	4 685	3 276	2 646	618
60 years and over	1 594	836	633	391	686	1 426	1 319	1 458	791	302
62 years and over	1 446	762	545	342	613	1 307	1 192	1 371	751	295
Median	37.9	36.4	36.2	38.6	32.3	31.3	35.3	42.4	30.3	46.8
Female	3 721	1 810	2 139	1 069	2 157	3 787	3 300	2 325	2 100	442
Under 5 years	204	122	127	57	195	290	191	111	199	17
5 to 9 years	255	91	162	66	192	312	220	131	166	15
10 to 14 years	284	120	198	74	167	223	208	106	113	17
15 to 19 years	242	95	156	74	134	200	214	99	106	19
20 to 24 years	169	86	69	56	97	290	191	111	186	30
25 to 34 years	470	318	281	129	371	736	538	317	361	51
35 to 44 years	566	231	404	190	334	463	478	228	218	28
45 to 54 years	424	183	300	169	207	282	344	193	137	28
55 to 64 years	389	199	206	119	157	269	327	219	118	19
65 to 74 years	351	211	136	88	179	325	352	295	202	43
75 to 84 years	235	138	85	38	98	291	198	318	230	86
85 years and over	132	16	15	9	26	106	39	197	64	89
3 and 4 years	84	58	50	21	93	119	85	49	78	5
16 years and over	2 932	1 455	1 620	855	1 569	2 922	2 628	1 956	1 602	388
18 years and over	2 818	1 413	1 541	831	1 509	2 827	2 541	1 916	1 563	385
21 years and over	2 698	1 370	1 478	780	1 449	2 719	2 432	1 860	1 473	367
60 years and over	914	467	335	197	386	868	749	941	551	227
62 years and over	844	433	293	173	345	803	682	892	533	223
Median	39.2	37.6	36.8	39.4	32.8	32.6	37.0	47.7	32.6	62.5
Male	3 443	1 694	2 204	1 170	2 074	3 522	3 229	1 857	1 813	317
Median age	36.4	35.5	35.4	37.6	31.4	30.1	33.9	37.8	28.3	36.3
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons	7 164	3 504	4 343	2 239	4 231	7 309	6 529	4 182	3 913	759
In households	6 942	3 504	4 343	2 239	4 231	7 238	6 529	3 731	3 887	602
Householder	2 586	1 443	1 528	816	1 536	2 960	2 573	1 621	1 686	361
Family householder	2 069	1 041	1 278	667	1 142	1 916	1 867	1 048	844	98
Nonfamily householder	517	402	250	149	394	1 044	706	573	842	263
Living alone	460	337	222	124	336	832	607	508	704	246
Spouse	1 839	889	1 190	621	1 006	1 530	1 643	920	600	72
Child	2 301	1 004	1 510	718	1 494	2 223	2 051	1 005	1 187	121
Other relatives	100	64	55	33	57	132	93	79	136	22
Nonrelatives	116	104	60	51	138	393	169	106	278	26
Institutionalized persons	222	—	—	—	—	71	—	451	—	131
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26	26
Persons per household	2.68	2.43	2.84	2.74	2.75	2.45	2.54	2.30	2.31	1.67
Persons per family	3.05	2.88	3.16	3.06	3.24	3.03	3.03	2.91	3.28	3.19
Persons 65 years and over	1 200	645	435	262	520	1 151	1 005	1 224	678	282
In households	985	645	435	262	520	1 080	1 005	789	677	156
Householder	648	424	286	169	358	775	669	562	547	130
Nonfamily householder	235	170	116	55	165	414	291	298	408	107
Living alone	232	167	115	54	162	405	288	293	403	107
Spouse	298	189	130	87	144	262	297	201	91	19
Other relatives	37	24	17	3	14	33	33	15	32	7
Nonrelatives	2	8	2	3	4	10	6	11	7	—
Institutionalized persons	215	—	—	—	—	71	—	435	—	126
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	2 069	1 041	1 278	667	1 142	1 916	1 867	1 048	844	98
With own children under 18 years	926	412	616	273	622	988	847	402	483	45
Number of own children under 18 years	1 744	748	1 197	521	1 279	1 846	1 574	753	1 006	97
Married-couple families	1 839	889	1 190	621	1 006	1 530	1 643	920	600	72
With own children under 18 years	786	344	573	255	531	744	730	353	320	32
Number of own children under 18 years	1 518	641	1 125	490	1 113	1 455	1 395	671	722	77
Female householder, no husband present	174	116	59	30	111	302	150	93	184	16
With own children under 18 years	122	58	29	10	79	198	90	43	122	8
Number of own children under 18 years	197	92	49	17	150	324	136	71	207	15
MARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and over	2 748	1 379	1 680	931	1 482	2 653	2 523	1 546	1 316	277
Never married	667	344	371	236	342	740	629	359	454	118
Now married, except separated	1 877	895	1 206	631	1 017	1 574	1 671	983	629	86
Separated	22	3	8	6	17	31	29	12	32	7
Widowed	78	43	34	13	33	83	65	105	38	23
Divorced	104	94	61	45	73	225	129	87	163	43
Females 15 years and over	2 978	1 477	1 652	872	1 603	2 962	2 681	1 977	1 622	393
Never married	514	267	261	145	272	589	500	319	384	110
Now married, except separated	1 885	900	1 205	626	1 025	1 576	1 669	991	628	76
Separated	24	12	17	10	26	45	22	13	43	3
Widowed	410	180	111	60	167	441	323	517	353	165
Divorced	145	118	58	31	113	311	167	137	214	39

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Sheboygan city, Sheboygan County—Con.							Remainder of Sheboygan County		
	Tract 7 (pt.)	Tract 8 (pt.)	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 11 (pt.)	Tract 107 (pt.)	Tract 108 (pt.)	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)
LAND AREA										
Square kilometers .....	.8	2.6	7.0	3.8	2.7	1.3	.7	2	4	1.4
Square miles .....	.3	1.0	2.7	1.5	1.0	.5	.3	.1	1	.5
AGE										
All persons	1 953	5 944	4 775	6 684	3 313	30	54	98	193	260
Under 5 years	150	529	332	403	211	5	—	5	7	15
5 to 9 years	139	557	336	440	179	3	3	16	6	20
10 to 14 years	147	452	288	487	207	—	1	9	13	15
15 to 19 years	119	415	262	490	186	—	4	10	10	15
20 to 24 years	170	491	411	348	190	—	—	4	9	10
25 to 34 years	377	1 160	919	885	581	9	4	3	20	36
35 to 44 years	267	808	619	994	452	6	6	22	21	40
45 to 54 years	156	423	391	757	324	4	13	12	26	27
55 to 64 years	161	378	433	713	352	1	12	11	33	40
65 to 74 years	131	402	465	639	374	2	8	5	26	31
75 to 84 years	106	255	276	363	226	—	3	1	19	8
85 years and over	30	74	43	165	31	—	—	—	3	3
3 and 4 years	69	214	149	168	95	2	—	4	3	8
16 years and over	1 483	4 300	3 760	5 257	2 680	49	49	65	167	209
18 years and over	1 439	4 157	3 653	5 035	2 604	22	49	61	162	199
21 years and over	1 364	3 904	3 500	4 789	2 494	22	46	58	154	193
60 years and over	349	923	1 023	1 533	810	2	18	12	69	66
62 years and over	313	850	938	1 394	740	2	13	10	57	52
Median	31.3	29.5	33.0	37.9	36.7	33.0	52.0	35.3	50.1	40.2
Female	967	3 037	2 459	3 482	1 711	14	27	54	98	125
Under 5 years	76	280	168	190	117	4	—	2	3	8
5 to 9 years	57	274	166	229	82	—	2	10	2	8
10 to 14 years	76	216	139	259	108	—	—	4	7	5
15 to 19 years	62	211	137	222	89	—	1	6	4	5
20 to 24 years	75	250	201	161	83	—	—	3	4	4
25 to 34 years	168	567	438	451	297	5	2	1	12	18
35 to 44 years	126	386	305	514	217	3	4	12	11	17
45 to 54 years	75	213	212	388	172	1	6	7	14	16
55 to 64 years	82	186	235	367	186	—	5	4	19	18
65 to 74 years	73	235	262	341	206	1	5	4	11	20
75 to 84 years	79	162	166	228	138	—	2	1	11	3
85 years and over	18	57	30	132	16	—	—	—	2	3
3 and 4 years	36	116	75	78	55	2	—	2	2	4
16 years and over	740	2 216	1 957	2 762	1 385	10	24	36	86	103
18 years and over	718	2 147	1 902	2 659	1 346	10	24	34	85	99
21 years and over	678	2 012	1 822	2 546	1 303	10	24	32	82	99
60 years and over	215	555	591	885	454	1	9	6	38	36
62 years and over	197	515	541	820	422	1	8	6	30	28
Median	33.1	30.0	34.4	39.4	38.1	30.5	54.3	35.2	50.8	43.4
Male	986	2 907	2 316	3 202	1 602	16	27	44	95	135
Median age	30.2	29.0	31.8	36.3	35.5	35.5	49.8	35.3	46.5	36.8
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons	1 953	5 944	4 775	6 684	3 313	30	54	98	193	260
In households	1 888	5 925	4 775	6 462	3 313	30	54	98	193	260
Householder	814	2 264	2 053	2 418	1 378	13	26	27	80	106
Family householder	450	1 470	1 315	1 934	982	9	19	25	68	83
Nonfamily householder	364	794	738	484	396	4	7	2	12	23
Living alone	305	644	627	430	334	4	6	2	10	21
Spouse	333	1 075	1 080	1 712	834	9	19	22	63	75
Child	583	2 048	1 368	2 129	942	8	8	45	48	73
Other relatives	44	219	90	94	59	—	—	4	—	3
Nonrelatives	114	319	184	109	100	—	1	—	2	3
Institutionalized persons	65	—	—	222	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Persons per household	2.32	2.62	2.33	2.67	2.40	2.31	2.08	3.63	2.41	2.45
Persons per family	3.13	3.27	2.93	3.03	2.87	2.89	2.42	3.84	2.63	2.82
Persons 65 years and over	267	731	784	1 167	631	2	11	6	48	42
In households	267	729	784	952	631	2	11	6	48	42
Householder	207	515	544	627	415	1	7	3	32	25
Nonfamily householder	129	274	246	228	170	—	4	2	6	9
Living alone	125	269	241	225	167	—	3	2	15	15
Spouse	43	159	215	287	184	1	3	2	7	9
Other relatives	14	45	24	36	24	—	—	1	—	2
Nonrelatives	3	10	1	2	8	—	1	—	1	—
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	215	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	450	1 470	1 315	1 934	982	9	19	25	68	83
With own children under 18 years	235	803	594	853	384	5	3	17	16	32
Number of own children under 18 years	479	1 668	1 072	1 603	691	8	5	35	31	61
Married-couple families	333	1 075	1 080	1 712	834	9	19	22	63	75
With own children under 18 years	165	570	451	715	318	5	3	14	16	26
Number of own children under 18 years	346	1 254	845	1 380	588	8	5	28	31	48
Female householder, no husband present	92	296	183	168	112	—	—	3	5	6
With own children under 18 years	56	188	117	120	56	—	—	3	—	5
Number of own children under 18 years	107	342	190	194	88	—	—	7	—	10
MARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and over	759	2 139	1 833	2 550	1 312	12	25	30	81	106
Never married	268	718	530	616	337	2	3	7	14	24
Now married, except separated	353	1 121	1 104	1 749	839	9	19	23	65	75
Separated	33	44	19	19	3	—	1	—	—	—
Widowed	18	48	50	75	43	—	—	—	1	—
Divorced	87	208	130	91	90	1	2	—	1	7
Females 15 years and over	758	2 267	1 986	2 804	1 404	10	25	38	86	104
Never married	191	546	438	480	256	—	2	9	10	12
Now married, except separated	344	1 118	1 094	1 758	844	9	19	23	64	75
Separated	15	50	26	22	12	—	—	2	1	1
Widowed	102	302	252	405	178	—	3	3	11	13
Divorced	106	251	176	139	114	—	1	1	—	3

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Sheboygan County—Con.									
	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 7 (pt.)	Tract 8 (pt.)	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 11 (pt.)	Tract 101	Tract 102	Tract 103	Tract 104
LAND AREA										
Square kilometers	2.2	—	—	1.9	1.1	1.0	54.8	94.0	90.6	183.5
Square miles .....	.8	—	—	.7	.4	.4	21.1	36.3	35.0	70.8
AGE										
All persons	678	—	—	123	480	191	918	4 149	3 254	2 691
Under 5 years	47	—	—	12	21	14	58	304	190	154
5 to 9 years	63	—	—	8	40	15	73	333	290	184
10 to 14 years	39	—	—	9	47	22	77	338	304	178
15 to 19 years	42	—	—	3	45	9	62	440	238	224
20 to 24 years	27	—	—	20	23	5	53	323	146	313
25 to 34 years	111	—	—	22	45	36	130	648	476	581
35 to 44 years	121	—	—	17	106	35	136	705	642	424
45 to 54 years	72	—	—	7	72	15	155	398	377	243
55 to 64 years	73	—	—	9	48	26	62	289	282	182
65 to 74 years	56	—	—	9	21	13	76	225	194	139
75 to 84 years	24	—	—	6	12	1	30	119	93	51
85 years and over	3	—	—	1	—	—	6	27	22	18
3 and 4 years	21	—	—	7	10	6	30	136	91	64
16 years and over	523	—	—	94	364	135	699	3 090	2 408	2 137
18 years and over	502	—	—	92	336	131	667	2 951	2 308	2 052
21 years and over	482	—	—	88	320	131	634	2 650	2 196	1 887
60 years and over	121	—	—	20	61	26	144	512	456	299
62 years and over	105	—	—	19	52	22	131	457	398	259
Median	35.6	—	—	30.8	37.6	33.5	35.3	30.3	34.7	30.3
Female	325	—	—	62	239	99	449	2 088	1 602	1 028
Under 5 years	20	—	—	6	14	5	28	152	98	79
5 to 9 years	32	—	—	4	26	9	37	162	138	86
10 to 14 years	17	—	—	7	25	12	41	183	163	86
15 to 19 years	13	—	—	2	20	6	30	216	98	81
20 to 24 years	15	—	—	7	8	3	21	154	65	61
25 to 34 years	53	—	—	11	19	21	61	329	238	156
35 to 44 years	56	—	—	6	52	14	72	358	311	173
45 to 54 years	36	—	—	5	36	11	73	192	183	113
55 to 64 years	38	—	—	5	22	13	31	146	137	83
65 to 74 years	28	—	—	5	10	5	37	115	107	65
75 to 84 years	16	—	—	3	7	—	15	64	49	34
85 years and over	1	—	—	1	—	—	3	17	15	11
3 and 4 years	9	—	—	5	6	3	17	70	47	37
16 years and over	255	—	—	45	170	70	341	1 555	1 184	760
18 years and over	248	—	—	44	159	67	326	1 481	1 134	724
21 years and over	240	—	—	43	152	67	307	1 328	1 091	682
60 years and over	66	—	—	11	29	13	73	270	242	151
62 years and over	58	—	—	10	24	11	65	240	213	136
Median	36.3	—	—	31.0	37.1	31.4	35.6	30.3	35.0	33.1
Male	353	—	—	61	241	92	469	2 061	1 652	1 663
Median age	34.5	—	—	30.5	38.1	35.3	35.0	30.3	34.3	28.9
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons	678	—	—	123	480	191	918	4 149	3 254	2 691
In households	678	—	—	123	480	191	918	3 910	3 254	2 126
Householder	261	—	—	47	168	65	309	1 323	1 156	711
Family householder	200	—	—	29	135	59	267	1 101	907	589
Nonfamily householder	61	—	—	18	33	6	42	222	249	122
Living alone	54	—	—	12	30	3	37	183	202	99
Spouse	180	—	—	25	127	55	256	1 007	840	527
Child	215	—	—	33	172	62	332	1 450	1 119	789
Other relatives	4	—	—	7	6	5	13	56	55	59
Nonrelatives	18	—	—	11	7	4	8	74	84	40
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	565
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	239	—	—
Persons per household	2.60	—	—	2.62	2.86	2.94	2.97	2.96	2.81	2.99
Persons per family	3.00	—	—	3.24	3.26	3.07	3.25	3.28	3.22	3.33
Persons 65 years and over	83	—	—	16	33	14	112	371	309	208
In households	83	—	—	16	33	14	112	371	309	207
Householder	57	—	—	12	21	9	69	249	202	136
Nonfamily householder	22	—	—	5	7	—	22	102	84	51
Living alone	22	—	—	5	7	—	22	102	82	47
Spouse	25	—	—	4	11	5	36	99	91	59
Other relatives	1	—	—	—	1	—	7	21	11	8
Nonrelatives	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	5	4
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	200	—	—	29	135	59	267	1 101	907	589
With own children under 18 years	92	—	—	13	73	28	123	591	449	301
Number of own children under 18 years	173	—	—	26	141	57	250	1 165	904	603
Married-couple families	180	—	—	25	127	55	256	1 007	840	527
With own children under 18 years	80	—	—	11	71	26	119	536	408	275
Number of own children under 18 years	154	—	—	22	138	53	243	1 069	825	557
Female householder, no husband present	14	—	—	3	6	4	8	62	43	37
With own children under 18 years	7	—	—	2	2	2	4	37	28	18
Number of own children under 18 years	12	—	—	4	3	4	7	63	54	36
MARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and over	273	—	—	49	198	67	367	1 583	1 267	1 398
Never married	66	—	—	15	51	7	93	479	328	607
Now married, except separated	182	—	—	27	128	56	258	1 026	850	619
Separated	3	—	—	1	3	—	—	6	8	35
Widowed	4	—	—	1	3	—	9	20	14	22
Divorced	18	—	—	5	13	4	7	52	67	115
Females 15 years and over	256	—	—	45	174	73	343	1 591	1 203	777
Never married	31	—	—	9	34	11	55	387	194	136
Now married, except separated	182	—	—	26	127	56	258	1 021	851	533
Separated	3	—	—	1	2	—	2	5	9	9
Widowed	26	—	—	5	5	2	25	117	93	54
Divorced	14	—	—	4	6	4	3	61	54	45

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Sheboygan County—Con.								
	Tract 105	Tract 106	Tract 107 (pt.)	Tract 108 (pt.)	Tract 109	Tract 110	Tract 111	Tract 112	Tract 113
LAND AREA									
Square kilometers	92.3	93.6	37.3	58.1	94.8	92.6	187.3	93.3	115.8
Square miles	35.6	36.2	14.4	22.4	36.6	35.8	72.3	36.0	44.7
AGE									
All persons	9 680	7 735	4 313	2 185	2 715	2 494	2 615	3 410	6 019
Under 5 years	635	555	298	128	161	190	190	267	481
5 to 9 years	789	569	319	145	208	196	213	292	584
10 to 14 years	813	564	386	159	255	225	224	301	521
15 to 19 years	610	507	316	167	201	196	198	246	444
20 to 24 years	526	469	174	116	126	138	129	208	327
25 to 34 years	1 511	1 393	569	269	401	404	395	535	922
35 to 44 years	1 431	1 183	775	390	460	415	411	509	866
45 to 54 years	942	775	603	315	292	272	302	355	598
55 to 64 years	778	683	440	245	263	195	237	312	515
65 to 74 years	833	512	261	157	216	161	182	227	455
75 to 84 years	567	363	142	75	111	88	96	121	267
85 years and over	245	162	30	19	21	14	38	37	39
3 and 4 years	285	229	123	53	66	78	74	108	215
16 years and over	7 303	5 931	3 255	1 718	2 047	1 846	1 932	2 491	4 320
18 years and over	7 027	5 709	3 099	1 650	1 972	1 759	1 842	2 382	4 139
21 years and over	6 731	5 466	2 948	1 553	1 860	1 650	1 759	2 267	3 927
60 years and over	2 039	1 371	631	373	480	346	451	535	1 029
62 years and over	1 875	1 235	543	329	415	319	390	475	917
Median	34.7	33.6	36.2	38.2	35.1	32.2	34.2	32.7	32.5
Female	4 992	3 910	2 125	1 042	1 324	1 193	1 263	1 673	2 987
Under 5 years	305	284	123	57	82	81	103	116	236
5 to 9 years	398	263	162	64	94	100	98	143	268
10 to 14 years	396	264	198	74	114	108	104	130	246
15 to 19 years	275	240	156	73	91	84	86	125	212
20 to 24 years	260	236	69	56	58	62	58	105	165
25 to 34 years	767	677	276	127	203	196	194	267	458
35 to 44 years	717	580	401	186	217	200	190	239	422
45 to 54 years	481	391	299	163	146	134	153	178	289
55 to 64 years	395	347	206	114	132	90	112	158	259
65 to 74 years	481	285	135	83	123	85	85	114	249
75 to 84 years	337	227	85	36	51	43	55	76	159
85 years and over	180	116	15	9	13	10	25	22	24
3 and 4 years	129	122	48	21	37	32	36	44	111
16 years and over	3 828	3 046	1 610	831	1 015	888	934	1 250	2 185
18 years and over	3 705	2 943	1 531	807	981	853	899	1 195	2 089
21 years and over	3 568	2 824	1 468	756	931	803	858	1 139	1 996
60 years and over	1 194	802	334	188	259	178	233	289	568
62 years and over	1 112	721	292	165	221	163	198	266	512
Median	36.4	34.9	36.9	39.1	35.8	32.8	34.4	33.3	33.3
Male	4 688	3 825	2 188	1 143	1 391	1 301	1 352	1 737	3 032
Median age	33.2	32.6	35.4	37.3	34.5	31.6	34.0	32.2	31.8
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP									
All persons	9 680	7 735	4 313	2 185	2 715	2 494	2 615	3 410	6 019
In households	9 358	7 612	4 313	2 185	2 551	2 494	2 580	3 410	6 019
Householder	3 609	2 916	1 515	790	855	862	870	1 178	2 041
Family householder	2 592	2 170	1 269	648	728	684	734	931	1 693
Nonfamily householder	1 017	746	246	142	127	178	136	247	348
Living alone	894	631	218	118	106	148	118	210	321
Spouse	2 229	1 890	1 181	602	682	599	663	826	1 578
Child	3 092	2 478	1 502	710	937	900	938	1 246	2 262
Other relatives	180	129	55	33	38	55	60	83	80
Nonrelatives	248	199	60	50	39	78	49	77	58
Institutionalized persons	322	123	—	—	164	—	35	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Persons per household	2.59	2.61	2.85	2.77	2.98	2.89	2.97	2.89	2.95
Persons per family	3.12	3.07	3.16	3.08	3.28	3.27	3.26	3.31	3.32
Persons 65 years and over	1 645	1 037	433	251	348	263	316	385	761
In households	1 409	915	433	251	275	263	281	385	761
Householder	975	634	285	162	172	175	177	262	493
Nonfamily householder	480	284	116	51	55	69	48	100	197
Living alone	473	282	115	51	54	69	47	97	194
Spouse	374	248	129	84	87	68	82	100	247
Other relatives	53	31	17	3	13	20	19	19	18
Nonrelatives	7	2	2	2	3	—	3	4	3
Institutionalized persons	236	122	—	—	73	—	35	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN									
Families	2 592	2 170	1 269	648	728	684	734	931	1 693
With own children under 18 years	1 279	1 077	611	270	368	337	367	482	856
Number of own children under 18 years	2 506	1 965	1 189	516	730	693	736	976	1 842
Married-couple families	2 229	1 890	1 181	602	682	599	663	826	1 578
With own children under 18 years	1 061	930	568	252	348	296	335	423	803
Number of own children under 18 years	2 130	1 731	1 117	485	692	622	678	883	1 750
Female householder, no husband present	279	198	59	30	27	51	42	73	85
With own children under 18 years	180	121	29	10	10	24	20	42	42
Number of own children under 18 years	319	197	49	17	22	48	40	62	74
MARITAL STATUS									
Males 15 years and over	3 550	2 948	1 668	906	1 057	979	1 030	1 266	2 196
Never married	882	747	369	233	277	274	275	316	494
Now married, except separated	2 302	1 928	1 197	612	705	614	676	838	1 594
Separated	36	29	8	5	9	9	5	16	9
Widowed	128	72	34	13	24	23	31	23	37
Divorced	202	172	60	43	42	59	43	73	62
Females 15 years and over	3 893	3 099	1 642	847	1 034	904	958	1 284	2 237
Never married	674	532	261	143	206	162	153	245	382
Now married, except separated	2 291	1 926	1 196	607	699	614	675	840	1 589
Separated	53	37	16	10	4	9	7	16	11
Widowed	585	397	111	57	87	78	92	117	202
Divorced	290	207	58	30	38	41	31	66	53

Table 2. General Characteristics of White Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Sheboygan, WI MSA	Sheboygan County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Sheboygan County		Sheboygan city, Sheboygan County		
		Total	Sheboygan city	Tract 2	Tract 8	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 5	Tract 8 (pt.)
AGE								
All persons	100 389	100 389	46 901	7 095	5 344	6 902	3 313	5 344
Under 5 years	6 863	6 863	3 161	527	422	520	246	422
5 to 9 years	7 583	7 583	3 253	540	434	534	216	434
10 to 14 years	7 463	7 463	3 021	469	390	456	183	390
15 to 19 years	6 688	6 688	2 802	378	359	368	179	359
20 to 24 years	6 195	6 195	3 178	527	444	518	318	444
25 to 34 years	16 612	16 612	8 289	1 455	1 077	1 435	652	1 077
35 to 44 years	15 066	15 066	6 472	926	742	905	393	742
45 to 54 years	10 070	10 070	4 255	538	407	512	255	407
55 to 64 years	8 812	8 812	4 103	546	358	513	222	358
65 to 74 years	8 088	8 088	4 297	571	384	545	277	384
75 to 84 years	5 217	5 217	3 026	465	253	446	291	253
85 years and over	1 732	1 732	1 044	153	74	150	81	74
3 and 4 years	2 944	2 944	1 343	220	171	217	88	171
16 years and over	76 996	76 996	36 840	5 480	4 006	5 313	2 638	4 006
18 years and over	74 187	74 187	35 691	5 316	3 883	5 154	2 574	3 883
21 years and over	70 587	70 587	34 099	5 099	3 657	4 945	2 421	3 657
60 years and over	19 547	19 547	10 520	1 480	893	1 411	758	893
62 years and over	17 722	17 722	9 674	1 351	826	1 294	718	826
Median	34.3	34.3	34.7	32.3	30.6	32.1	32.9	30.6
Female	50 919	50 919	24 461	3 695	2 741	3 597	1 791	2 741
Under 5 years	3 392	3 392	1 607	259	224	256	131	224
5 to 9 years	3 690	3 690	1 597	276	215	274	100	215
10 to 14 years	3 640	3 640	1 487	219	188	212	84	188
15 to 19 years	3 160	3 160	1 378	189	182	185	90	182
20 to 24 years	2 976	2 976	1 584	278	229	276	165	229
25 to 34 years	8 138	8 138	4 085	714	527	702	309	527
35 to 44 years	7 370	7 370	3 171	456	357	445	198	357
45 to 54 years	5 093	5 093	2 193	281	202	267	129	202
55 to 64 years	4 442	4 442	2 120	282	175	263	108	175
65 to 74 years	4 520	4 520	2 478	332	223	321	187	223
75 to 84 years	3 261	3 261	1 991	301	162	290	227	162
85 years and over	1 237	1 237	770	108	57	106	63	57
3 and 4 years	1 456	1 456	683	105	89	103	47	89
16 years and over	39 503	39 503	19 461	2 906	2 068	2 820	1 460	2 068
18 years and over	38 164	38 164	18 896	2 815	2 009	2 730	1 427	2 009
21 years and over	36 464	36 464	18 112	2 713	1 891	2 631	1 348	1 891
60 years and over	11 335	11 335	6 362	898	537	860	529	537
62 years and over	10 383	10 383	5 919	826	501	796	511	501
Median	35.6	35.6	36.4	33.5	31.2	33.2	35.5	31.2
Male	49 470	49 470	22 440	3 400	2 603	3 305	1 522	2 603
Median age	33.2	33.2	33.3	31.0	30.1	30.8	30.7	30.1
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP								
All persons	100 389	100 389	46 901	7 095	5 344	6 902	3 313	5 344
In households	98 280	98 280	45 900	7 024	5 326	6 831	3 287	5 326
Householder	37 944	37 944	19 141	2 946	2 138	2 866	1 584	2 138
Family householder	27 431	27 431	12 586	1 898	1 355	1 830	748	1 355
Nonfamily householder	10 513	10 513	6 555	1 048	783	1 036	836	783
Living alone	8 951	8 951	5 543	835	637	825	701	637
Spouse	23 789	23 789	10 441	1 527	1 003	1 464	515	1 003
Child	31 873	31 873	13 628	2 050	1 721	2 002	841	1 721
Other relatives	1 749	1 749	849	118	165	118	90	165
Nonrelatives	2 925	2 925	1 841	383	299	381	257	299
Institutionalized persons	1 837	1 837	932	71	—	71	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	272	272	69	—	18	—	26	18
Persons per household	2.60	2.60	2.40	2.39	2.48	2.39	2.09	2.48
Persons per family	3.10	3.10	2.99	2.95	3.12	2.97	2.96	3.12
Persons 65 years and over	15 037	15 037	8 367	1 189	711	1 141	649	711
In households	13 723	13 723	7 519	1 118	709	1 070	648	709
Householder	9 471	9 471	5 327	802	507	770	540	507
Nonfamily householder	4 438	4 438	2 730	421	274	414	407	274
Living alone	4 367	4 367	2 684	411	269	405	402	269
Spouse	3 672	3 672	1 894	275	157	260	88	157
Other relatives	483	483	238	31	35	31	14	35
Nonrelatives	97	97	60	10	10	9	6	10
Institutionalized persons	1 311	1 311	845	71	—	71	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	3	3	3	—	2	—	1	2
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN								
Families	27 431	27 431	12 586	1 898	1 355	1 830	748	1 355
With own children under 18 years	13 175	13 175	5 840	931	707	915	399	707
Number of own children under 18 years	25 158	25 158	10 691	1 678	1 371	1 647	680	1 371
Married-couple families	23 824	23 824	10 451	1 530	997	1 467	521	997
With own children under 18 years	11 170	11 170	4 611	704	505	688	247	505
Number of own children under 18 years	21 857	21 857	8 714	1 329	1 024	1 298	442	1 024
Female householder, no husband present	2 634	2 634	1 608	288	267	283	171	267
With own children under 18 years	1 576	1 576	996	183	163	183	114	163
Number of own children under 18 years	2 638	2 638	1 622	293	285	293	177	285
MARITAL STATUS								
Males 15 years and over	38 283	38 283	17 696	2 618	1 984	2 537	1 192	1 984
Never married	10 158	10 158	4 860	710	662	696	422	662
Now married, except separated	24 403	24 403	10 734	1 575	1 036	1 510	543	1 036
Separated	388	388	226	29	40	29	30	40
Widowed	1 028	1 028	573	83	45	82	37	45
Divorced	2 306	2 306	1 303	221	201	220	160	201
Females 15 years and over	40 197	40 197	19 770	2 941	2 114	2 855	1 476	2 114
Never married	7 500	7 500	3 910	583	503	573	359	503
Now married, except separated	24 306	24 306	10 738	1 572	1 042	1 508	536	1 042
Separated	458	458	260	46	44	45	38	44
Widowed	5 221	5 221	3 151	441	288	430	337	288
Divorced	2 712	2 712	1 711	299	237	299	206	237

Table 3. General Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Sheboygan, WI MSA	Sheboygan County
AGE		
All persons	430	430
Under 5 years	21	21
5 to 9 years	22	22
10 to 14 years	30	30
15 to 19 years	59	59
20 to 24 years	89	89
25 to 34 years	137	137
35 to 44 years	56	56
45 to 54 years	9	9
55 to 64 years	4	4
65 to 74 years	1	1
75 to 84 years	1	1
85 years and over	1	1
3 and 4 years	8	8
16 years and over	349	349
18 years and over	335	335
21 years and over	277	277
60 years and over	4	4
62 years and over	3	3
Median	24.6	24.6
Female	76	76
Under 5 years	12	12
5 to 9 years	6	6
10 to 14 years	14	14
15 to 19 years	27	27
20 to 24 years	3	3
25 to 34 years	7	7
35 to 44 years	5	5
45 to 54 years	-	-
55 to 64 years	1	1
65 to 74 years	-	-
75 to 84 years	-	-
85 years and over	1	1
3 and 4 years	7	7
16 years and over	37	37
18 years and over	30	30
21 years and over	16	16
60 years and over	1	1
62 years and over	1	1
Median	15.9	15.9
Male	354	354
Median age	25.8	25.8
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP		
All persons	430	430
In households	146	146
Householder	33	33
Family householder	25	25
Nonfamily householder	8	8
Living alone	6	6
Spouse	9	9
Child	77	77
Other relatives	8	8
Nonrelatives	19	19
Institutionalized persons	256	256
Other persons in group quarters	28	28
Persons per household	2.82	2.82
Persons per family	3.16	3.16
Persons 65 years and over	3	3
In households	2	2
Householder	2	2
Nonfamily householder	-	-
Living alone	-	-
Spouse	-	-
Other relatives	-	-
Nonrelatives	-	-
Institutionalized persons	1	1
Other persons in group quarters	-	-
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN		
Families	25	25
With own children under 18 years	19	19
Number of own children under 18 years	68	68
Married-couple families	14	14
With own children under 18 years	8	8
Number of own children under 18 years	33	33
Female householder, no husband present	6	6
With own children under 18 years	6	6
Number of own children under 18 years	29	29
MARITAL STATUS		
Males 15 years and over	313	313
Never married	212	212
Now married, except separated	56	56
Separated	18	18
Widowed	2	2
Divorced	25	25
Females 15 years and over	44	44
Never married	33	33
Now married, except separated	8	8
Separated	-	-
Widowed	1	1
Divorced	2	2

Table 4. **General Characteristics of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 5. General Characteristics of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Sheboygan, WI MSA	Sheboygan County		Sheboygan city, Sheboygan County
		Total	Sheboygan city	Tract 5
AGE				
All persons	2 061	2 061	1 927	522
Under 5 years	392	392	382	122
5 to 9 years	396	396	378	117
10 to 14 years	241	241	221	56
15 to 19 years	204	204	182	32
20 to 24 years	131	131	124	29
25 to 34 years	280	280	260	74
35 to 44 years	192	192	174	40
45 to 54 years	90	90	78	14
55 to 64 years	70	70	65	11
65 to 74 years	54	54	52	22
75 to 84 years	9	9	9	4
85 years and over	2	2	2	1
3 and 4 years	168	168	164	63
16 years and over	989	989	909	222
18 years and over	903	903	835	210
21 years and over	801	801	738	189
60 years and over	93	93	91	30
62 years and over	82	82	80	30
Median	15.0	15.0	14.6	11.5
Female	1 033	1 033	951	268
Under 5 years	186	186	178	62
5 to 9 years	200	200	193	62
10 to 14 years	111	111	100	22
15 to 19 years	90	90	76	14
20 to 24 years	64	64	62	16
25 to 34 years	158	158	144	44
35 to 44 years	93	93	82	17
45 to 54 years	51	51	41	5
55 to 64 years	41	41	38	8
65 to 74 years	34	34	32	15
75 to 84 years	3	3	3	2
85 years and over	2	2	2	1
3 and 4 years	82	82	79	30
16 years and over	515	515	463	118
18 years and over	474	474	430	113
21 years and over	430	430	388	105
60 years and over	56	56	54	20
62 years and over	51	51	49	20
Median	15.9	15.9	15.3	11.8
Male	1 028	1 028	976	254
Median age	14.3	14.3	14.1	11.4
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP				
All persons	2 061	2 061	1 927	522
In households	2 054	2 054	1 926	522
Householder	368	368	349	84
Family householder	347	347	331	83
Nonfamily householder	21	21	18	1
Living alone	18	18	15	1
Spouse	320	320	291	74
Child	1 190	1 190	1 125	309
Other relatives	135	135	126	41
Nonrelatives	41	41	35	14
Institutionalized persons	2	2	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	5	5	1	—
Persons per household	5.30	5.30	5.39	6.11
Persons per family	5.47	5.47	5.53	5.99
Persons 65 years and over	65	65	63	27
In households	65	65	63	27
Householder	19	19	18	6
Nonfamily householder	3	3	2	—
Living alone	3	3	2	—
Spouse	7	7	6	2
Other relatives	38	38	38	18
Nonrelatives	1	1	1	1
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN				
Families	347	347	331	83
With own children under 18 years	302	302	289	74
Number of own children under 18 years	1 089	1 089	1 032	292
Married-couple families	285	285	272	71
With own children under 18 years	258	258	247	66
Number of own children under 18 years	980	980	932	265
Female householder, no husband present	50	50	48	9
With own children under 18 years	38	38	37	6
Number of own children under 18 years	83	83	79	15
MARITAL STATUS				
Males 15 years and over	496	496	466	105
Never married	159	159	146	24
Now married, except separated	319	319	302	78
Separated	8	8	8	2
Widowed	5	5	5	—
Divorced	5	5	5	1
Females 15 years and over	536	536	480	122
Never married	118	118	99	19
Now married, except separated	338	338	307	81
Separated	9	9	7	4
Widowed	47	47	45	13
Divorced	24	24	22	5

Table 6. General Characteristics of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

(Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Sheboygan, WI MSA	Sheboygan County		Totals for split tracts/BNAs in Sheboygan County	Sheboygan city, Sheboygan County
		Total	Sheboygan city	Tract 8	Tract 8 (pt.)
AGE					
All persons -----	1 668	1 668	1 252	404	404
Under 5 years -----	209	209	180	59	59
5 to 9 years -----	215	215	175	51	51
10 to 14 years -----	183	183	141	43	43
15 to 19 years -----	180	180	131	49	49
20 to 24 years -----	170	170	120	54	54
25 to 34 years -----	264	264	187	49	49
35 to 44 years -----	218	218	152	47	47
45 to 54 years -----	115	115	78	20	20
55 to 64 years -----	59	59	43	16	16
65 to 74 years -----	36	36	29	12	12
75 to 84 years -----	18	18	15	4	4
85 years and over -----	1	1	1	—	—
3 and 4 years -----	100	100	87	33	33
16 years and over -----	1 023	1 023	729	241	241
18 years and over -----	955	955	685	228	228
21 years and over -----	842	842	599	194	194
60 years and over -----	76	76	59	24	24
62 years and over -----	68	68	53	19	19
Median -----	21.3	21.3	20.0	20.0	20.0
Female -----	769	769	595	205	205
Under 5 years -----	114	114	95	36	36
5 to 9 years -----	98	98	80	24	24
10 to 14 years -----	87	87	66	23	23
15 to 19 years -----	80	80	58	24	24
20 to 24 years -----	67	67	52	24	24
25 to 34 years -----	113	113	88	19	19
35 to 44 years -----	95	95	70	22	22
45 to 54 years -----	59	59	42	15	15
55 to 64 years -----	26	26	20	8	8
65 to 74 years -----	19	19	15	8	8
75 to 84 years -----	11	11	9	2	2
85 years and over -----	—	—	—	—	—
3 and 4 years -----	56	56	46	21	21
16 years and over -----	457	457	344	119	119
18 years and over -----	424	424	323	113	113
21 years and over -----	379	379	288	96	96
60 years and over -----	38	38	30	14	14
62 years and over -----	34	34	27	11	11
Median -----	20.5	20.5	19.9	19.4	19.4
Male -----	899	899	657	199	199
Median age -----	21.7	21.7	20.0	20.8	20.8
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP					
All persons -----	1 668	1 668	1 252	404	404
In households -----	1 590	1 590	1 246	403	403
Householder -----	413	413	330	101	101
Family householder -----	323	323	253	81	81
Nonfamily householder -----	90	90	77	20	20
Living alone -----	60	60	52	15	15
Spouse -----	225	225	158	50	50
Child -----	753	753	602	190	190
Other relatives -----	91	91	70	40	40
Nonrelatives -----	108	108	86	22	22
Institutionalized persons -----	70	70	5	—	—
Other persons in group quarters -----	8	8	1	1	1
Persons per household -----	3.54	3.54	3.57	4.02	4.02
Persons per family -----	3.97	3.97	4.06	4.43	4.43
Persons 65 years and over -----	55	55	45	16	16
In households -----	54	54	44	16	16
Householder -----	35	35	29	8	8
Nonfamily householder -----	16	16	13	2	2
Living alone -----	16	16	13	2	2
Spouse -----	11	11	10	4	4
Other relatives -----	5	5	3	3	3
Nonrelatives -----	3	3	2	1	1
Institutionalized persons -----	1	1	1	—	—
Other persons in group quarters -----	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN					
Families -----	323	323	253	81	81
With own children under 18 years -----	239	239	191	59	59
Number of own children under 18 years -----	640	640	512	152	152
Married-couple families -----	226	226	170	55	55
With own children under 18 years -----	164	164	122	38	38
Number of own children under 18 years -----	416	416	310	96	96
Female householder, no husband present -----	65	65	59	20	20
With own children under 18 years -----	56	56	52	17	17
Number of own children under 18 years -----	186	186	171	49	49
MARITAL STATUS					
Males 15 years and over -----	591	591	402	129	129
Never married -----	246	246	165	57	57
Now married, except separated -----	269	269	187	62	62
Separated -----	19	19	15	3	3
Widowed -----	6	6	3	—	—
Divorced -----	51	51	32	7	7
Females 15 years and over -----	470	470	354	122	122
Never married -----	132	132	98	34	34
Now married, except separated -----	237	237	168	56	56
Separated -----	17	17	15	4	4
Widowed -----	27	27	20	11	11
Divorced -----	57	57	53	17	17

Table 7. General Characteristics of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Sheboygan, WI MSA	Sheboygan County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Sheboygan County		Sheboygan city, Sheboygan County	
		Total	Sheboygan city	Tract 8	Tract 8 (pt.)		
AGE							
All persons	99 447	99 447	46 241	5 163	5 163		
Under 5 years	6 743	6 743	3 065	392	392		
5 to 9 years	7 456	7 456	3 161	412	412		
10 to 14 years	7 363	7 363	2 949	368	368		
15 to 19 years	6 582	6 582	2 731	339	339		
20 to 24 years	6 111	6 111	3 117	421	421		
25 to 34 years	16 471	16 471	8 198	1 052	1 052		
35 to 44 years	14 946	14 946	6 389	726	726		
45 to 54 years	9 994	9 994	4 209	397	397		
55 to 64 years	8 781	8 781	4 084	353	353		
65 to 74 years	8 067	8 067	4 281	380	380		
75 to 84 years	5 201	5 201	3 013	249	249		
85 years and over	1 732	1 732	1 044	74	74		
3 and 4 years	2 881	2 881	1 292	152	152		
16 years and over	76 422	76 422	36 452	3 903	3 903		
18 years and over	73 658	73 658	35 330	3 785	3 785		
21 years and over	70 119	70 119	33 785	3 574	3 574		
60 years and over	19 497	19 497	10 483	882	882		
62 years and over	17 674	17 674	9 638	815	815		
Median	34.4	34.4	34.9	30.9	30.9		
Female	50 478	50 478	24 149	2 652	2 652		
Under 5 years	3 319	3 319	1 551	207	207		
5 to 9 years	3 637	3 637	1 560	209	209		
10 to 14 years	3 589	3 589	1 450	176	176		
15 to 19 years	3 111	3 111	1 347	172	172		
20 to 24 years	2 943	2 943	1 556	217	217		
25 to 34 years	8 079	8 079	4 044	517	517		
35 to 44 years	7 318	7 318	3 137	350	350		
45 to 54 years	5 054	5 054	2 169	194	194		
55 to 64 years	4 430	4 430	2 112	173	173		
65 to 74 years	4 510	4 510	2 470	220	220		
75 to 84 years	3 251	3 251	1 983	160	160		
85 years and over	1 237	1 237	770	57	57		
3 and 4 years	1 424	1 424	660	79	79		
16 years and over	39 247	39 247	19 284	2 015	2 015		
18 years and over	37 933	37 933	18 733	1 959	1 959		
21 years and over	36 253	36 253	17 964	1 847	1 847		
60 years and over	11 311	11 311	6 344	531	531		
62 years and over	10 360	10 360	5 901	495	495		
Median	35.7	35.7	36.6	31.6	31.6		
Male	48 969	48 969	22 092	2 511	2 511		
Median age	33.3	33.3	33.4	30.4	30.4		
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP							
All persons	99 447	99 447	46 241	5 163	5 163		
In households	97 375	97 375	45 242	5 146	5 146		
Householder	37 705	37 705	18 956	2 092	2 092		
Family householder	27 255	27 255	12 458	1 321	1 321		
Nonfamily householder	10 450	10 450	6 498	771	771		
Living alone	8 907	8 907	5 504	626	626		
Spouse	23 661	23 661	10 362	982	982		
Child	31 438	31 438	13 312	1 628	1 628		
Other relatives	1 710	1 710	823	152	152		
Nonrelatives	2 861	2 861	1 789	292	292		
Institutionalized persons	1 804	1 804	931	—	—		
Other persons in group quarters	268	268	68	17	17		
Persons per household	2.59	2.59	2.40	2.45	2.45		
Persons per family	3.09	3.09	2.98	3.09	3.09		
Persons 65 years and over	15 000	15 000	8 338	703	703		
In households	13 687	13 687	7 491	701	701		
Householder	9 447	9 447	5 308	504	504		
Nonfamily householder	4 425	4 425	2 719	272	272		
Living alone	4 354	4 354	2 673	267	267		
Spouse	3 665	3 665	1 888	155	155		
Other relatives	479	479	236	33	33		
Nonrelatives	96	96	59	9	9		
Institutionalized persons	1 310	1 310	844	—	—		
Other persons in group quarters	3	3	3	2	2		
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN							
Families	27 255	27 255	12 458	1 321	1 321		
With own children under 18 years	13 046	13 046	5 743	682	682		
Number of own children under 18 years	24 785	24 785	10 420	1 295	1 295		
Married-couple families	23 699	23 699	10 364	973	973		
With own children under 18 years	11 077	11 077	4 546	488	488		
Number of own children under 18 years	21 607	21 607	8 545	972	972		
Female householder, no husband present	2 606	2 606	1 583	260	260		
With own children under 18 years	1 553	1 553	975	157	157		
Number of own children under 18 years	2 543	2 543	1 541	267	267		
MARITAL STATUS							
Males 15 years and over	37 952	37 952	17 478	1 931	1 931		
Never married	10 019	10 019	4 768	641	641		
Now married, except separated	24 253	24 253	10 636	1 008	1 008		
Separated	379	379	220	39	39		
Widowed	1 025	1 025	571	45	45		
Divorced	2 276	2 276	1 283	198	198		
Females 15 years and over	39 933	39 933	19 588	2 060	2 060		
Never married	7 425	7 425	3 861	490	490		
Now married, except separated	24 171	24 171	10 653	1 016	1 016		
Separated	448	448	252	42	42		
Widowed	5 207	5 207	3 139	282	282		
Divorced	2 682	2 682	1 683	230	230		

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Sheboygan, WI MSA		Sheboygan County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Sheboygan County						
	Total	Sheboygan city	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 4	Tract 7	Tract 8	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 11
RACE											
All persons	103 877	49 676	4 329	7 502	6 789	4 860	1 953	5 944	4 898	7 164	3 504
White	100 389	46 901	4 188	7 095	6 589	4 829	1 792	5 344	4 648	6 901	3 447
Black	430	104	8	10	10	4	5	21	14	20	1
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	357	216	13	28	32	5	13	32	16	25	5
Asian	344	203	13	27	32	5	13	46	16	24	5
Eskimo	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aleut	12	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asian or Pacific Islander	2 061	1 927	108	322	147	14	89	329	127	177	34
Asian	2 039	1 908	108	319	147	11	89	329	127	172	33
Chinese	37	29	3	9	7	2	-	-	-	1	1
Filipino	101	56	1	13	18	-	2	1	13	2	1
Japanese	16	9	1	1	4	-	1	-	-	1	1
Asian Indian	313	291	13	57	19	1	10	58	4	20	3
Korean	70	38	3	3	4	1	1	2	6	13	3
Vietnamese	31	30	4	3	2	-	1	1	11	-	-
Cambodian	27	27	-	20	-	-	-	6	-	-	-
Hmong	1 255	1 250	58	190	90	8	56	207	82	118	26
Lootian	109	109	11	15	2	-	-	38	3	17	-
Thai	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	16	-	-	-
Other Asian	79	68	14	8	1	-	18	-	1	-	-
Pacific Islander	22	19	-	3	-	3	-	-	-	5	1
Hawaiian	5	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Samoa	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
Guamanian	4	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Pacific Islander	13	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other race	640	528	12	47	11	8	54	193	93	41	17
HISPANIC ORIGIN											
All persons	103 877	49 676	4 329	7 502	6 789	4 860	1 953	5 944	4 898	7 164	3 504
Hispanic origin (of any race)	1 688	1 252	71	156	59	44	87	404	120	84	47
Mexican	1 288	1 011	55	132	29	38	75	331	102	68	40
Puerto Rican	67	31	6	3	5	-	-	10	3	1	1
Cuban	17	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Hispanic	284	208	10	21	25	5	12	62	15	14	6
Not of Hispanic origin	102 209	48 424	4 258	7 346	6 730	4 816	1 866	5 540	4 778	7 080	3 457
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN											
All persons	103 877	49 676	4 329	7 502	6 789	4 860	1 953	5 944	4 898	7 164	3 504
White	100 389	46 901	4 188	7 095	6 589	4 829	1 792	5 344	4 648	6 901	3 447
Hispanic origin	942	660	55	106	44	33	30	181	32	38	30
Not of Hispanic origin	99 447	46 241	4 133	6 989	6 545	4 796	1 762	5 163	4 616	6 863	3 417
Black	430	104	8	10	10	4	5	21	14	20	1
Hispanic origin	18	9	5	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-
Not of Hispanic origin	412	95	3	10	10	3	5	20	14	18	1
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	357	216	13	28	32	5	13	57	16	25	5
Hispanic origin	33	23	-	-	-	-	2	12	7	7	-
Not of Hispanic origin	324	193	13	28	32	5	11	45	16	18	5
Asian or Pacific Islander	2 061	1 927	108	322	147	14	89	329	127	177	34
Hispanic origin	62	53	-	5	4	3	1	22	-	2	-
Not of Hispanic origin	1 999	1 874	108	317	143	11	88	307	127	175	34
Other race	640	528	12	47	11	8	54	193	93	41	17
Hispanic origin	613	507	11	45	11	7	54	188	88	35	6
Not of Hispanic origin	27	21	1	2	-	1	-	5	5	6	-

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area			Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Sheboygan County—Con.												Sheboygan city, Sheboygan County											
			Tract 107	Tract 108	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 5	Tract 6	Tract 7 (pt.)	Tract 8 (pt.)	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 11 (pt.)											
RACE	All persons	4 343	2 239	4 231	7 309	6 529	4 182	3 913	759	1 953	5 944	4 775	6 684	3 313	3 313											
	White	4 312	2 228	4 096	6 902	6 331	4 152	3 913	673	1 792	5 344	4 530	6 427	3 257	3 257											
	Black	1	1	8	10	10	4	6	5	5	21	14	20	1	1											
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	9	2	13	28	31	4	23	4	13	57	16	22	5	5											
	American Indian	9	2	13	27	31	4	23	4	13	46	16	21	5	5											
	Eskimo	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—											
	Aleut	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—											
	Asian or Pacific Islander	19	2	102	322	146	14	522	68	89	329	127	175	33	33											
	Asian	19	2	102	319	146	11	515	68	89	329	127	170	32	32											
	Chinese	—	—	3	9	7	2	5	1	2	1	7	1	1	1											
	Filipino	—	—	1	13	18	—	—	1	2	1	13	1	1	1											
	Japanese	—	—	1	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—											
	Asian Indian	11	2	13	57	19	—	98	12	10	58	4	20	2	2											
	Korean	5	—	3	3	4	1	3	2	1	2	13	—	—	—											
	Vietnamese	—	—	4	3	2	—	8	1	1	1	11	—	—	—											
HISPANIC ORIGIN	All persons	4 343	2 239	4 231	7 309	6 529	4 182	3 913	759	1 953	5 944	4 775	6 684	3 313	3 313											
	Hispanic origin (of any race)	27	17	71	156	59	37	171	26	87	404	111	83	47	47											
	Mexican	15	10	55	132	29	31	139	19	75	331	93	67	40	40											
	Puerto Rican	—	—	6	3	5	1	—	—	—	10	2	1	—	—											
	Cuban	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—											
	Other Hispanic	12	7	10	21	25	5	32	6	12	62	15	14	6	6											
	Not of Hispanic origin	4 316	2 222	4 160	7 153	6 470	4 145	3 742	733	1 866	5 540	4 664	6 601	3 266	3 266											
	RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN	All persons	4 343	2 239	4 231	7 309	6 529	4 182	3 913	759	1 953	5 944	4 775	6 684	3 313	3 313										
		White	4 312	2 228	4 096	6 902	6 331	4 152	3 913	673	1 792	5 344	4 530	6 427	3 257	3 257										
		Hispanic origin	27	17	71	156	59	37	171	26	87	404	111	83	47	47										
		Not of Hispanic origin	4 291	2 218	4 041	6 796	6 287	4 126	3 207	657	1 762	5 163	4 502	6 389	3 227	3 227										
		Black	1	1	8	10	10	4	6	5	5	21	14	20	1	1										
		Hispanic origin	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—										
		Not of Hispanic origin	—	—	3	10	10	3	6	5	5	20	14	18	2	2										
		American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	9	2	13	28	31	4	23	4	13	57	16	22	5	5										
Hispanic origin		3	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	12	7	15	—	—											
Not of Hispanic origin		6	2	13	28	31	4	22	3	11	45	16	17	33	33											
Asian or Pacific Islander		19	2	102	322	146	14	522	68	89	329	127	175	33	33											
Hispanic origin		1	—	—	5	4	3	16	—	1	22	—	2	—	—											
Not of Hispanic origin		18	2	102	317	142	11	506	68	88	307	127	173	33	33											
Other race		2	7	12	47	11	8	49	9	54	193	88	40	17	17											
Hispanic origin		2	7	11	45	11	7	48	9	54	188	83	34	6	6											
Not of Hispanic origin	—	—	1	2	—	1	1	—	—	5	5	—	—	—												

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Sheboygan city, Sheboygan County— Con.		Remainder of Sheboygan County									
	Tract 107 (pt.)	Tract 108 (pt.)	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 7 (pt.)	Tract 8 (pt.)	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 11 (pt.)	Tract 101
RACE												
All persons	30	54	98	193	260	678			123	480	191	918
White	30	54	92	193	258	677			118	474	190	918
Black	—	—	—	—	—	—			—	3	—	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	—	—	—	—	—	—			—	3	—	—
American Indian	—	—	—	—	—	—			—	—	—	—
Eskimo	—	—	—	—	—	—			—	—	—	—
Aleut	—	—	—	—	—	—			—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	—	—	6	—	—	—			—	2	—	—
Asian	—	—	6	—	—	—			—	2	—	—
Chinese	—	—	—	—	—	—			—	—	—	—
Filipino	—	—	—	—	—	—			—	—	—	—
Japanese	—	—	—	—	—	—			—	—	—	—
Asian Indian	—	—	—	—	—	—			—	—	—	—
Korean	—	—	—	—	—	—			—	—	—	—
Vietnamese	—	—	—	—	—	—			—	—	—	—
Combodian	—	—	—	—	—	—			—	—	—	—
Hmong	—	—	—	—	—	—			—	—	—	—
Laotian	—	—	—	—	—	—			—	—	—	—
Thai	—	—	—	—	—	—			—	—	—	—
Other Asian	—	—	—	—	—	—			—	—	—	—
Pacific Islander	—	—	6	—	—	—			—	—	—	—
Hawaiian	—	—	—	—	—	—			—	—	—	—
Samoan	—	—	—	—	—	—			—	—	—	—
Guamanian	—	—	—	—	—	—			—	—	—	—
Other Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	—	—			—	—	—	—
Other race	—	—	—	—	—	—			5	—	—	—
HISPANIC ORIGIN												
All persons	30	54	98	193	260	678			123	480	191	918
Hispanic origin (of any race)	—	—	—	—	—	7			9	—	—	4
Mexican	—	—	—	—	—	7			9	—	—	4
Puerto Rican	—	—	—	—	—	—			—	—	—	—
Cuban	—	—	—	—	—	—			—	—	—	—
Other Hispanic	—	—	—	—	—	—			—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	30	54	98	193	260	671			114	479	191	914
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN												
All persons	30	54	98	193	260	678			123	480	191	918
White	30	54	92	193	258	677			118	474	190	918
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	7			4	—	—	4
Not of Hispanic origin	30	54	92	193	258	670			114	474	190	914
Black	—	—	—	—	—	—			—	—	—	—
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—			—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—			—	—	—	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	—	—	—	—	—	—			—	3	—	—
American Indian	—	—	—	—	—	—			—	—	—	—
Eskimo	—	—	—	—	—	—			—	—	—	—
Aleut	—	—	—	—	—	—			—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	—	—	6	—	—	—			—	3	—	—
Asian	—	—	6	—	—	—			—	2	—	—
Chinese	—	—	—	—	—	—			—	—	—	—
Filipino	—	—	—	—	—	—			—	—	—	—
Japanese	—	—	—	—	—	—			—	—	—	—
Asian Indian	—	—	—	—	—	—			—	—	—	—
Korean	—	—	—	—	—	—			—	—	—	—
Vietnamese	—	—	—	—	—	—			—	—	—	—
Combodian	—	—	—	—	—	—			—	—	—	—
Hmong	—	—	—	—	—	—			—	—	—	—
Laotian	—	—	—	—	—	—			—	—	—	—
Thai	—	—	—	—	—	—			—	—	—	—
Other Asian	—	—	—	—	—	—			—	—	—	—
Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	—	—			—	—	—	—
Hawaiian	—	—	—	—	—	—			—	—	—	—
Samoan	—	—	—	—	—	—			—	—	—	—
Guamanian	—	—	—	—	—	—			—	—	—	—
Other Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	—	—			—	—	—	—
Other race	—	—	—	—	—	—			5	—	—	—
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—			—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—			—	—	—	—

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Remainder of Sheboygan County—Con.													
Census Tract or Block Numbering Area		Tract 102	Tract 103	Tract 104	Tract 105	Tract 106	Tract 107 (pt.)	Tract 108 (pt.)	Tract 109	Tract 110	Tract 111	Tract 112	Tract 113
RACE													
All persons		4 149	3 254	2 691	9 680	7 735	4 313	2 185	2 715	2 494	2 615	3 410	6 019
White		4 107	3 240	2 378	9 598	7 680	4 282	2 174	2 703	2 463	2 591	3 385	5 967
Black		29	1	243	21	12	1	2	—	7	4	4	4
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut		1	3	29	20	15	9	2	6	19	15	7	10
American Indian		1	3	29	20	15	9	2	6	19	15	7	10
Eskimo		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aleut		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander		8	6	8	32	16	19	2	4	3	3	6	17
Asian		8	6	7	30	16	19	2	4	3	3	6	17
Chinese		1	—	—	3	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—
Filipino		—	—	6	16	11	—	—	—	1	—	6	4
Japanese		—	2	—	2	—	1	2	—	—	1	—	—
Asian Indian		1	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	3
Korean		3	3	1	4	5	5	—	1	1	1	—	7
Vietnamese		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Cambodian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hmong		3	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Laotian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thai		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Asian		—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pacific Islander		—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Hawaiian		—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Samoan		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guamanian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Pacific Islander		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other race		4	4	33	9	12	2	7	2	2	2	8	21
HISPANIC ORIGIN													
All persons		4 149	3 254	2 691	9 680	7 735	4 313	2 185	2 715	2 494	2 615	3 410	6 019
Hispanic origin (of any race)		19	12	81	39	37	27	17	18	10	7	35	93
Mexican		12	9	38	19	31	15	10	13	7	3	30	69
Puerto Rican		4	—	19	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	7
Cuban		—	—	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Hispanic		3	3	7	15	6	12	7	5	3	4	4	17
Not of Hispanic origin		4 130	3 242	2 610	9 641	7 698	4 286	2 168	2 697	2 484	2 608	3 375	5 926
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN													
All persons		4 149	3 254	2 691	9 680	7 735	4 313	2 185	2 715	2 494	2 615	3 410	6 019
White		4 107	3 240	2 378	9 598	7 680	4 282	2 174	2 703	2 463	2 591	3 385	5 967
Hispanic origin		14	10	41	25	24	21	10	13	9	6	26	48
Not of Hispanic origin		4 093	3 230	2 337	9 573	7 656	4 261	2 164	2 690	2 454	2 585	3 359	5 899
Black		29	1	243	21	12	1	2	—	7	4	4	4
Hispanic origin		—	—	7	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin		29	1	236	19	12	1	2	—	7	4	4	4
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut		1	3	29	20	15	9	2	6	19	15	7	10
Hispanic origin		—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin		1	3	28	20	13	3	2	3	19	15	6	10
Asian or Pacific Islander		8	6	8	32	16	19	2	4	3	3	6	17
Hispanic origin		1	—	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin		7	6	8	29	16	18	2	4	3	3	6	13
Other race		4	4	33	9	12	2	7	2	2	2	8	21
Hispanic origin		4	2	32	9	11	2	7	2	1	1	8	21
Not of Hispanic origin		—	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—

Table 9. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Sheboygan, WI MSA	Sheboygon County		Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Sheboygon County						
		Total	Sheboygon city	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 4	Tract 7	Tract 8	Tract 9
All housing units.....	40 695	40 695	20 588	1 605	3 202	2 762	1 929	893	2 411	2 190
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER										
Occupied housing units.....	38 592	38 592	19 703	1 563	3 040	2 679	1 882	814	2 264	2 100
Owner-occupied housing units.....	27 116	27 116	12 142	1 168	1 632	2 053	1 262	344	1 161	1 386
Percent of occupied housing units.....	70.3	70.3	61.6	74.7	53.7	76.6	67.1	42.3	51.3	66.0
White.....	26 953	26 953	12 026	1 160	1 617	2 033	1 260	343	1 138	1 364
Black.....	10	10	6	1	—	1	1	—	1	2
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	36	36	16	1	2	2	—	—	4	2
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	72	72	61	5	10	17	—	—	7	8
Other race.....	45	45	33	1	3	—	1	1	11	10
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	149	149	104	8	12	7	7	2	27	10
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	26 853	26 853	11 957	1 153	1 608	2 027	1 254	342	1 123	1 363
Renter-occupied housing units.....	11 476	11 476	7 561	395	1 408	626	620	470	1 103	714
White.....	10 991	10 991	7 115	378	1 329	606	615	439	1 000	680
Black.....	23	23	17	—	4	2	1	—	6	1
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	55	55	41	2	4	5	1	3	12	4
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	296	296	288	11	62	12	3	16	47	15
Other race.....	111	111	100	4	9	1	—	12	38	14
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	264	264	226	9	31	6	4	22	74	19
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	10 852	10 852	6 999	372	1 308	601	611	429	969	675
VACANCY STATUS										
Vacant housing units.....	2 103	2 103	885	42	162	83	47	79	147	90
For sale only.....	237	237	120	2	15	21	9	11	23	16
For rent.....	487	487	341	9	86	26	16	31	57	27
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	158	158	73	4	12	13	4	2	8	25
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	745	745	61	5	8	3	3	7	11	6
For migrant workers.....	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant.....	474	474	290	22	41	20	15	28	48	16
Boarded up.....	16	16	7	—	—	2	—	3	—	1
ROOMS										
1 room.....	259	259	156	—	42	4	4	32	14	10
2 rooms.....	819	819	587	6	53	22	79	51	44	89
3 rooms.....	2 420	2 420	1 627	65	238	107	153	94	177	206
4 rooms.....	6 369	6 369	3 829	144	611	492	424	178	441	539
5 rooms.....	9 893	9 893	5 610	279	907	823	540	150	682	637
6 rooms.....	8 814	8 814	4 237	372	635	663	421	135	456	379
7 rooms.....	5 794	5 794	2 337	308	371	366	171	100	304	186
8 or more rooms.....	6 327	6 327	2 205	431	345	285	137	153	293	144
Median, all housing units.....	5.6	5.6	5.2	6.3	5.2	5.4	5.1	5.1	5.3	4.9
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	5.8	5.8	5.4	6.5	5.4	5.6	5.2	5.4	5.5	5.0
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	5.6	5.6	5.3	6.3	5.3	5.4	5.1	5.2	5.3	4.9
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	6.1	6.1	5.9	6.8	6.1	5.8	5.6	7.0	6.2	5.3
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.9	4.5	4.2	3.9	4.1	4.6	3.9
UNITS IN STRUCTURE										
1, detached.....	26 862	26 862	11 336	1 140	1 529	2 020	1 277	346	1 017	1 137
1, attached.....	679	679	304	16	43	68	35	7	28	23
2.....	6 920	6 920	4 981	385	949	413	201	281	1 150	373
3 or 4.....	1 603	1 603	962	51	135	152	68	63	70	34
5 to 9.....	788	788	469	1	64	10	56	46	16	40
10 to 19.....	1 116	1 116	868	—	170	56	128	55	72	144
20 to 49.....	735	735	549	—	10	23	38	75	—	198
50 or more.....	534	534	534	—	159	—	110	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer.....	975	975	331	2	4	2	—	—	2	222
Other.....	483	483	254	10	42	18	16	20	56	19
Occupied housing units.....	38 592	38 592	19 703	1 563	3 040	2 679	1 882	814	2 264	2 100
PERSONS IN UNIT										
1 person.....	9 000	9 000	5 583	338	842	628	562	305	644	639
2 persons.....	12 840	12 840	6 512	496	1 044	951	669	231	655	735
3 persons.....	6 342	6 342	3 116	237	483	454	281	113	375	315
4 persons.....	6 321	6 321	2 797	282	418	424	240	97	335	277
5 persons.....	2 850	2 850	1 139	137	179	171	92	43	150	95
6 or more persons.....	1 239	1 239	556	73	74	51	38	25	105	39
Median, occupied housing units.....	2.30	2.30	2.16	2.39	2.15	2.25	2.07	1.94	2.25	2.06
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	2.46	2.46	2.33	2.47	2.31	2.36	2.31	2.39	2.32	2.21
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	1.84	1.84	1.77	2.07	1.91	1.81	1.50	1.52	2.15	1.66
PERSONS PER ROOM										
1.00 or less.....	37 995	37 995	19 317	1 547	2 984	2 646	1 861	793	2 182	2 073
1.01 to 1.50.....	413	413	237	12	38	22	18	11	39	13
1.51 or more.....	184	184	149	4	18	11	3	10	43	14
Mean.....	.45	.45	.45	.42	.45	.45	.45	.43	.47	.46
VALUE										
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	21 163	21 163	9 899	1 009	1 333	1 844	1 120	264	809	997
Less than \$20,000.....	104	104	70	1	11	9	8	2	20	3
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	2 559	2 559	1 743	98	303	212	134	84	419	203
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	8 174	8 174	4 605	362	680	755	506	104	330	604
\$60,000 to \$79,999.....	6 054	6 054	2 397	262	211	607	364	32	31	129
\$80,000 to \$99,999.....	2 391	2 391	709	117	67	209	78	15	6	41
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	1 307	1 307	274	99	46	42	19	16	2	16
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	357	357	69	37	8	9	11	8	1	—
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	125	125	16	16	4	1	—	2	—	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	48	48	11	10	1	—	—	1	—	—
\$300,000 or more.....	44	44	5	7	2	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars).....	59 400	59 400	53 200	62 600	48 800	58 700	56 600	46 800	38 900	48 800
Mean (dollars).....	66 400	66 400	57 500	77 200	54 400	61 200	59 100	58 900	40 200	51 400
CONTRACT RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	11 116	11 116	7 530	393	1 401	622	617	468	1 099	712
Median contract rent (dollars).....	290	290	290	293	311	315	329	285	268	329
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	298	298	298	298	333	317	316	287	273	315
With meals included in rent.....	84	84	71	—	27	3	4	—	6	2
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	736	736	789	—	993	929	756	—	202	213
No meals included in rent.....	10 685	10 685	7 309	382	1 347	610	600	456	1 071	698
No cash rent.....	347	347	150	11	27	9	13	12	22	12

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Sheboygan County—Con.				Sheboygan city, Sheboygan County					
	Tract 10	Tract 11	Tract 107	Tract 108	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 5	Tract 6
All housing units.....	2 647	1 485	1 591	862	1 577	3 119	2 653	1 664	1 783	420
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER										
Occupied housing units.....	2 586	1 443	1 528	816	1 536	2 960	2 573	1 621	1 686	361
Owner-occupied housing units.....	2 070	1 101	1 387	719	1 141	1 553	1 958	1 050	511	46
Percent of occupied housing units.....	80.0	76.3	90.8	88.1	74.3	52.5	76.1	64.8	30.3	12.7
White.....	2 062	1 095	1 384	719	1 134	1 538	1 938	1 048	500	45
Black.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	1	2	2	—	—	2	—	—	2	—
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	6	3	1	—	4	10	17	—	6	—
Other race.....	1	1	—	—	1	3	—	1	3	1
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	10	7	3	1	8	12	7	5	13	3
White, nat of Hispanic origin.....	2 053	1 089	1 381	718	1 127	1 529	1 932	1 044	491	43
Renter-occupied housing units.....	516	342	141	97	395	1 407	615	571	1 175	315
White.....	475	335	138	95	378	1 328	595	566	1 084	294
Black.....	1	—	—	—	—	4	2	1	1	1
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	6	1	1	1	2	4	5	1	3	2
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	27	3	2	—	11	62	12	3	78	14
Other race.....	7	3	—	1	4	9	1	—	9	4
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	10	—	2	2	9	31	6	2	38	11
White, nat of Hispanic origin.....	473	332	137	94	372	1 307	590	564	1 058	288
VACANCY STATUS										
Vacant housing units.....	61	42	63	46	41	159	80	43	97	59
For sale only.....	10	11	15	—	2	14	19	6	7	2
For rent.....	32	7	4	2	9	86	26	16	46	16
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	2	2	15	7	4	12	12	3	3	—
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	15	4	17	29	5	6	3	3	1	3
For migrant workers.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant.....	2	18	12	7	21	41	20	15	40	38
Boarded up.....	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	1	—
ROOMS										
1 room.....	37	1	2	2	—	42	4	4	21	27
2 rooms.....	11	6	5	2	6	53	19	70	145	95
3 rooms.....	59	70	9	25	65	235	106	143	348	127
4 rooms.....	396	323	108	71	144	608	474	384	300	58
5 rooms.....	804	461	265	159	279	889	792	463	439	46
6 rooms.....	725	299	459	209	371	614	640	348	289	23
7 rooms.....	309	196	344	185	303	353	348	142	118	14
8 or more rooms.....	306	129	399	209	409	325	270	110	123	30
Median, all housing units.....	5.5	5.2	6.4	6.3	6.3	5.2	5.4	5.0	4.7	3.2
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	5.7	5.5	6.6	6.5	6.5	5.4	5.6	5.1	4.7	3.8
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	5.5	5.3	6.4	6.4	6.3	5.2	5.4	5.0	4.7	3.3
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	5.8	5.5	6.5	6.4	6.8	6.1	5.8	5.6	6.0	6.8
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	4.3	4.3	4.8	5.7	4.9	4.5	4.2	3.9	4.0	3.1
UNITS IN STRUCTURE										
1, detached.....	1 989	1 048	1 394	815	1 112	1 450	1 915	1 053	427	45
1, attached.....	55	12	84	11	16	41	67	33	17	3
2.....	177	213	68	28	385	949	412	178	812	63
3 or 4.....	173	26	29	—	51	135	152	64	109	85
5 to 9.....	86	45	7	—	1	64	10	49	46	67
10 to 19.....	117	36	—	—	—	170	54	128	24	70
20 to 49.....	39	—	—	—	—	107	23	38	45	59
50 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	159	—	110	265	—
Mobile home or trailer.....	1	100	—	1	2	3	2	—	1	—
Other.....	10	5	9	7	10	41	18	11	37	28
Occupied housing units.....	2 586	1 443	1 528	816	1 536	2 960	2 573	1 621	1 686	361
PERSONS IN UNIT										
1 person.....	460	337	222	124	336	832	607	508	704	246
2 persons.....	952	567	531	309	493	999	904	577	421	57
3 persons.....	475	255	285	156	229	472	439	231	228	26
4 persons.....	453	191	309	141	274	408	407	199	183	22
5 persons.....	178	70	132	59	135	175	167	74	74	9
6 or more persons.....	68	23	49	27	69	74	49	32	76	9
Median, occupied housing units.....	2.38	2.18	2.54	2.42	2.38	2.15	2.25	2.02	1.83	1.50
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	2.45	2.26	2.61	2.44	2.45	2.32	2.37	2.28	2.24	2.33
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	2.04	1.85	2.03	2.21	2.07	1.91	1.83	1.50	1.56	1.50
PERSONS PER ROOM										
1.00 or less.....	2 543	1 431	1 515	807	1 520	2 904	2 540	1 605	1 608	354
1.01 to 1.50.....	33	10	12	6	12	38	22	13	42	5
1.51 or more.....	10	2	1	3	4	18	11	3	36	2
Mean.....	.47	.44	.43	.42	.42	.45	.45	.45	.49	.43
VALUE										
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	1 842	900	1 265	584	984	1 263	1 755	924	303	21
Less than \$20,000.....	1	2	2	4	1	11	9	8	13	—
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	68	103	22	22	98	302	207	111	152	5
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	772	532	264	123	362	659	716	413	125	9
\$60,000 to \$79,999.....	667	202	399	152	262	194	577	311	12	4
\$80,000 to \$99,999.....	199	42	226	140	116	55	199	65	—	3
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	112	11	212	89	87	35	37	13	—	—
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	17	4	82	35	31	6	9	—	—	—
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	3	2	37	14	13	—	1	—	—	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	3	2	11	3	10	—	—	—	—	—
\$300,000 or more.....	—	—	10	2	4	1	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars).....	61 600	52 400	76 100	78 900	61 800	48 200	58 700	56 800	38 800	52 500
Mean (dollars).....	66 900	56 000	93 400	88 500	74 500	52 300	61 100	58 400	39 400	55 000
CONTRACT RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	512	341	130	73	393	1 401	612	570	1 171	313
Median contract rent (dollars).....	340	319	323	325	293	311	315	342	235	267
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	312	336	358	343	298	333	317	320	236	321
With meals included in rent.....	1	—	1	—	—	27	3	4	1	28
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	50	—	213	—	—	993	929	756	1 250	741
No meals included in rent.....	497	335	109	64	382	1 347	601	553	1 155	275
No cash rent.....	14	6	20	9	11	27	8	13	15	10

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Sheboygan city, Sheboygan County—Con.							Remainder of Sheboygan County		
	Tract 7 (pt.)	Tract 8 (pt.)	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 11 (pt.)	Tract 107 (pt.)	Tract 108 (pt.)	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)
All housing units	893	2 411	2 140	2 463	1 417	22	26	28	83	109
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER										
Occupied housing units	814	2 264	2 053	2 418	1 378	13	26	27	80	106
Owner-occupied housing units	344	1 161	1 357	1 934	1 053	9	25	27	79	95
Percent of occupied housing units	42.3	51.3	66.1	80.0	76.4	69.2	96.2	100.0	98.8	89.6
White	343	1 138	1 335	1 926	1 047	9	25	26	79	95
Black	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	—	4	2	1	2	—	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	—	7	8	6	3	—	—	1	—	—
Other race	1	11	10	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race)	2	27	10	10	7	—	—	—	—	—
White, not of Hispanic origin	342	1 123	1 334	1 917	1 041	9	25	26	79	95
Renter-occupied housing units	470	1 103	696	484	325	4	1	—	1	11
White	439	1 000	663	445	318	4	1	—	1	11
Black	—	6	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	3	12	4	4	1	—	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	16	47	15	27	3	—	—	—	—	—
Other race	12	38	13	7	3	—	—	—	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race)	22	74	17	10	6	—	—	—	—	—
White, not of Hispanic origin	429	969	659	443	315	4	1	—	1	11
VACANCY STATUS										
Vacant housing units	79	147	87	45	39	9	—	1	3	3
For sale only	11	23	15	8	10	3	—	—	1	2
For rent	31	57	26	21	7	—	—	—	—	—
Rented or sold, not occupied	2	8	24	2	1	—	—	—	—	1
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	7	11	6	13	3	—	—	—	2	—
For migrant workers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant	28	48	16	1	17	5	—	1	—	—
Boarded up	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
ROOMS										
1 room	32	14	10	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
2 rooms	51	44	88	10	—	—	—	—	—	3
3 rooms	94	177	205	59	68	—	—	—	3	1
4 rooms	178	441	529	393	317	3	—	—	3	18
5 rooms	150	682	626	790	444	3	7	—	18	31
6 rooms	135	456	367	700	277	8	9	1	21	23
7 rooms	100	304	179	285	183	3	5	5	18	18
8 or more rooms	153	293	136	225	121	5	5	22	20	15
Median, all housing units	5.1	5.3	4.9	5.5	5.2	6.1	6.2	8.4	6.3	5.6
Mean, all housing units	5.4	5.5	5.0	5.6	5.4	6.4	6.4	8.7	6.5	5.7
Median, occupied housing units	5.2	5.3	4.9	5.5	5.2	5.9	6.2	8.4	6.3	5.5
Median, owner-occupied housing units	7.0	6.2	5.3	5.7	5.5	6.1	6.1	8.4	6.3	5.8
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.1	4.6	3.9	4.3	4.3	4.5	8.0	—	7.0	3.8
UNITS IN STRUCTURE										
1, detached	346	1 017	1 098	1 845	982	20	26	28	79	105
1, attached	7	28	23	55	12	2	—	—	2	1
2	281	1 150	364	174	213	—	—	—	—	—
3 or 4	63	70	34	173	26	—	—	—	—	—
5 to 9	46	16	39	86	45	—	—	—	—	—
10 to 19	55	72	144	115	36	—	—	—	—	2
20 to 49	75	—	198	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
50 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer	—	2	221	1	99	—	—	—	1	—
Other	20	56	19	10	4	—	—	—	1	—
Occupied housing units	814	2 264	2 053	2 418	1 378	13	26	27	80	106
PERSONS IN UNIT										
1 person	305	644	627	430	334	4	6	2	10	21
2 persons	231	655	720	898	538	4	15	3	45	47
3 persons	113	375	306	449	242	3	3	8	11	15
4 persons	97	335	272	420	178	1	1	8	10	17
5 persons	43	150	92	160	66	1	1	2	4	4
6 or more persons	25	105	36	61	20	—	—	4	—	2
Median, occupied housing units	1.94	2.25	2.05	2.37	2.16	2.13	1.97	3.56	2.17	2.18
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.39	2.32	2.21	2.43	2.25	2.67	2.00	3.56	2.17	2.26
Median, renter-occupied housing units	1.52	2.15	1.64	2.08	1.80	1.50	1.50	—	2.00	1.50
PERSONS PER ROOM										
1.00 or less	793	2 182	2 027	2 379	1 366	13	26	27	80	106
1.01 to 1.50	11	39	13	32	10	—	—	—	—	—
1.51 or more	10	43	13	7	2	—	—	—	—	—
Mean .....	.43	.47	.46	.47	.44	.38	.33	.42	.37	.43
VALUE										
Specified owner-occupied housing units	264	809	976	1 711	856	9	24	25	70	89
Less than \$20,000	2	20	3	1	2	—	—	—	—	5
\$20,000 to \$39,999	84	419	196	67	102	—	—	—	21	39
\$40,000 to \$59,999	104	330	597	761	521	1	7	—	17	30
\$60,000 to \$79,999	32	31	124	650	190	1	9	—	12	10
\$80,000 to \$99,999	15	6	41	171	32	3	3	1	11	5
\$100,000 to \$149,999	16	2	14	57	7	3	2	12	4	—
\$150,000 to \$199,999	8	1	1	4	2	1	3	6	2	—
\$200,000 to \$249,999	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	4	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
\$300,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—
Median (dollars)	46 800	38 900	48 800	60 500	51 900	88 300	75 000	148 400	72 500	60 300
Mean (dollars)	58 900	40 200	51 300	63 400	54 100	98 900	83 900	185 800	93 100	64 000
CONTRACT RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units	468	1 099	694	480	324	4	1	—	—	10
Median contract rent (dollars)	285	268	329	345	317	425	—	—	—	313
Mean contract rent (dollars)	287	273	314	313	330	431	—	—	—	313
With meals included in rent	—	6	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean contract rent (dollars)	—	202	113	50	—	—	—	—	—	—
No meals included in rent	456	1 071	681	468	318	2	—	—	—	9
No cash rent	12	22	12	11	6	2	1	—	—	1

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Sheboygan County—Con.									
	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 7 (pt.)	Tract 8 (pt.)	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 11 (pt.)	Tract 101	Tract 102	Tract 103	Tract 104
All housing units	265	—	—	50	184	68	320	1 370	1 413	760
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER										
Occupied housing units	261	—	—	47	168	65	309	1 323	1 156	711
Owner-occupied housing units	212	—	—	29	136	48	266	1 050	957	606
Percent of occupied housing units	81.2	—	—	61.7	81.0	73.8	86.1	79.4	82.8	85.2
White	212	—	—	29	136	48	266	1 050	957	604
Black	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Other race	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race)	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
White, not of Hispanic origin	210	—	—	29	136	48	266	1 050	955	603
Renter-occupied housing units	49	—	—	18	32	17	43	273	199	105
White	49	—	—	17	30	17	43	273	198	103
Black	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other race	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	2
Hispanic origin (of any race)	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	1	2
White, not of Hispanic origin	47	—	—	16	30	17	43	271	198	103
VACANCY STATUS										
Vacant housing units	4	—	—	3	16	3	11	47	257	49
For sale only	3	—	—	1	2	1	5	12	10	7
For rent	—	—	—	1	11	—	—	12	6	1
Rented or sold, not occupied	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	6	3	4
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	—	—	—	—	2	1	2	3	218	19
For migrant workers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant	—	—	—	—	1	1	4	14	20	18
Boarded up	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—
ROOMS										
1 room	—	—	—	—	36	—	—	—	9	—
2 rooms	9	—	—	1	1	—	1	10	9	3
3 rooms	10	—	—	1	—	2	5	55	54	14
4 rooms	40	—	—	10	3	6	15	144	160	74
5 rooms	77	—	—	11	14	17	64	299	300	138
6 rooms	73	—	—	12	25	22	73	354	308	179
7 rooms	29	—	—	7	24	13	70	224	254	133
8 or more rooms	27	—	—	8	81	8	92	264	319	219
Median, all housing units	5.5	—	—	5.7	7.0	5.9	6.5	6.0	6.1	6.3
Mean, all housing units	5.6	—	—	5.9	6.3	6.0	6.8	6.2	6.2	6.6
Median, occupied housing units	5.5	—	—	5.6	7.3	6.0	6.6	6.0	6.1	6.3
Median, owner-occupied housing units	5.7	—	—	6.0	7.8	6.0	6.6	6.2	6.4	6.5
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.1	—	—	5.0	1.5—	6.0	6.0	4.7	4.5	5.3
UNITS IN STRUCTURE										
1, detached	224	—	—	39	144	66	287	1 087	1 150	629
1, attached	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	21	69	9
2	23	—	—	9	3	—	21	160	103	35
3 or 4	4	—	—	—	—	—	3	45	51	12
5 to 9	7	—	—	1	—	—	—	10	7	—
10 to 19	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	23	—	—
20 to 49	—	—	—	—	35	—	—	—	—	—
50 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer	—	—	—	1	—	1	3	9	17	66
Other	5	—	—	—	—	1	5	15	16	9
Occupied housing units	261	—	—	47	168	65	309	1 323	1 156	711
PERSONS IN UNIT										
1 person	54	—	—	12	30	3	37	183	202	99
2 persons	92	—	—	15	54	29	109	422	402	239
3 persons	50	—	—	9	26	13	53	218	181	125
4 persons	41	—	—	5	33	13	63	316	230	129
5 persons	18	—	—	3	18	4	31	150	89	76
6 or more persons	6	—	—	3	7	3	16	34	52	43
Median, occupied housing units	2.33	—	—	2.27	2.50	2.54	2.66	2.76	2.44	2.64
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.42	—	—	2.31	2.90	2.46	2.69	2.95	2.58	2.71
Median, renter-occupied housing units	1.87	—	—	2.21	1.50—	3.25	2.47	2.24	1.93	2.38
PERSONS PER ROOM										
1.00 or less	256	—	—	46	164	65	305	1 311	1 142	698
1.01 to 1.50	5	—	—	1	1	—	3	11	11	12
1.51 or more	—	—	—	1	3	—	1	1	3	1
Mean .....	.47	—	—	.44	.43	.48	.43	.47	.45	.45
VALUE										
Specified owner-occupied housing units	196	—	—	21	131	44	177	807	696	337
Less than \$20,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	4
\$20,000 to \$39,999	23	—	—	7	1	1	13	43	56	74
\$40,000 to \$59,999	93	—	—	7	11	11	52	191	135	119
\$60,000 to \$79,999	53	—	—	5	17	12	63	337	209	92
\$80,000 to \$99,999	13	—	—	—	28	10	38	156	125	28
\$100,000 to \$149,999	6	—	—	2	55	4	10	70	88	13
\$150,000 to \$199,999	8	—	—	—	13	2	1	6	36	6
\$200,000 to \$249,999	—	—	—	—	3	2	—	1	21	1
\$250,000 to \$299,999	—	—	—	—	3	2	—	—	14	—
\$300,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Median (dollars)	55 700	—	—	48 800	106 400	69 400	67 900	70 200	73 800	54 000
Mean (dollars)	62 400	—	—	56 500	112 800	92 400	69 300	73 000	92 400	59 600
CONTRACT RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units	47	—	—	18	32	17	29	240	178	85
Median contract rent (dollars)	240	—	—	319	299	369	345	289	282	266
Mean contract rent (dollars)	266	—	—	351	300	443	344	294	296	266
With meals included in rent	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	4	—
Mean contract rent (dollars)	—	—	—	313	—	—	313	—	244	—
No meals included in rent	47	—	—	17	29	17	23	229	154	72
No cash rent	—	—	—	—	3	—	5	11	20	13

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Sheboygan County—Con.								
	Tract 105	Tract 106	Tract 107 (pt.)	Tract 108 (pt.)	Tract 109	Tract 110	Tract 111	Tract 112	Tract 113
All housing units.....	3 813	2 990	1 569	836	881	941	917	1 234	2 276
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER									
Occupied housing units.....	3 609	2 916	1 515	790	855	862	870	1 178	2 041
Owner-occupied housing units.....	2 508	2 170	1 378	694	732	676	743	893	1 675
Percent of occupied housing units.....	69.5	74.4	91.0	87.8	85.6	78.4	85.4	75.8	82.1
White.....	2 498	2 161	1 375	694	731	672	739	889	1 666
Black.....	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	3	4	2	—	1	2	4	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	6	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
Other race.....	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	6
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	1	9	3	1	3	2	1	5	14
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	2 497	2 155	1 372	693	729	671	738	886	1 658
Renter-occupied housing units.....	1 101	746	137	96	123	186	127	285	366
White.....	1 094	742	134	94	120	182	126	280	362
Black.....	1	2	—	—	—	1	—	1	1
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	—	1	1	1	2	3	1	3	—
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	5	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other race.....	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	3
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	6	2	2	2	3	—	—	4	10
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	1 090	740	133	93	119	182	126	278	355
VACANCY STATUS									
Vacant housing units.....	204	74	54	46	26	79	47	56	235
For sale only.....	18	11	12	1	1	6	8	5	11
For rent.....	68	17	4	2	4	10	2	6	2
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	15	15	14	7	4	—	2	4	8
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	72	4	17	29	8	53	25	29	200
For migrant workers.....	—	—	—	7	—	8	—	—	—
Other vacant.....	31	27	7	7	9	—	10	12	14
Boarded up.....	—	1	1	—	—	2	—	2	—
ROOMS									
1 room.....	36	9	2	2	—	5	1	—	3
2 rooms.....	89	59	5	2	2	14	4	7	13
3 rooms.....	246	139	9	25	14	42	22	60	91
4 rooms.....	648	478	105	71	82	125	91	167	300
5 rooms.....	798	782	262	152	166	190	206	256	502
6 rooms.....	785	663	451	200	204	194	195	268	526
7 rooms.....	575	426	341	180	178	152	164	232	414
8 or more rooms.....	636	434	394	204	235	219	234	244	427
Median, all housing units.....	5.6	5.5	6.4	6.3	6.4	6.0	6.2	6.0	5.9
Median, all housing units.....	5.8	5.8	6.6	6.5	6.6	6.2	6.4	6.1	6.1
Median, occupied housing units.....	5.7	5.6	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.1	6.3	6.0	6.1
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	6.3	6.0	6.5	6.4	6.6	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.3
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	4.1	4.3	4.8	5.7	5.0	4.8	5.4	4.4	4.5
UNITS IN STRUCTURE									
1, detached.....	2 447	1 963	1 374	789	761	770	781	936	1 867
1, attached.....	62	47	82	11	7	9	8	12	32
2.....	514	406	68	28	83	82	63	118	222
3 or 4.....	181	133	29	—	9	25	—	66	83
5 to 9.....	164	61	7	—	—	—	—	32	30
10 to 19.....	153	33	—	—	—	11	—	10	14
20 to 49.....	59	71	—	—	—	—	—	21	—
50 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer.....	169	250	—	1	18	28	51	20	9
Other.....	64	26	9	7	3	16	14	19	19
Occupied housing units.....	3 609	2 916	1 515	790	855	862	870	1 178	2 041
PERSONS IN UNIT									
1 person.....	894	631	218	118	106	148	118	210	321
2 persons.....	1 181	979	527	294	283	278	290	283	667
3 persons.....	543	541	282	153	163	141	149	209	336
4 persons.....	614	499	308	140	169	172	184	209	364
5 persons.....	280	206	131	58	101	77	92	112	255
6 or more persons.....	97	60	27	49	33	46	37	66	98
Median, occupied housing units.....	2.27	2.34	2.54	2.44	2.74	2.54	2.68	2.53	2.60
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	2.48	2.50	2.61	2.46	2.82	2.60	2.64	2.73	2.82
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	1.68	1.85	2.07	2.23	2.32	2.36	2.97	2.16	1.88
PERSONS PER ROOM									
1.00 or less.....	3 578	2 890	1 502	781	848	847	863	1 155	2 014
1.01 to 1.50.....	27	18	12	6	7	12	6	21	24
1.51 or more.....	4	8	1	3	—	3	1	2	3
Mean.....	.45	.45	.43	.43	.45	.46	.46	.47	.47
VALUE									
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	1 949	1 605	1 256	560	506	452	411	633	1 299
Less than \$20,000.....	4	7	2	4	1	2	3	1	—
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	137	129	22	22	38	65	43	52	84
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	627	684	263	116	170	184	129	199	518
\$60,000 to \$79,999.....	710	465	398	143	182	127	156	234	407
\$80,000 to \$99,999.....	286	173	223	137	63	58	53	82	186
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	141	114	209	87	48	13	22	49	74
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	28	24	81	32	4	1	3	14	21
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	10	5	37	14	—	—	—	—	7
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	3	2	11	—	—	—	—	—	1
\$300,000 or more.....	3	2	10	2	—	1	—	1	1
Median (dollars).....	65 100	59 500	75 900	79 300	64 300	56 400	63 000	65 300	62 100
Mean (dollars).....	70 300	66 300	93 400	88 700	68 100	60 700	66 100	70 000	68 100
CONTRACT RENT									
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	1 073	717	126	72	101	163	92	254	332
Median contract rent (dollars).....	289	295	323	325	272	260	291	291	280
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	305	289	357	343	286	264	285	282	275
With meals included in rent.....	5	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	753	263	213	—	—	—	—	—	—
No meals included in rent.....	1 043	691	107	64	93	149	85	234	313
No cash rent.....	25	25	18	8	8	14	7	20	19

Table 10. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Sheboygan, WI MSA	Sheboygan County		Totals for split tracts/BNAs in Sheboygon County		Sheboygon city, Sheboygon County		
		Total	Sheboygon city	Tract 2	Tract 8	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 5	Tract 8 (pt.)
Occupied housing units -----	37 944	37 944	19 141	2 946	2 138	2 866	1 584	2 138
TENURE								
Owner-occupied housing units -----	26 953	26 953	12 026	1 617	1 138	1 538	500	1 138
Percent of occupied housing units -----	71.0	71.0	62.8	54.9	53.2	53.7	31.6	53.2
Renter-occupied housing units -----	10 991	10 991	7 115	1 329	1 000	1 329	1 084	1 000
Percent of occupied housing units -----	29.0	29.0	37.2	45.1	46.8	46.3	68.4	46.8
ROOMS								
1 room-----	188	188	116	25	12	25	14	12
2 rooms-----	673	673	468	38	28	38	122	28
3 rooms-----	2 103	2 103	1 421	209	147	206	312	147
4 rooms-----	5 748	5 748	3 477	525	368	522	269	368
5 rooms-----	9 220	9 220	5 263	846	617	828	384	617
6 rooms-----	8 367	8 367	4 020	611	409	591	255	409
7 rooms-----	5 577	5 577	2 250	361	287	343	110	287
8 or more rooms-----	6 068	6 068	2 126	331	270	313	118	270
Median, occupied housing units-----	5.6	5.6	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	4.7	5.3
Median, owner-occupied housing units-----	6.1	6.1	5.9	6.1	6.2	6.1	6.0	6.2
Median, renter-occupied housing units-----	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.0	4.6
UNITS IN STRUCTURE								
1, detached-----	25 555	25 555	10 951	1 472	947	1 396	394	947
1, attached-----	576	576	267	41	20	39	12	20
2-----	6 226	6 226	4 397	861	986	861	698	986
3-----	1 445	1 445	837	120	50	120	88	50
4-----	691	691	403	56	14	56	42	14
5-----	977	977	761	137	65	137	22	65
6-----	650	650	488	85	—	85	45	—
7-----	485	485	485	132	—	132	249	—
8-----	908	908	320	3	2	2	1	2
9-----	431	431	232	39	54	38	33	54
PERSONS IN UNIT								
1 person-----	8 951	8 951	5 543	835	637	825	701	637
2 persons-----	12 747	12 747	6 442	1 033	641	988	412	641
3 persons-----	6 237	6 237	3 027	455	353	444	221	353
4 persons-----	6 204	6 204	2 697	404	310	394	165	310
5 persons-----	2 758	2 758	1 064	168	141	164	59	141
6 or more persons-----	1 047	1 047	368	51	56	51	26	56
Median, occupied housing units-----	2.29	2.29	2.13	2.12	2.17	2.12	1.72	2.17
Median, owner-occupied housing units-----	2.45	2.45	2.33	2.30	2.31	2.30	2.20	2.30
Median, renter-occupied housing units-----	1.78	1.78	1.69	1.84	2.01	1.83	1.50	2.01
PERSONS PER ROOM								
1.00 or less-----	37 562	37 562	18 966	2 921	2 106	2 841	1 563	2 106
1.01 to 1.50-----	319	319	145	21	22	21	18	22
1.51 or more-----	63	63	30	4	10	4	3	10
Mean-----	.45	.45	.44	.43	.45	.44	.44	.45
VALUE								
Specified owner-occupied housing units-----	21 047	21 047	9 821	1 323	795	1 253	300	795
Less than \$20 000-----	102	102	69	11	20	11	12	20
\$20 000 to \$39 999-----	2 529	2 529	1 717	299	409	298	150	409
\$40 000 to \$59 999-----	8 127	8 127	4 574	675	326	654	125	326
\$60 000 to \$79 999-----	6 038	6 038	2 387	211	31	194	12	31
\$80 000 to \$99 999-----	2 381	2 381	703	66	6	54	—	6
\$100 000 to \$149 999-----	1 303	1 303	272	46	2	35	1	2
\$150 000 to \$199 999-----	353	353	67	8	1	6	—	1
\$200 000 to \$249 999-----	124	124	16	4	—	—	—	—
\$250 000 to \$299 999-----	48	48	11	1	—	—	—	—
\$300 000 or more-----	42	42	5	2	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)-----	59 400	59 400	53 300	48 800	39 000	48 200	38 900	39 000
Mean (dollars)-----	66 500	66 500	57 500	54 500	40 200	52 300	39 500	40 200
CONTRACT RENT								
Specified renter-occupied housing units-----	10 640	10 640	7 090	1 323	998	1 323	1 081	998
Median contract rent (dollars)-----	292	292	293	315	268	315	231	268
Mean contract rent (dollars)-----	299	299	301	340	273	340	234	273
With meals included in rent-----	83	83	71	27	6	27	1	6
Median contract rent (dollars)-----	741	741	789	993	202	993	1 250	202
Mean contract rent (dollars)-----	10 216	10 216	6 873	1 271	970	1 271	1 067	970
No meals included in rent-----	341	341	146	25	22	25	13	22
No cash rent-----								

Table 11. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Sheboygan, WI MSA	Sheboygon County
Occupied housing units -----	33	33
TENURE		
Owner-occupied housing units -----	10	10
Percent of occupied housing units -----	30.3	30.3
Renter-occupied housing units -----	23	23
Percent of occupied housing units -----	69.7	69.7
ROOMS		
1 room -----	1	1
2 rooms -----	1	1
3 rooms -----	13	13
4 rooms -----	8	8
5 rooms -----	7	7
6 rooms -----	1	1
7 rooms -----	2	2
8 or more rooms -----	4.7	4.7
Median, occupied housing units -----	5.8	5.8
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	4.4	4.4
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----		
UNITS IN STRUCTURE		
1, detached -----	10	10
1, attached -----	10	10
2 -----	5	5
3 or 4 -----	1	1
5 -----	1	1
6 or more -----	2	2
20 to 49 -----	1	1
50 or more -----	2	2
Mobile home or trailer -----		
Other -----		
PERSONS IN UNIT		
1 person -----	6	6
2 persons -----	9	9
3 persons -----	6	6
4 persons -----	9	9
5 persons -----	3	3
6 or more persons -----	2.75	2.75
Median, occupied housing units -----	3.50	3.50
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	2.60	2.60
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----		
PERSONS PER ROOM		
1.00 or less -----	32	32
1.01 to 1.50 -----	1	1
1.51 or more -----	.89	.89
Mean -----		
VALUE		
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	5	5
Less than \$20,000 -----	2	2
\$20,000 to \$39,999 -----	2	2
\$40,000 to \$59,999 -----	2	2
\$60,000 to \$79,999 -----		
\$80,000 to \$99,999 -----		
\$100,000 to \$149,999 -----	1	1
\$150,000 to \$199,999 -----		
\$200,000 to \$249,999 -----		
\$250,000 to \$299,999 -----		
\$300,000 or more -----		
Median (dollars) -----	42 500	42 500
Mean (dollars) -----	57 500	57 500
CONTRACT RENT		
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	22	22
Median contract rent (dollars) -----	270	270
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	276	276
With meals included in rent -----		
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----		
No meals included in rent -----	22	22
No cash rent -----		

Table 12. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas.]

Table 13. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Sheboygan, WI MSA	Sheboygan County		Sheboygan city, Sheboygan County
		Total	Sheboygan city	Tract 5
Occupied housing units -----	368	368	349	84
TENURE				
Owner-occupied housing units-----	72	72	61	6
Percent of occupied housing units-----	19.6	19.6	17.5	7.1
Renter-occupied housing units-----	296	296	288	78
Percent of occupied housing units-----	80.4	80.4	82.5	92.9
ROOMS				
1 room-----	3	3	3	2
2 rooms-----	39	39	39	12
3 rooms-----	69	69	68	14
4 rooms-----	73	73	71	13
5 rooms-----	84	84	82	19
6 rooms-----	55	55	52	18
7 rooms-----	28	28	26	4
8 or more rooms-----	17	17	8	2
Median, occupied housing units-----	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.6
Median, owner-occupied housing units-----	5.8	5.8	5.5	5.8
Median, renter-occupied housing units-----	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.5
UNITS IN STRUCTURE				
1, detached-----	80	80	66	8
1, attached-----	15	15	15	4
2-----	184	184	181	60
3 or 4-----	25	25	24	9
5 to 9-----	23	23	22	—
10 to 19-----	34	34	34	—
20 to 49-----	2	2	2	—
50 or more-----	1	1	1	—
Mobile home or trailer-----	—	—	—	—
Other-----	4	4	4	3
PERSONS IN UNIT				
1 person-----	18	18	15	1
2 persons-----	32	32	31	5
3 persons-----	46	46	44	3
4 persons-----	43	43	48	15
5 persons-----	48	48	48	11
6 or more persons-----	141	146	138	49
Median, occupied housing units-----	5.00	5.00	5.12	6.00
Median, owner-occupied housing units-----	5.32	5.32	5.56	6.50
Median, renter-occupied housing units-----	4.90	4.90	5.01	5.96
PERSONS PER ROOM				
1.00 or less-----	185	185	166	29
1.01 to 1.50-----	78	78	78	23
1.51 or more-----	105	105	105	32
Mean-----	1.22	1.22	1.25	1.41
VALUE				
Specified owner-occupied housing units-----	48	48	38	—
Less than \$20,000-----	1	1	—	—
\$20,000 to \$39,999-----	4	4	4	—
\$40,000 to \$59,999-----	21	21	18	—
\$60,000 to \$79,999-----	8	8	8	—
\$80,000 to \$99,999-----	6	6	4	—
\$100,000 to \$149,999-----	2	2	2	—
\$150,000 to \$199,999-----	2	3	2	—
\$200,000 to \$249,999-----	3	2	2	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999-----	1	1	—	—
\$300,000 or more-----	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)-----	57 500	57 500	55 000	—
Mean (dollars)-----	83 000	83 000	66 400	—
CONTRACT RENT				
Specified renter-occupied housing units-----	294	294	286	77
Median contract rent (dollars)-----	250	250	250	271
Mean contract rent (dollars)-----	244	244	240	264
With meals included in rent-----	—	—	—	—
Mean contract rent (dollars)-----	—	—	—	—
No meals included in rent-----	291	291	283	75
No cash rent-----	3	3	3	2

Table 14. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Sheboygan, WI MSA	Sheboygan County		Totals for split tracts/BNAs in Sheboygan County		Sheboygan city, Sheboygan County	
		Total	Sheboygan city	Tract 8	Tract 8	Tract 8 (pt.)	Tract 8 (pt.)
Occupied housing units	413	413	330	101	101	101	101
TENURE							
Owner-occupied housing units	149	149	104	27	27	27	27
Percent of occupied housing units	36.1	36.1	31.5	26.7	26.7	26.7	26.7
Renter-occupied housing units	264	264	226	74	74	74	74
Percent of occupied housing units	63.9	63.9	68.5	73.3	73.3	73.3	73.3
ROOMS							
1 room	1	1	1	-	-	-	-
2 rooms	13	13	12	4	4	4	4
3 rooms	43	43	38	9	9	9	9
4 rooms	86	86	63	20	20	20	20
5 rooms	108	108	98	28	28	28	28
6 rooms	72	72	53	17	17	17	17
7 rooms	48	48	33	10	10	10	10
8 or more rooms	42	42	32	13	13	13	13
Median, occupied housing units	5.1	5.1	5.0	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1
Median, owner-occupied housing units	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.9
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8
UNITS IN STRUCTURE							
1 detached	151	151	103	31	31	31	31
2 detached	172	172	159	59	59	59	59
3 or 4	30	30	24	5	5	5	5
5 or 6	12	12	5	-	-	-	-
10 to 19	7	7	7	-	-	-	-
20 to 49	8	8	4	-	-	-	-
50 or more	4	4	4	-	-	-	-
Mobile home or trailer	5	5	-	-	-	-	-
Other	7	7	7	1	1	1	1
PERSONS IN UNIT							
1 person	60	60	52	15	15	15	15
2 persons	79	79	58	14	14	14	14
3 persons	83	83	69	20	20	20	20
4 persons	76	76	57	20	20	20	20
5 persons	62	62	48	10	10	10	10
6 or more persons	53	53	46	22	22	22	22
Median, occupied housing units	3.31	3.31	3.30	3.57	3.57	3.57	3.57
Median, owner-occupied housing units	3.55	3.55	3.55	3.80	3.80	3.80	3.80
Median, renter-occupied housing units	3.19	3.19	3.21	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50
PERSONS PER ROOM							
1.00 or less	362	362	285	79	79	79	79
1.01 to 1.50	28	28	25	11	11	11	11
1.51 or more	23	23	20	11	11	11	11
Mean .....	.73	.73	.72	.74	.74	.74	.74
VALUE							
Specified owner-occupied housing units	110	110	76	20	20	20	20
Less than \$20,000	2	2	2	-	-	-	-
\$20,000 to \$39,999	34	34	31	16	16	16	16
\$40,000 to \$59,999	40	40	25	4	4	4	4
\$60,000 to \$79,999	22	22	12	-	-	-	-
\$80,000 to \$99,999	8	8	4	-	-	-	-
\$100,000 to \$149,999	2	2	1	-	-	-	-
\$150,000 to \$199,999	1	1	1	-	-	-	-
\$200,000 to \$249,999	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
\$250,000 to \$299,999	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$300,000 or more	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median (dollars)	48 200	48 200	43 100	37 000	37 000	37 000	37 000
Mean (dollars)	54 100	54 100	49 500	36 000	36 000	36 000	36 000
CONTRACT RENT							
Specified renter-occupied housing units	255	255	222	72	72	72	72
Median contract rent (dollars)	271	271	266	264	264	264	264
Mean contract rent (dollars)	278	278	272	271	271	271	271
With meals included in rent	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Mean contract rent (dollars)	313	313	-	-	-	-	-
No meals included in rent	248	248	219	72	72	72	72
No cash rent	6	6	3	-	-	-	-

Table 15. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Sheboygan, WI MSA	Sheboygan County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Sheboygan County		Tract 8 (pt.)
		Total	Sheboygan city	Tract 8	Sheboygan city, Sheboygan County	
Occupied housing units -----	37 705	37 705	18 956	2 092	2 092	
TENURE						
Owner-occupied housing units -----	26 853	26 853	11 957	1 123	1 123	
Percent of occupied housing units -----	71.2	71.2	63.1	53.7	53.7	
Renter-occupied housing units -----	10 852	10 852	6 999	969	969	
Percent of occupied housing units -----	28.8	28.8	36.9	46.3	46.3	
ROOMS						
1 room -----	187	187	115	12	12	
2 rooms -----	669	669	464	28	28	
3 rooms -----	2 079	2 079	1 400	142	142	
4 rooms -----	5 695	5 695	3 439	358	358	
5 rooms -----	9 156	9 156	5 205	604	604	
6 rooms -----	8 325	8 325	3 994	401	401	
7 rooms -----	5 553	5 553	2 235	285	285	
8 or more rooms -----	6 041	6 041	2 104	262	262	
Median, occupied housing units -----	5.6	5.6	5.3	5.3	5.3	
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	6.1	6.1	5.9	6.2	6.2	
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.6	4.6	
UNITS IN STRUCTURE						
1, detached -----	25 459	25 459	10 885	931	931	
1, attached -----	571	571	285	19	19	
2 or more -----	6 132	6 132	4 311	962	962	
5 to 9 -----	1 425	1 425	360	46	46	
10 to 19 -----	973	973	759	14	14	
20 to 49 -----	645	645	481	65	65	
50 or more -----	482	482	482	—	—	
Mobile home or trailer -----	905	905	320	2	2	
Other -----	429	429	230	53	53	
PERSONS IN UNIT						
1 person -----	8 907	8 907	5 504	626	626	
2 persons -----	12 703	12 703	6 409	634	634	
3 persons -----	6 184	6 184	2 985	345	345	
4 persons -----	6 158	6 158	2 666	303	303	
5 persons -----	2 731	2 731	1 042	135	135	
6 or more persons -----	1 022	1 022	350	49	49	
Median, occupied housing units -----	2.28	2.28	2.12	2.16	2.16	
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	2.45	2.45	2.32	2.29	2.29	
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	1.77	1.77	1.67	1.99	1.99	
PERSONS PER ROOM						
1.00 or less -----	37 346	37 346	18 801	2 069	2 069	
1.01 to 1.50 -----	304	304	132	18	18	
1.51 or more -----	55	55	23	5	5	
Mean -----	.44	.44	.44	.44	.44	
VALUE						
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	20 973	20 973	9 769	784	784	
Less than \$20,000 -----	101	101	68	20	20	
\$20,000 to \$39,999 -----	2 510	2 510	1 700	401	401	
\$40,000 to \$59,999 -----	8 100	8 100	4 556	323	323	
\$60,000 to \$79,999 -----	6 022	6 022	2 376	31	31	
\$80,000 to \$99,999 -----	2 373	2 373	699	6	6	
\$100,000 to \$149,999 -----	1 301	1 301	271	2	2	
\$150,000 to \$199,999 -----	353	353	67	1	1	
\$200,000 to \$249,999 -----	123	123	16	—	—	
\$250,000 to \$299,999 -----	46	46	5	—	—	
\$300,000 or more -----	42	42	1	—	—	
Median (dollars) -----	59 400	59 400	53 300	39 000	39 000	
Mean (dollars) -----	66 500	66 500	57 600	40 200	40 200	
CONTRACT RENT						
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	10 506	10 506	6 975	968	968	
Median contract rent (dollars) -----	292	292	268	268	268	
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	300	300	302	273	273	
With meals included in rent -----	83	83	71	6	6	
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	741	741	789	202	202	
No meals included in rent -----	10 084	10 084	6 759	940	940	
No cash rent -----	339	339	145	22	22	

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area			Sheboygan County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Sheboygan County							
Sheboygan, WI MSA	Sheboygan city	Total	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 4	Tract 7	Tract 8	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 11	
ANCESTRY												
All persons												
103 877	49 676	103 877	4 325	7 482	6 846	4 931	1 938	5 944	4 876	7 085	3 556	
99 346	47 356	99 346	4 191	7 195	6 647	4 624	1 884	5 620	4 709	6 624	3 434	
63 237	29 539	63 237	2 321	4 365	4 058	2 947	1 236	3 382	3 088	4 307	2 124	
36 109	17 817	36 109	1 870	2 830	2 589	1 677	648	2 238	1 621	2 310	1 310	
4 531	2 320	4 531	134	287	199	307	54	324	167	461	122	
Ancestry unclassified or not reported												
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS												
207 754	99 352	207 754	8 650	14 964	13 692	9 862	3 876	11 888	9 752	14 170	7 112	
9		9										
586	377	586	21	67	79	10	13	101	15	24	18	
505	321	505	47	21	55	12	20	75	35	26	11	
99	51	99		9				16		8	7	
1 009	347	1 009	53	22	77	21	13	22	28	67	7	
645	342	645	71	34	34	20	14	14	31	64	40	
11 749	3 780	11 749	647	592	550	526	135	224	331	552	272	
5 356	2 306	5 356	384	256	314	208	109	261	227	352	215	
529	307	529	69	307	65	56		21	33	26	26	
4 345	2 229	4 345	134	432	351	178	111	246	198	281	192	
French (except Basque)												
French Canadian												
897	528	897	57	59	67	80	68	71	11	84	38	
71 279	32 877	71 279	2 572	4 927	5 097	3 588	1 221	3 738	3 240	4 759	2 465	
352	287	352	32	51	25			46	111	9	25	
224	114	224		41	38		9	8		24		
8 837	4 070	8 837	469	677	413	328	151	561	409	522	266	
1 301	663	1 301	84	51	138	47	19	54	54	122	39	
1 120	752	1 120	33	130	27	93	12	145	101	91	103	
2 454	1 050	2 454	86	194	172	120	43	119	74	86	169	
5 354	2 783	5 354	277	474	513	187	79	419	169	358	143	
63	63	63				19		44				
Portuguese												
Romanian												
89	71	89		41					30			
2 873	2 218	2 873	131	388	309	285	105	250	209	315	65	
457	188	457	23	45	41	6	40	8	10	8	12	
673	338	673	71	20	76	26	31		21	52	26	
1 566	1 031	1 566	113	174	62	105	36	111	87	201	104	
22	16	22					16					
1 922	970	1 922	99	170	153	87	68	94	118	116	68	
676	400	676	92	65	68	23	7	73	21	67	12	
139	83	139	13			19		35		16		
1 214	562	1 214	56	85	7	60	8	98	110	54	42	
268	90	268	6	7	18	25			27	7		
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)												
193	143	193		17								
77 620	38 100	77 620	2 949	5 547	4 652	3 606	1 511	9	20	42	20	
								4 849	3 772	5 529	2 518	
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS												
Dominican (Dominican Republic)												
18	6	18										
4		4						6				
5		5										
3		3										
Guatemalan												
Honduran												
Nicaraguan												
Panamanian												
6	6	6						6				
Salvadoran												
Central American, origin not specified												
22	8	22										
South American												
Argentinian												
6		6										
13	8	13										
Chilean												
Colombian												
Ecuadorian												
3		3										
Peruvian												
Venezuelan												
Other South American												

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Sheboygan County—Can.													
Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Sheboygan County													
Sheboygan city, Sheboygan County													
Area													
ANCESTRY													
All persons.....													
Ancestry specified.....													
Single ancestry.....													
Multiple ancestry.....													
Ancestry unclassified or not reported.....													
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS													
Total ancestries reported.....													
Arab.....													
Austrian.....													
Belgian.....													
Canadian.....													
Czech.....													
Danish.....													
Dutch.....													
English.....													
Finnish.....													
French (except Basque).....													
French Canadian.....													
German.....													
Greek.....													
Hungarian.....													
Irish.....													
Italian.....													
Lithuanian.....													
Norwegian.....													
Polish.....													
Portuguese.....													
Rumanian.....													
Russian.....													
Scotch-Irish.....													
Scottish.....													
Slovak.....													
Subsaharan African.....													
Swedish.....													
Swiss.....													
Ukrainian.....													
United States or American.....													
Welsh.....													
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups).....													
Yugoslavian.....													
Other ancestries.....													
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS													
Dominican (Dominican Republic).....													
Central American.....													
Costa Rican.....													
Guatemalan.....													
Honduran.....													
Nicaraguan.....													
Panamanian.....													
Salvadoran.....													
Central American, origin not specified.....													
South American.....													
Argentinean.....													
Chilean.....													
Colombian.....													
Ecuadorian.....													
Peruvian.....													
Venezuelan.....													
Other South American.....													

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Sheboygan city, Sheboygan County—Con.		Remainder of Sheboygan County									
	Tract 107 (pt.)	Tract 108 (pt.)	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 7 (pt.)	Tract 8 (pt.)	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 11 (pt.)	Tract 101
ANCESTRY												
All persons	29	20	94	173	317	749	—	—	101	401	208	918
Ancestry specified	20	20	94	166	317	724	—	—	98	377	208	896
Single ancestry	20	13	52	103	214	434	—	—	95	247	56	596
Multiple ancestry	—	7	42	63	103	290	—	—	33	150	152	300
Ancestry unclassified or not reported	9	—	—	7	—	25	—	—	3	4	—	22
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS												
Total ancestries reported	58	40	188	346	634	1 498	—	—	202	802	416	1 836
Arab	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Austrian	—	7	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Belgian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Canadian	—	—	—	—	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	17
Czech	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Danish	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
English	—	—	—	42	90	81	—	—	6	30	45	5
French	—	—	6	7	8	30	—	—	6	46	67	35
French (except Basque)	—	—	5	—	—	61	—	—	14	—	—	18
German	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Greek	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hungarian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Irish	—	—	14	58	30	40	—	—	—	15	—	—
Italian	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lithuanian	—	—	16	8	—	9	—	—	—	10	—	—
Norwegian	—	—	5	5	—	21	—	—	—	56	—	—
Polish	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Portuguese	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Romanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Russian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scotch-Irish	—	—	6	10	38	11	—	—	3	9	—	—
Scottish	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Slovak	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subsaharan African	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	—
Swedish	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Swiss	—	—	—	—	—	21	—	—	—	7	5	15
Ukrainian	—	—	18	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	6	—
United States or American	—	—	—	—	7	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
Welsh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yugoslavian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other ancestries	38	13	52	117	214	484	—	—	73	269	56	642
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS												
Dominican (Dominican Republic)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Costa Rican	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guatemalan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Honduran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nicaraguan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Panamanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salvadoran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American, origin not specified	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Argentinean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chilean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colombian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ecuadorian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peruvian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Venezuelan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other South American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Remainder of Sheboygan County—Con.												
Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Tract 102	Tract 103	Tract 104	Tract 105	Tract 106	Tract 107 (pt.)	Tract 108 (pt.)	Tract 109	Tract 110	Tract 111	Tract 112	Tract 113
ANCESTRY												
All persons	4 149	3 234	2 741	9 650	7 731	4 257	2 225	2 715	2 494	2 615	3 441	5 988
Ancestry specified	4 002	3 149	2 536	9 253	7 428	4 125	2 153	2 619	2 373	2 506	3 281	5 665
Single ancestry	2 868	2 112	1 645	6 182	4 569	2 393	1 285	1 765	1 390	1 658	2 099	3 965
Multiple ancestry	1 134	1 037	891	3 071	2 859	1 732	868	854	983	848	1 182	1 700
Ancestry unclassified or not reported	147	85	205	397	303	132	72	96	121	109	160	323
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS												
Total ancestries reported	8 298	6 468	5 482	19 300	15 462	8 514	4 450	5 430	4 988	5 230	6 882	11 976
Arab	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Austrian	10	4	35	—	34	49	38	—	3	8	4	2
Belgian	35	5	7	28	56	13	7	—	4	10	23	1
Canadian	3	1	6	25	—	3	—	—	10	5	—	10
Czech	40	36	30	175	107	48	13	10	46	63	20	36
Danish	10	40	10	34	89	26	6	16	12	24	13	18
German	217	178	149	457	931	330	255	1 038	285	108	197	3 448
English	160	180	161	436	408	419	216	147	216	106	177	198
French	29	5	13	18	44	21	12	—	34	5	12	12
French (except Basque)	154	107	88	258	418	195	184	128	81	78	122	205
French Canadian	21	13	18	46	43	71	20	12	13	22	23	23
German	3 443	2 622	1 846	7 609	5 813	3 110	1 648	1 392	1 786	2 095	2 517	2 232
Greek	—	8	9	8	—	2	5	—	9	2	10	—
Hungarian	9	4	5	30	4	7	—	—	—	8	15	4
Irish	253	244	290	995	742	426	162	152	336	327	319	271
Italian	45	35	36	132	71	73	24	14	38	38	25	57
Lithuanian	19	17	13	45	79	133	16	—	7	23	2	2
Norwegian	108	126	66	221	228	105	11	76	81	49	103	121
Polish	142	163	87	531	380	208	80	167	123	132	211	166
Portuguese	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Romanian	—	10	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Russian	86	52	23	98	111	62	38	27	26	11	22	21
Scottish	16	47	31	37	31	23	14	7	13	25	20	25
Scottish-Irish	18	13	32	37	15	112	—	—	16	21	26	24
Slovak	48	14	18	194	67	65	37	45	11	3	4	11
Subsaharan African	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Swedish	53	76	56	178	119	104	49	72	45	42	49	61
Swiss	10	21	26	57	44	5	26	10	20	7	12	7
Ukrainian	2	43	4	34	54	7	31	71	21	24	43	60
United States or American	28	2	18	181	31	49	6	3	11	13	4	24
Welsh	3	2	8	54	31	17	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yugoslavian	5	3	7	20	—	8	—	—	2	—	—	—
Other ancestries	3 247	2 330	2 385	7 196	5 336	2 727	1 495	2 000	1 697	1 915	2 544	4 741
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS												
Dominican (Dominican Republic)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Costa Rican	—	—	4	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
Guatemalan	—	—	4	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Honduran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
Nicaraguan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Panamanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salvadoran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American, origin not specified	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Argentinian	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chilean	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colombian	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ecuadorian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peruvian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Venezuelan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other South American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Sheboygan County			Totals for split tracts/BNAs in Sheboygan County						
	Sheboygan, WI MSA	Total	Sheboygan city	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 4	Tract 7	Tract 8	Tract 9
PLACE OF BIRTH										
All persons	103 877	103 877	49 676	4 325	7 482	6 846	4 931	1 938	5 944	4 876
Native	100 855	100 855	47 213	4 186	7 069	6 574	4 828	1 806	5 566	4 634
Foreign born	3 022	3 022	2 463	139	413	272	103	132	378	242
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH										
Linguistically isolated households	627	627	525	37	50	46	44	27	91	50
Persons 5 years and over	96 435	96 435	45 966	3 942	6 866	6 409	4 668	1 804	5 412	4 554
In linguistically isolated households	1 680	1 680	1 511	119	201	91	62	64	374	107
Speak a language other than English	6 659	6 659	4 431	348	641	413	329	191	670	427
Do not speak English "very well"	2 539	2 539	2 008	135	207	161	112	91	406	183
Speak Spanish	1 158	1 158	871	89	63	38	28	50	210	73
Do not speak English "very well"	471	471	386	33	32	19	16	14	117	36
Linguistically isolated	322	322	317	33	34	10	16	8	137	3
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	1 410	1 410	1 381	107	238	75	7	82	268	89
Do not speak English "very well"	1 072	1 072	1 062	73	148	35	—	64	257	73
Linguistically isolated	909	909	909	54	167	27	—	43	230	52
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	25 856	25 856	11 653	1 319	1 848	1 658	911	469	1 454	984
Preprimary school	2 361	2 361	1 248	149	161	227	74	38	186	115
Public school	1 426	1 426	750	67	114	141	24	25	117	66
Elementary or high school	18 908	18 908	8 240	900	1 305	1 130	610	346	1 071	716
Public school	16 229	16 229	7 064	613	1 138	951	495	292	998	631
College	4 587	4 587	2 165	270	382	301	227	85	197	153
Public college	3 183	3 183	1 586	201	247	254	146	71	148	99
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	66 938	66 938	32 473	2 668	4 741	4 599	3 648	1 251	3 540	3 228
Less than 9th grade	7 203	7 203	3 745	149	562	293	582	87	473	358
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	7 905	7 905	4 242	117	663	505	535	198	602	467
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	27 829	27 829	13 219	865	1 763	1 841	1 488	394	1 621	1 496
Some college, no degree	10 053	10 053	4 855	497	777	806	440	239	433	374
Associate degree	4 736	4 736	2 114	210	302	349	242	95	213	201
Bachelor's degree	6 644	6 644	3 008	481	492	595	275	148	162	239
Graduate or professional degree	2 568	2 568	1 290	349	182	210	86	90	36	93
Percent high school graduate or higher	77.4	77.4	75.4	90.0	74.2	82.6	69.4	77.2	69.6	74.4
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	13.8	13.8	13.2	31.1	14.2	17.5	9.9	19.0	5.6	10.3
FERTILITY										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	231	231	304	175	343	249	64	350	444	314
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 527	1 527	1 466	1 647	1 501	1 192	1 040	1 130	1 650	1 522
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	2 069	2 069	1 951	2 296	1 707	1 807	1 903	1 763	2 039	2 540
RESIDENCE IN 1985										
Persons 5 years and over	96 435	96 435	45 966	3 942	6 866	6 409	4 668	1 804	5 412	4 554
Same house	58 680	58 680	25 982	2 246	3 583	4 259	2 652	885	2 848	2 504
Different house in United States	36 994	36 994	19 283	1 647	3 166	2 123	2 016	912	2 416	1 984
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	15 413	15 413	12 372	1 050	2 078	1 246	1 456	514	1 677	1 093
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	10 476	10 476	1 958	134	288	195	245	77	201	273
Different MSA/PMSA	7 838	7 838	3 515	348	622	354	198	175	396	445
Not in MSA/PMSA	3 267	3 267	1 438	115	178	328	117	146	142	173
Abroad	761	761	701	49	117	27	—	7	148	66
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE										
Urban population	67 792	67 792	49 676	4 325	7 482	6 785	4 931	1 938	5 944	4 848
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	44 387	44 387	31 104	3 265	4 070	5 410	3 191	838	3 044	3 233
Rural population	36 085	36 085	—	—	—	61	—	—	—	28
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	13 284	13 284	—	—	—	38	—	—	—	10
On farms	3 003	3 003	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK										
Workers 16 years and over	51 384	51 384	23 941	2 088	3 710	3 600	2 316	931	2 733	2 620
Car, truck, or van	45 764	45 764	21 519	1 856	3 294	3 316	2 105	823	2 368	2 353
Drove alone	39 102	39 102	18 095	1 591	2 632	2 887	1 784	734	1 930	1 966
Carpooled	6 662	6 662	3 424	265	662	429	321	89	438	387
Public transportation (including taxicab)	625	625	541	40	75	54	49	8	112	85
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	615	615	532	40	75	47	49	8	112	83
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	2 663	2 663	1 184	136	241	107	69	56	182	121
Other means	555	555	342	15	77	51	29	8	42	23
Worked at home	1 777	1 777	355	41	23	72	64	36	29	38
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.08	1.08	1.09	1.09	1.13	1.07	1.09	1.06	1.11	1.09
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	14.8	14.8	13.4	13.0	13.9	13.5	11.4	13.0	13.8	13.2
Departure time for work:										
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	5 402	5 402	2 258	125	262	201	193	118	357	356
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	11 415	11 415	4 816	329	686	637	541	143	599	489
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	13 420	13 420	6 141	697	1 030	1 069	596	261	505	497
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	4 742	4 742	2 563	318	529	342	290	115	247	247
All other times	14 628	14 628	7 808	578	1 180	1 279	632	258	996	993
Worked in MSA of residence	46 908	46 908	22 952	2 006	3 560	3 474	2 201	882	2 599	2 511
Sheboygan city	24 918	24 918	17 544	1 593	2 698	2 769	1 686	666	1 931	1 869
Plymouth city	3 549	3 549	218	19	45	25	26	16	27	2
Sheboygan Falls city	4 076	4 076	1 286	89	215	156	95	51	182	155
Remainder of Sheboygan County	14 365	14 365	3 904	305	602	524	394	149	459	485
Worked outside MSA of residence	4 476	4 476	989	82	150	126	115	49	134	109
Milwaukee city	540	540	150	14	16	16	6	11	20	27
West Bend city	284	284	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Remainder of Washington County	219	219	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Milwaukee County	239	239	37	6	8	6	—	6	9	—
Remainder of Waukesha County	181	181	59	—	10	—	—	—	—	10
Ozaukee County	1 315	1 315	236	—	14	9	31	10	48	53
Appleton city	22	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Calumet County	340	340	85	11	15	17	—	—	14	—
Remainder of Appleton-Oshkosh-Neenah, WI MSA	48	48	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Monitowoc city	73	73	40	—	14	—	—	—	8	2
Two Rivers city	14	14	8	—	—	—	8	—	—	—
Remainder of Monitowoc County	451	451	125	20	28	26	28	—	18	—
Fond du Lac County	275	275	33	6	8	8	5	—	—	—
Waupec County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worked elsewhere	475	475	189	25	37	23	25	22	17	15

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNAs in Sheboygan County—Con.				Sheboygan city, Sheboygan County					
	Tract 10	Tract 11	Tract 107	Tract 108	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 5	Tract 6
PLACE OF BIRTH										
All persons	7 085	3 556	4 286	2 245	4 231	7 309	6 529	4 182	3 913	774
Native	6 879	3 438	4 234	2 176	4 092	6 901	6 300	4 079	3 464	695
Foreign born	206	118	52	69	139	408	229	103	449	79
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH										
Linguistically isolated households	52	7	—	—	37	50	38	44	91	38
Persons 5 years and over	6 642	3 340	3 957	2 086	3 848	6 693	6 102	3 964	3 530	733
In linguistically isolated households	89	7	—	—	119	201	74	62	322	92
Speak a language other than English	416	242	188	66	348	633	364	317	634	189
Do not speak English "very well"	193	51	24	9	135	207	138	112	372	120
Speak Spanish	142	68	16	5	89	63	38	22	95	21
Do not speak English "very well"	35	12	4	—	33	32	19	16	59	13
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	33	34	10	16	63	13
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	66	20	9	—	107	238	75	7	363	66
Do not speak English "very well"	50	20	7	—	73	148	35	—	284	58
Linguistically isolated	42	—	—	—	54	167	27	—	236	58
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	1 715	729	1 177	528	1 287	1 805	1 593	749	940	131
Preprimary school	127	78	118	18	149	153	227	61	107	18
Public school	22	66	86	9	67	114	141	24	101	18
Elementary or high school	1 231	529	840	393	872	1 270	1 083	501	681	90
Public school	1 084	467	790	356	598	1 121	920	411	586	74
College	357	122	219	117	266	382	283	187	152	23
Public college	262	82	158	90	197	247	236	128	132	16
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	4 787	2 490	2 779	1 498	2 614	4 631	4 375	3 102	2 331	553
Less than 9th grade	503	219	124	119	149	557	268	563	453	125
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	481	292	259	125	117	663	465	432	492	48
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	2 194	1 189	954	580	865	1 723	1 763	1 196	845	135
Some college, no degree	640	399	436	221	487	757	747	378	351	148
Associate degree	285	160	179	55	210	295	349	206	101	6
Bachelor's degree	492	155	594	263	449	454	580	246	73	69
Graduate or professional degree	192	76	233	135	337	182	203	81	16	22
Percent high school graduate or higher	79.4	79.5	86.2	83.7	89.8	73.7	83.2	67.9	59.5	68.7
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	14.3	9.3	29.8	26.6	30.1	13.7	17.9	10.5	3.8	16.5
FERTILITY										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	229	155	14	—	186	349	257	76	449	400
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 591	1 202	1 417	1 085	1 647	1 501	1 179	1 035	1 966	1 563
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	2 109	1 707	2 157	2 292	2 301	1 683	1 774	1 914	1 745	1 348
RESIDENCE IN 1985										
Persons 5 years and over	6 642	3 340	3 957	2 086	3 848	6 693	6 102	3 964	3 530	733
Some house	4 436	2 094	2 468	1 532	2 175	3 452	4 042	2 183	1 580	226
Different house in United States	2 164	1 239	1 470	554	1 624	3 124	2 033	1 781	1 769	459
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	1 381	752	583	240	1 037	2 044	1 173	1 299	1 174	350
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	228	182	278	130	134	280	178	204	228	25
Different MSA/PMSA	460	274	408	110	348	622	354	185	220	84
Not in on MSA/PMSA	95	31	201	74	105	178	328	93	147	—
Abroad	42	7	19	—	49	117	27	—	181	48
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE										
Urban population	7 034	3 556	2 555	951	4 231	7 309	6 529	4 182	3 913	774
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	5 437	2 822	2 146	685	3 196	3 923	5 219	2 648	1 150	161
Rural population	51	—	1 731	1 294	—	—	—	—	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	10	—	736	399	—	—	—	—	—	—
On farms	—	—	51	107	—	—	—	—	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK										
Workers 16 years and over	3 470	1 731	2 243	1 286	2 043	3 645	3 439	1 878	1 603	219
Car, truck, or van	3 284	1 631	1 974	1 174	1 811	3 229	3 169	1 692	1 348	149
Drove alone	2 882	1 396	1 783	1 068	1 546	2 587	2 740	1 423	1 070	121
Carpooled	402	235	191	106	265	642	429	269	278	28
Public transportation (including taxicab)	62	40	12	5	40	75	40	38	41	—
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	91	17	136	32	136	241	69	68	130	57
Other means	13	13	31	—	15	77	51	29	65	6
Worked at home	20	30	90	75	41	23	72	50	19	7
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.07	1.08	1.05	1.05	1.09	1.12	1.08	1.09	1.12	1.12
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	13.6	13.5	13.7	14.7	13.0	13.9	13.7	11.3	13.3	13.6
Departure time for work:										
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	358	215	90	88	120	262	183	127	160	14
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	834	336	515	336	320	664	591	427	427	31
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	1 034	430	835	347	684	1 022	1 047	499	277	68
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	258	169	215	134	306	522	342	231	111	41
All other times	966	551	498	306	572	1 152	1 204	544	609	58
Worked in MSA of residence	3 341	1 669	2 121	1 182	1 961	3 495	3 313	1 782	1 542	214
Sheboygan city	2 486	1 310	1 200	712	1 565	2 641	2 659	1 418	1 146	146
Plymouth city	49	7	13	15	19	45	17	26	10	—
Sheboygan Falls city	186	82	150	44	85	215	129	71	121	10
Remainder of Sheboygan County	620	270	758	411	292	594	508	267	265	58
Worked outside MSA of residence	129	62	122	104	82	150	126	96	61	5
Milwaukee city	18	12	6	8	14	16	16	6	10	—
West Bend city	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—
Remainder of Washington County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Milwaukee County	—	7	4	5	6	8	6	—	—	—
Remainder of Waukesha County	—	11	9	—	—	10	21	12	5	—
Ozaukee County	54	13	14	27	—	14	9	26	14	5
Appleton city	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Colomet County	—	—	6	4	11	15	17	—	28	—
Remainder of Appleton-Oshkosh-Neenah, WI MSA	6	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Monitowoc city	18	—	2	—	—	14	—	—	—	—
Two Rivers city	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—
Remainder of Monitowoc County	—	5	8	28	20	28	26	28	—	—
Fond du Lac County	11	—	2	—	6	8	8	—	—	—
Waupec County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worked elsewhere	22	14	58	32	25	37	23	16	—	—

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Sheboygan city, Sheboygan County—Con.							Remainder of Sheboygan County		
	Tract 7 (pt.)	Tract 8 (pt.)	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 11 (pt.)	Tract 107 (pt.)	Tract 108 (pt.)	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)
PLACE OF BIRTH										
All persons	1 938	5 944	4 775	6 684	3 348	29	20	94	173	317
Native	1 806	5 566	4 542	6 489	3 230	29	20	94	168	274
Foreign born	132	378	233	195	118	—	—	—	5	43
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH										
Linguistically isolated households	27	91	50	52	7	—	—	—	—	8
Persons 5 years and over	1 804	5 412	4 458	6 241	3 132	29	20	94	173	307
In linguistically isolated households	64	374	107	89	7	—	—	—	—	17
Speak a language other than English	191	670	427	416	242	—	—	—	8	49
Do not speak English "very well"	91	406	183	193	51	—	—	—	—	23
Speak Spanish	50	210	73	142	68	—	—	—	—	—
Do not speak English "very well"	14	117	36	35	12	—	—	—	—	—
Linguistically isolated	8	137	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Speak on Asian or Pacific Island language	82	268	89	66	20	—	—	—	—	—
Do not speak English "very well"	64	257	73	50	20	—	—	—	—	—
Linguistically isolated	43	230	52	42	—	—	—	—	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	469	1 454	966	1 597	662	—	—	32	43	65
Preprimary school	38	186	110	121	78	—	—	—	8	—
Public school	25	117	61	16	66	—	—	—	—	—
Elementary or high school	346	1 071	706	1 151	469	—	—	28	35	47
Public school	292	998	625	1 019	420	—	—	15	17	31
College	85	197	150	325	115	—	—	4	—	18
Public college	71	148	96	240	75	—	—	4	—	18
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	1 251	3 540	3 157	4 511	2 359	29	20	54	110	224
Less than 9th grade	87	473	357	500	213	—	—	—	5	25
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	198	602	460	473	280	6	6	—	—	40
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	394	1 621	1 456	2 095	1 106	6	61	—	40	78
Some college, no degree	239	433	359	563	385	8	—	10	20	59
Associate degree	95	213	201	278	160	—	—	—	7	—
Bachelor's degree	148	162	233	440	145	9	—	32	38	15
Graduate or professional degree	90	36	91	162	70	—	—	12	—	7
Percent high school graduate or higher	77.2	69.6	74.1	78.4	79.1	79.3	70.0	100.0	95.5	71.0
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	19.0	5.6	10.3	13.3	9.1	31.0	—	81.5	34.5	9.8
FERTILITY										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	350	444	316	244	168	—	—	—	—	—
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 130	1 650	1 517	1 622	1 092	—	—	—	—	1 550
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	1 763	2 039	2 529	2 053	1 750	—	—	2 000	2 533	2 286
RESIDENCE IN 1985										
Persons 5 years and over	1 804	5 412	4 458	6 241	3 132	29	20	94	173	307
Same house	885	2 848	2 426	4 123	2 010	12	20	71	131	217
Different house in United States	912	2 416	1 966	2 076	1 115	8	—	23	42	90
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	514	1 677	1 078	1 329	697	—	—	13	34	73
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	77	201	270	224	137	—	—	—	8	17
Different MSA/PMSA	175	396	445	428	250	8	—	—	—	—
Not in an MSA/PMSA	146	142	173	95	31	—	—	10	—	—
Abroad	7	148	66	42	7	9	—	—	—	—
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE										
Urban population	1 938	5 944	4 775	6 684	3 348	29	20	94	173	256
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	838	3 044	3 172	5 087	2 624	29	13	69	147	191
Rural population	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	61
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	38
On farms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK										
Workers 16 years and over	931	2 733	2 561	3 242	1 625	9	13	45	65	161
Car, truck, or van	823	2 368	2 307	3 071	1 530	9	13	45	65	147
Drive alone	734	1 930	1 920	2 700	1 302	9	13	45	45	147
Carpooled	89	438	387	371	228	—	—	—	20	—
Public transportation (including taxicab)	8	112	85	62	40	—	—	—	—	14
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	8	112	83	62	40	—	—	—	—	14
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	56	182	112	77	17	—	—	—	—	—
Other means	8	42	23	13	13	—	—	—	—	—
Worked at home	36	29	34	19	25	—	—	—	—	—
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.06	1.11	1.09	1.07	1.08	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.18	1.00
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	13.0	13.8	13.3	13.5	13.7	10.0	12.3	15.0	11.8	10.8
Departure time for work:										
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	118	357	356	352	203	—	6	5	—	18
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	143	599	480	803	322	9	—	9	22	46
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	261	505	470	904	404	—	—	13	8	22
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	115	247	242	244	162	—	—	12	7	—
All other times	258	996	979	920	509	—	7	6	28	75
Worked in MSA of residence	882	2 599	2 456	3 123	1 563	9	13	45	65	161
Sheboygan city	666	1 931	1 825	2 295	1 230	9	13	28	57	110
Plymouth city	16	27	2	49	7	—	—	—	—	8
Sheboygan Falls city	51	182	154	186	82	—	—	4	—	27
Remainder of Sheboygan County	149	459	475	593	244	—	—	13	8	16
Worked outside MSA of residence	49	134	105	119	62	—	—	—	—	—
Milwaukee city	11	20	27	18	12	—	—	—	—	—
West Bend city	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Washington County	6	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Milwaukee County	—	—	10	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Waukesha County	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—
Ozaukee County	10	48	53	44	13	—	—	—	—	—
Appleton city	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Columet County	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Appleton-Oshkosh-Neenah, WI MSA	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Monitowoc city	—	8	—	18	—	—	—	—	—	—
Two Rivers city	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Manitowac County	—	18	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
Fond du Lac County	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—
Waupaca County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worked elsewhere	22	17	13	22	14	—	—	—	—	—

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Sheboygon County—Con.									
	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 7 (pt.)	Tract 8 (pt.)	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 11 (pt.)	Tract 101	Tract 102	Tract 103	Tract 104
PLACE OF BIRTH										
All persons	749	—	—	101	401	208	918	4 149	3 234	2 741
Native	749	—	—	92	390	208	905	4 131	3 206	2 713
Foreign born	—	—	—	9	11	—	13	18	28	28
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH										
Linguistically isolated households	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	18	12	3
Persons 5 years and over	704	—	—	96	401	208	860	3 845	3 044	2 576
In linguistically isolated households	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	30	21	5
Speak a language other than English	12	—	—	—	—	—	72	360	170	159
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	—	—	—	—	33	92	50	40
Speak Spanish	6	—	—	—	—	—	2	33	12	40
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	5	7	9
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	5	—
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	162	—	—	18	118	67	236	1 342	939	797
Preprimary school	13	—	—	5	6	—	17	89	74	55
Public school	—	—	—	5	6	—	12	66	54	41
Elementary or high school	109	—	—	10	80	60	183	851	700	550
Public school	84	—	—	6	65	47	173	810	652	480
College	40	—	—	3	32	7	36	402	165	192
Public college	18	—	—	3	22	7	29	123	125	148
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	546	—	—	71	276	131	595	2 411	2 071	1 672
Less than 9th grade	19	—	—	1	3	6	60	253	151	190
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	103	—	—	7	8	12	53	234	190	272
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	292	—	—	40	99	83	286	1 078	872	689
Some college, no degree	62	—	—	15	77	14	66	332	327	279
Associate degree	36	—	—	—	7	—	56	245	171	89
Bachelor's degree	29	—	—	6	52	10	57	188	246	131
Graduate or professional degree	5	—	—	2	30	6	17	81	114	22
Percent high school graduate or higher	77.7	—	—	88.7	96.0	86.3	81.0	79.8	83.5	72.4
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	6.2	—	—	11.3	29.7	12.2	12.4	11.2	17.4	9.2
FERTILITY										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	111	108	130
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 071	—	—	1 778	667	2 212	1 525	1 435	1 546	1 748
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	1 867	—	—	3 000	2 857	—	2 278	2 206	2 125	2 101
RESIDENCE IN 1985										
Persons 5 years and over	704	—	—	96	401	208	860	3 845	3 044	2 576
Some house	469	—	—	78	313	84	684	2 416	1 990	1 398
Different house in United States	235	—	—	18	88	124	172	1 429	1 051	1 178
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	157	—	—	15	52	55	46	265	137	37
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	41	—	—	3	4	45	45	619	577	336
Different MSA/PMSA	13	—	—	—	32	24	35	299	214	563
Not in on MSA/PMSA	24	—	—	—	—	—	46	246	123	242
Abroad	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	3	—
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE										
Urban population	749	—	—	73	350	208	—	—	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	543	—	—	61	350	198	—	—	—	—
Rural population	—	—	—	28	51	—	918	4 149	3 234	2 741
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	—	—	10	10	—	203	2 082	1 248	654
On farms	—	—	—	—	—	—	135	294	209	280
JOURNEY TO WORK										
Workers 16 years and over	438	—	—	59	228	106	498	2 231	1 711	1 149
Car, truck, or van	413	—	—	46	213	101	418	1 932	1 528	989
Drove alone	361	—	—	46	182	94	385	1 684	1 297	850
Carpooled	52	—	—	—	31	7	33	248	231	139
Public transportation (including taxicab)	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	—	—	—	9	14	—	8	199	95	47
Other means	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	7	8	10
Worked at home	14	—	—	4	1	5	67	93	80	99
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.07	—	—	1.00	1.08	1.04	1.05	1.08	1.09	1.08
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	12.2	—	—	11.9	14.7	11.3	16.8	14.7	18.3	18.7
Departure time for work:										
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	66	—	—	—	6	12	47	293	201	175
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	114	—	—	9	31	14	94	475	410	264
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	97	—	—	27	130	26	125	553	477	275
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	59	—	—	5	14	7	31	167	168	73
All other times	88	—	—	14	46	42	134	650	375	263
Worked in MSA of residence	419	—	—	55	218	106	453	2 056	1 463	978
Sheboygon city	268	—	—	44	191	80	218	773	266	143
Plymouth city	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	51	245	223
Sheboygon Falls city	24	—	—	1	—	—	35	220	77	45
Remainder of Sheboygon County	127	—	—	10	27	26	200	1 012	875	567
Worked outside MSA of residence	19	—	—	4	10	—	45	175	248	171
Milwaukee city	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	6	17	8
West Bend city	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Washington County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	6
Remainder of Milwaukee County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	12	2
Remainder of Waukesha County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	8	—
Ozaukee County	5	—	—	—	10	—	—	7	8	6
Appleton city	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Colomet County	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	22	102	32
Remainder of Appleton-Oshkosh-Neenah, WI MSA	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	10	5	2
Monitowoc city	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	5	2	—
Two Rivers city	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	2
Remainder of Monitowoc County	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	85	65	29
Fond du Lac County	5	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	8	70
Waupeco County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worked elsewhere	9	—	—	2	—	—	4	28	19	14

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Sheboygan County—Con.								
	Tract 105	Tract 106	Tract 107 (pt.)	Tract 108 (pt.)	Tract 109	Tract 110	Tract 111	Tract 112	Tract 113
PLACE OF BIRTH									
All persons	9 650	7 731	4 257	2 225	2 715	2 494	2 615	3 441	5 988
Native	9 560	7 672	4 205	2 156	2 710	2 463	2 595	3 400	5 951
Foreign born	90	59	52	69	5	31	20	41	37
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH									
Linguistically isolated households	22	8	—	—	—	5	2	6	5
Persons 5 years and over	9 026	7 177	3 928	2 066	2 554	2 304	2 425	3 172	5 509
In linguistically isolated households	36	12	—	—	—	8	2	11	5
Speak a language other than English	353	290	188	66	69	79	95	130	128
Do not speak English "very well"	99	54	24	9	28	23	15	31	10
Speak Spanish	9	24	16	5	32	13	26	30	39
Do not speak English "very well"	9	15	4	—	9	4	5	10	6
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	—	—	9	—	—	2	3	5	3
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL									
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	2 344	1 850	1 177	528	730	651	654	886	1 564
Preprimary school	249	139	118	18	25	48	27	63	159
Public school	98	91	86	9	16	33	25	42	92
Elementary or high school	1 831	1 352	840	393	585	512	562	706	1 234
Public school	1 361	1 218	790	356	518	458	523	564	997
College	264	359	219	117	120	91	65	117	171
Public college	161	283	158	90	77	74	52	86	119
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT									
Persons 25 years and over	6 289	5 069	2 750	1 478	1 743	1 549	1 668	2 105	3 653
Less than 9th grade	800	557	124	119	224	137	262	304	304
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	690	467	253	119	178	175	207	281	374
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	2 617	2 084	948	566	838	756	717	932	1 595
Same college, no degree	894	807	428	221	217	206	232	298	634
Associate degree	481	502	179	55	115	130	108	145	296
Bachelor's degree	669	509	585	263	107	121	115	164	299
Graduate or professional degree	138	143	233	135	64	27	27	64	151
Percent high school graduate or higher	76.3	79.8	86.3	83.9	76.9	80.1	71.9	76.2	81.4
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	12.8	12.9	29.7	26.9	9.8	9.6	8.5	10.8	12.3
FERTILITY									
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	279	141	14	—	154	233	207	223	229
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 659	1 441	1 417	1 085	1 464	1 643	1 672	1 879	1 919
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	2 028	2 010	2 202	2 292	2 343	2 283	2 242	2 278	2 269
RESIDENCE IN 1985									
Persons 5 years and over	9 026	7 177	3 928	2 066	2 554	2 304	2 425	3 172	5 509
Same house	5 396	4 519	2 456	1 512	1 912	1 518	1 698	2 077	3 759
Different house in United States	3 616	2 655	1 462	554	642	773	727	1 093	1 739
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	320	631	583	240	151	61	41	20	110
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	2 480	1 418	278	130	335	465	321	473	923
Different MSA/PMSA	512	419	400	110	139	193	321	495	554
Not in an MSA/PMSA	304	187	201	74	17	54	44	105	152
Abroad	14	3	10	—	—	13	—	2	11
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE									
Urban population	6 769	5 919	2 526	931	68	—	—	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	4 617	4 250	2 117	672	68	—	—	—	—
Rural population	2 881	1 812	1 731	1 294	2 647	2 494	2 615	3 441	5 988
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	461	486	736	399	807	939	461	1 551	3 199
On farms	192	213	51	107	250	247	427	280	318
JOURNEY TO WORK									
Workers 16 years and over	4 707	4 168	2 234	1 273	1 223	1 317	1 287	1 665	2 878
Car, truck, or van	4 245	3 770	1 965	1 161	1 096	1 149	1 053	1 386	2 523
Drive alone	3 716	3 379	1 774	1 055	929	928	881	1 161	2 048
Carpooled	529	391	191	106	167	221	172	225	475
Public transportation (including taxicab)	6	13	12	5	6	4	3	4	2
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	6	12	12	5	6	4	3	4	2
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	278	191	136	32	36	73	53	149	159
Other means	15	36	31	—	12	2	15	15	57
Worked at home	163	158	90	75	73	89	163	111	137
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.07	1.06	1.05	1.05	1.09	1.11	1.09	1.10	1.12
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	14.6	13.5	13.7	14.7	15.6	21.3	24.7	20.2	17.7
Departure time for work:									
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	666	495	90	82	128	169	201	161	329
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	1 033	965	506	336	298	331	326	454	862
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	1 255	1 146	835	347	360	292	221	393	677
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	425	244	215	134	85	93	93	137	210
All other times	1 165	1 160	498	299	279	343	283	409	663
Worked in MSA of residence									
Sheboygan city	4 408	4 003	2 112	1 169	1 106	1 128	735	995	2 281
Sheboygan city	686	1 270	1 191	699	410	170	57	76	637
Plymouth city	2 204	127	13	15	27	233	107	40	38
Sheboygan Falls city	262	1 366	150	44	209	105	33	31	157
Remainder of Sheboygan County	1 256	1 240	758	411	460	620	538	848	1 449
Worked outside MSA of residence									
Milwaukee city	299	165	122	104	117	189	552	670	597
West Bend city	16	9	6	8	24	25	57	85	127
Remainder of Washington County	7	2	—	—	—	38	158	71	2
Remainder of Milwaukee County	14	2	—	—	—	7	120	49	4
Remainder of Waukesha County	4	31	4	5	13	18	26	28	57
Ozaukee County	—	15	9	—	7	15	38	17	11
Appleton city	12	31	14	27	49	65	76	383	386
Remainder of Calumet County	—	10	8	—	—	—	4	—	—
Remainder of Appleton-Oshkosh-Neenah, WI MSA	52	22	6	4	—	—	2	4	—
Manitowac city	10	2	5	—	6	—	—	—	—
Two Rivers city	8	2	2	—	6	—	—	—	4
Remainder of Manitowoc County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fond du Lac County	68	11	8	28	—	2	—	6	—
Waupaca County	72	3	2	—	—	6	51	17	2
Worked elsewhere	36	25	58	32	12	13	20	10	4

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Sheboygan, WI MSA	Sheboygan County		Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Sheboygan County								
		Total	Sheboygan city	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 4	Tract 7	Tract 8	Tract 9		
LABOR FORCE STATUS												
Persons 16 years and over -----	78 907	78 907	38 247	3 078	5 628	5 346	4 086	1 489	4 354	3 862		
In labor force -----	54 393	54 393	25 655	2 202	3 961	3 816	2 419	1 016	2 964	2 752		
Percent of persons 16 years and over -----	68.9	68.9	67.1	71.5	70.4	71.4	59.2	68.2	68.1	71.3		
Civilian labor force -----	54 362	54 362	25 629	2 202	3 961	3 808	2 419	1 016	2 946	2 752		
Employed -----	52 159	52 159	24 283	2 138	3 755	3 645	2 359	940	2 759	2 639		
Unemployed -----	2 203	2 203	1 346	64	206	163	60	76	187	113		
Percent of civilian labor force -----	4.1	4.1	5.3	2.9	5.2	4.3	2.5	7.5	6.3	4.1		
Not in labor force -----	24 514	24 514	12 592	876	1 667	1 530	1 667	473	1 390	1 110		
Institutionalized persons -----	2 103	2 103	951	—	70	—	464	67	—	—		
Enrolled in school -----	2 507	2 507	1 041	109	137	94	84	18	125	47		
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school -----	12 261	12 261	6 829	452	996	960	806	231	708	736		
Females 16 years and over -----	40 281	40 281	20 092	1 598	2 961	2 782	2 273	752	2 230	1 951		
In labor force -----	24 453	24 453	11 637	1 006	1 813	1 754	1 162	475	1 317	1 231		
Percent of females 16 years and over -----	60.7	60.7	57.9	63.0	61.2	63.0	51.1	63.2	59.1	63.1		
Civilian labor force -----	24 453	24 453	11 637	1 006	1 813	1 754	1 162	475	1 317	1 231		
Employed -----	23 463	23 463	11 051	994	1 721	1 683	1 128	443	1 206	1 217		
Unemployed -----	990	990	586	12	92	71	34	32	111	14		
Percent of civilian labor force -----	4.0	4.0	5.0	1.2	5.1	4.0	2.9	6.7	8.4	1.1		
With own children under 6 years -----	6 113	6 113	2 881	313	447	410	185	103	358	351		
In labor force -----	4 229	4 229	1 932	196	338	300	129	60	221	264		
With own children 6 to 17 years only -----	7 400	7 400	3 288	349	525	463	280	136	428	239		
In labor force -----	6 369	6 369	2 794	287	470	381	236	127	331	217		
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies -----	8 955	8 955	4 426	442	689	609	287	144	666	417		
All parents present in household in labor force -----	5 902	5 902	2 799	246	501	438	180	66	387	307		
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies -----	18 139	18 139	7 841	893	1 208	1 105	621	327	1 045	670		
All parents present in household in labor force -----	14 435	14 435	6 052	654	989	876	497	277	737	515		
Persons 16 to 19 years -----	5 360	5 360	2 338	204	281	369	197	92	312	226		
Nat enrolled in school -----	1 021	1 021	507	24	66	70	40	21	90	49		
Unemployed or not in labor force -----	298	298	173	—	31	47	—	11	30	—		
Not high school graduate -----	390	390	275	7	39	36	8	17	33	25		
Employed -----	193	193	141	7	19	10	8	6	19	25		
Unemployed -----	59	59	48	—	11	10	—	—	9	—		
Not in labor force -----	138	138	86	—	9	16	—	11	5	—		
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES												
Employed persons 16 years and over -----	52 159	52 159	24 283	2 138	3 755	3 645	2 359	940	2 759	2 639		
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations -----	4 404	4 404	2 008	274	373	344	245	118	121	170		
Professional specialty occupations -----	5 642	5 642	2 748	518	394	463	261	81	125	255		
Technicians and related support occupations -----	1 671	1 671	802	83	66	174	90	47	69	101		
Sales occupations -----	4 506	4 506	2 391	177	334	455	238	108	316	227		
Administrative support occupations, including clerical -----	7 386	7 386	3 447	320	596	545	380	139	341	387		
Private household occupations -----	173	173	98	12	—	30	—	5	—	—		
Protective service occupations -----	514	514	356	34	51	65	23	6	35	33		
Service occupations, except protective and household -----	6 255	6 255	3 150	212	531	357	286	104	459	349		
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations -----	1 594	1 594	188	20	28	14	17	9	44	23		
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations -----	6 720	6 720	2 660	121	387	328	337	119	294	336		
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors -----	7 999	7 999	3 913	219	590	502	333	122	621	389		
Transportation and material moving occupations -----	2 319	2 319	1 140	38	213	215	67	30	122	108		
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers -----	2 976	2 976	1 382	110	192	153	82	52	212	261		
Construction -----	2 273	2 273	701	32	178	82	82	27	42	96		
Manufacturing -----	20 018	20 018	9 048	651	1 245	1 277	929	332	1 151	1 074		
Transportation, communications, and other utilities -----	2 140	2 140	992	56	156	142	94	36	175	113		
Wholesale and retail trade -----	9 993	9 993	5 352	318	769	769	491	211	735	590		
Finance, insurance, and real estate -----	2 292	2 292	1 119	134	244	226	112	29	80	128		
Business and repair services -----	1 460	1 460	669	57	154	95	35	51	62	49		
Professional and related services -----	9 579	9 579	4 736	708	712	816	490	168	310	462		
CLASS OF WORKER												
Employed persons 16 years and over -----	52 159	52 159	24 283	2 138	3 755	3 645	2 359	940	2 759	2 639		
Private wage and salary workers -----	44 330	44 330	20 998	1 719	3 197	3 135	2 074	816	2 457	2 371		
Government workers -----	4 517	4 517	2 278	419	558	510	285	124	292	268		
Local government workers -----	3 811	3 811	2 003	264	332	334	170	47	204	160		
Self-employed workers -----	3 046	3 046	939	136	157	156	96	52	56	62		
WORK STATUS IN 1989												
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989 -----	58 247	58 247	27 058	2 379	4 045	3 980	2 544	1 117	3 097	2 883		
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week -----	43 603	43 603	20 202	1 735	3 071	2 927	1 870	853	2 462	2 137		
50 to 52 weeks -----	34 162	34 162	15 636	1 344	2 356	2 339	1 575	641	1 705	1 705		
40 to 49 weeks -----	4 180	4 180	2 087	176	382	270	181	64	238	233		
27 to 39 weeks -----	2 089	2 089	1 052	93	142	176	71	61	183	75		
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks -----	8 893	8 893	4 228	378	702	692	446	149	358	435		
DISABILITY												
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years -----	62 889	62 889	29 663	2 552	4 428	4 271	2 744	1 184	3 585	3 057		
With a mobility or self-care limitation -----	1 873	1 873	1 096	39	212	100	57	58	143	83		
With a mobility limitation -----	987	987	606	25	123	57	12	29	91	73		
In labor force -----	296	296	193	6	73	18	—	8	20	12		
With a self-care limitation -----	1 219	1 219	662	26	132	62	51	37	84	34		
With a work disability -----	4 176	4 176	2 292	130	404	182	195	50	336	251		
In labor force -----	2 104	2 104	1 052	78	231	108	98	16	123	127		
Prevented from working -----	1 695	1 695	1 054	39	107	74	92	30	177	100		
No work disability -----	58 713	58 713	27 371	2 422	4 024	4 089	2 549	1 134	3 249	2 806		
In labor force -----	50 749	50 749	23 836	2 050	3 596	3 601	2 249	993	2 780	2 556		
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over -----	13 884	13 884	7 607	526	1 130	1 067	878	238	751	805		
With a mobility or self-care limitation -----	1 950	1 950	1 139	29	174	126	196	52	96	93		
With a mobility limitation -----	1 282	1 282	758	19	152	94	86	26	76	42		
With a self-care limitation -----	1 246	1 246	704	24	65	65	159	34	49	63		
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989												
No workers -----	3 388	3 388	1 912	109	327	281	205	60	214	230		
Mean family income (dollars) -----	22 628	22 628	22 109	36 480	20 527	26 638	22 308	83 666	15 026	16 221		
1 worker -----	5 937	5 937	3 006	273	420	447	250	120	363	260		
Mean family income (dollars) -----	32 903	32 903	27 982	48 003	23 510	32 267	40 639	19 425	20 834	23 188		
2 or more workers -----	18 870	18 870	8 251	835	1 187	1 245	837	282	947	854		
Mean family income (dollars) -----	46 814	46 814	43 675	60 705	39 712	46 982	46 002	54 317	32 438	38 004		

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Sheboygan County—Con.				Sheboygan city, Sheboygan County					
	Tract 10	Tract 11	Tract 107	Tract 108	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 5	Tract 6
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	5 557	2 839	3 202	1 752	3 012	5 498	5 082	3 489	2 899	646
In labor force	3 716	1 859	2 325	1 316	2 157	3 896	3 646	1 965	1 819	268
Percent of persons 16 years and over	66.9	65.5	72.6	75.1	71.6	70.9	71.7	56.3	62.7	41.5
Civilian labor force	3 716	1 859	2 325	1 316	2 157	3 896	3 638	1 965	1 819	268
Employed	3 508	1 756	2 290	1 294	2 093	3 690	3 484	1 916	1 650	225
Unemployed	208	103	35	22	64	206	154	49	169	43
Percent of civilian labor force	5.6	5.5	1.5	1.7	3.0	5.3	4.2	2.5	9.3	16.0
Not in labor force	1 841	980	877	436	855	1 602	1 436	1 524	1 080	378
Institutionalized persons	215	—	—	—	—	70	—	464	—	135
Enrolled in school	236	97	139	48	109	137	85	73	90	32
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	838	537	351	208	446	939	895	731	665	135
Females 16 years and over	2 907	1 465	1 566	838	1 559	2 899	2 650	1 963	1 585	373
In labor force	1 690	774	1 000	545	988	1 789	1 682	955	811	113
Percent of females 16 years and over	58.1	52.8	63.9	65.0	63.4	61.7	63.5	48.7	51.2	30.3
Civilian labor force	1 690	774	1 000	545	988	1 789	1 682	955	811	113
Employed	1 622	731	980	535	976	1 697	1 611	926	729	89
Unemployed	68	43	20	10	12	92	71	29	82	24
Percent of civilian labor force	4.0	5.6	2.0	1.8	1.2	5.1	4.2	3.0	10.1	21.2
With own children under 6 years	364	162	264	94	313	447	399	156	229	18
In labor force	225	108	184	54	196	338	289	116	134	—
With own children 6 to 17 years only	596	248	346	180	333	510	432	234	187	21
In labor force	541	193	289	146	281	463	350	197	153	17
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	524	250	370	184	442	689	599	242	426	46
All parents present in household in labor force	305	170	254	91	246	501	428	161	239	8
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	1 170	542	812	366	865	1 165	1 041	519	571	84
All parents present in household in labor force	955	411	633	291	642	972	812	439	405	45
Persons 16 to 19 years	385	154	243	147	200	281	329	174	176	15
Not enrolled in school	56	42	39	35	24	66	51	40	62	6
Unemployed or not in labor force	20	12	2	17	—	31	38	—	25	6
Not high school graduate	38	24	—	17	7	39	26	8	52	6
Employed	18	12	—	6	7	19	—	8	27	—
Unemployed	12	—	—	1	—	11	10	—	—	6
Not in labor force	8	12	—	10	—	9	16	—	25	—
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES										
Employed persons 16 years and over	3 508	1 756	2 290	1 294	2 093	3 690	3 484	1 916	1 650	225
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	325	93	300	182	253	373	328	210	71	15
Professional specialty occupations	426	216	422	231	512	394	447	213	66	43
Technicians and related support occupations	94	51	104	18	83	66	174	84	36	6
Sales occupations	341	201	198	100	171	312	439	178	109	14
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	499	249	342	186	312	589	539	309	145	9
Private household occupations	23	12	2	2	12	—	30	—	16	—
Protective service occupations	55	46	23	12	34	51	59	23	14	—
Service occupations, except protective and household	439	151	236	124	212	523	338	265	297	38
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	32	10	48	64	20	28	14	9	12	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	428	224	214	177	121	368	306	253	221	37
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	496	309	276	108	215	581	468	250	464	41
Transportation and material moving occupations	160	127	48	22	38	213	205	56	101	—
Holders, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	190	67	77	68	110	192	137	66	98	22
Construction	79	74	101	86	32	163	76	75	34	26
Manufacturing	1 169	628	893	397	632	1 225	1 203	750	873	72
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	157	96	61	33	56	156	132	66	32	6
Wholesale and retail trade	859	420	350	229	312	747	745	430	321	47
Finance, insurance, and real estate	160	77	117	79	128	244	202	76	14	—
Business and repair services	98	57	49	24	49	154	95	23	59	—
Professional and related services	763	268	528	304	702	712	802	406	182	64
CLASS OF WORKER										
Employed persons 16 years and over	3 508	1 756	2 290	1 294	2 093	3 690	3 484	1 916	1 650	225
Private wage and salary workers	3 042	1 535	1 931	978	1 674	3 132	2 983	1 645	1 483	166
Government workers	337	168	194	210	277	371	345	189	85	34
Local government workers	282	144	163	186	264	332	325	170	67	27
Self-employed workers	124	53	153	104	136	157	156	82	66	20
WORK STATUS IN 1989										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	3 937	2 069	2 572	1 406	2 324	3 980	3 795	2 092	1 896	292
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	2 954	1 450	1 897	1 030	1 695	3 006	2 800	1 514	1 407	262
50 to 52 weeks	2 434	1 150	1 493	769	1 309	2 307	2 228	1 242	1 017	178
40 to 49 weeks	246	146	171	117	176	374	270	164	186	15
27 to 39 weeks	87	50	95	70	88	142	176	65	94	28
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	607	366	404	229	374	702	643	365	276	18
DISABILITY										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	4 367	2 207	2 785	1 494	2 492	4 355	4 072	2 227	2 211	343
With a mobility or self-care limitation	263	49	82	14	39	212	100	57	68	32
With a mobility limitation	105	43	30	14	25	123	57	12	45	11
In labor force	29	6	19	5	6	73	18	—	21	—
With a self-care limitation	178	17	60	8	26	132	62	51	26	21
With a work disability	314	188	178	65	130	404	174	173	254	63
In labor force	151	92	117	44	78	231	100	76	78	11
Prevented from working	149	85	37	21	39	107	74	92	163	52
No work disability	4 053	2 019	2 607	1 429	2 362	3 951	3 898	2 054	1 957	280
In labor force	3 437	1 672	2 157	1 222	2 005	3 531	3 439	1 822	1 724	238
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	975	632	417	258	520	1 073	1 002	798	688	168
With a mobility or self-care limitation	116	98	58	38	29	174	119	183	141	38
With a mobility limitation	72	69	42	7	19	152	87	86	109	20
With a self-care limitation	108	59	42	38	24	65	65	146	66	25
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989										
No workers	240	142	91	59	109	300	256	189	153	25
Mean family income (dollars)	20 218	23 118	24 457	19 603	36 480	18 036	26 827	22 930	10 314	16 071
1 worker	482	251	264	85	267	412	433	203	217	28
Mean family income (dollars)	31 814	30 748	71 944	44 522	43 029	23 524	32 091	32 205	19 470	26 624
2 or more workers	1 332	642	906	513	814	1 161	1 182	681	477	43
Mean family income (dollars)	48 532	45 038	65 978	57 493	57 593	39 929	47 149	45 364	34 677	39 956
CENSUS TRACTS AND BLOCK NUMBERING AREAS										

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Sheboygan city, Sheboygan County—Con.							Remainder of Sheboygan County		
	Tract 7 (pt.)	Tract 8 (pt.)	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 11 (pt.)	Tract 107 (pt.)	Tract 108 (pt.)	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	1 489	4 354	3 783	5 243	2 703	29	20	66	130	264
In labor force	1 016	2 964	2 693	3 465	1 736	17	13	45	65	170
Percent of persons 16 years and over	68.2	68.1	71.2	66.1	64.2	58.6	65.0	68.2	50.0	64.4
Civilian labor force	1 016	2 946	2 693	3 465	1 736	17	13	45	65	170
Employed	940	2 759	2 580	3 274	1 650	9	13	45	65	161
Unemployed	76	187	113	191	86	8	—	—	—	9
Percent of civilian labor force	7.5	6.3	4.2	5.5	5.0	47.1	—	—	—	5.3
Not in labor force	473	1 390	1 090	1 778	967	12	7	21	65	94
Institutionalized persons	67	—	—	215	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enrolled in school	18	125	47	228	97	—	—	—	—	9
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	231	708	724	806	537	12	—	6	57	65
Females 16 years and over	752	2 230	1 916	2 750	1 394	14	7	39	62	132
In labor force	475	1 317	1 211	1 572	716	8	—	18	24	72
Percent of females 16 years and over	63.2	59.1	63.2	57.2	51.4	57.1	—	46.2	38.7	54.5
Civilian labor force	475	1 317	1 211	1 572	716	8	—	18	24	72
Employed	443	1 206	1 197	1 504	673	—	—	18	24	72
Unemployed	32	111	14	68	43	8	—	—	—	—
Percent of civilian labor force	6.7	8.4	1.2	4.3	6.0	100.0	—	—	—	—
With own children under 6 years	103	358	345	357	156	—	—	—	—	11
In labor force	60	221	258	218	102	—	—	—	—	11
With own children 6 to 17 years only	136	428	234	552	221	—	—	16	15	31
In labor force	127	331	212	497	166	—	—	6	7	31
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	144	666	412	517	243	—	—	—	—	10
All parents present in household in labor force	66	387	302	298	163	—	—	—	—	10
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	327	1 045	653	1 094	477	—	—	28	43	64
All parents present in household in labor force	277	737	498	879	346	—	—	12	17	64
Persons 16 to 19 years	92	312	226	379	154	—	—	4	—	40
Not enrolled in school	21	90	49	56	42	—	—	—	—	19
Unemployed or not in labor force	11	30	—	20	12	—	—	—	—	9
Not high school graduate	17	33	25	38	24	—	—	—	—	10
Employed	6	19	25	18	12	—	—	—	—	10
Unemployed	—	9	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not in labor force	11	5	—	8	12	—	—	—	—	—
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES										
Employed persons 16 years and over	940	2 759	2 580	3 274	1 650	9	13	45	65	161
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	118	121	158	268	93	—	—	21	—	16
Professional specialty occupations	81	125	251	398	203	9	6	6	—	16
Technicians and related support occupations	47	69	99	87	51	—	—	—	—	—
Sales occupations	108	316	223	330	191	—	—	6	22	16
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	139	341	383	448	233	—	—	8	7	6
Private household occupations	5	—	—	23	12	—	—	—	—	—
Protective service occupations	6	35	33	55	46	—	—	—	—	—
Service occupations, except protective and household	104	44	21	430	151	—	—	—	8	19
Forming, forestry, and fishing occupations	9	44	—	26	5	—	—	—	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	119	294	330	405	199	—	7	—	19	22
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	122	621	385	470	296	—	—	4	9	34
Transportation and material moving occupations	30	122	108	152	115	—	—	—	—	10
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	52	212	256	182	55	—	—	—	—	16
Construction	27	42	94	64	68	—	—	—	15	6
Manufacturing	332	1 151	1 055	1 135	598	9	13	19	20	74
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	36	175	113	149	71	—	—	—	—	10
Wholesale and retail trade	211	735	583	823	398	—	—	6	22	24
Finance, insurance, and real estate	29	80	126	143	77	—	—	6	—	24
Business and repair services	51	62	49	70	57	—	—	8	—	—
Professional and related services	168	310	452	688	250	—	—	6	—	14
CLASS OF WORKER										
Employed persons 16 years and over	940	2 759	2 580	3 274	1 650	9	13	45	65	161
Private wage and salary workers	816	2 457	2 324	2 853	1 441	9	13	45	65	152
Government workers	67	240	196	318	156	—	—	—	—	9
Local government workers	47	204	158	277	132	—	—	—	—	9
Self-employed workers	52	56	58	103	53	—	—	—	—	—
WORK STATUS IN 1989										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	1 117	3 097	2 818	3 677	1 940	17	13	55	65	185
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	853	2 462	2 096	2 722	1 355	17	13	40	65	127
50 to 52 weeks	641	1 705	1 678	2 239	1 079	—	13	35	49	111
40 to 49 weeks	64	238	227	237	136	—	—	—	8	—
27 to 39 weeks	61	183	75	82	50	8	—	5	—	—
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	149	358	420	586	337	—	—	4	—	49
DISABILITY										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	1 184	3 585	3 001	4 085	2 071	17	20	60	73	199
With a mobility or self-care limitation	58	143	79	259	49	—	—	—	—	—
With a mobility limitation	29	91	69	101	43	—	—	—	—	—
In labor force	8	20	12	29	6	—	—	—	—	—
With a self-care limitation	37	84	32	174	17	—	—	—	—	—
With a work disability	50	336	245	288	175	—	—	—	—	—
In labor force	16	123	125	135	79	—	—	—	—	8
Prevented from working	30	177	96	139	85	—	—	—	—	—
No work disability	1 134	3 249	2 756	3 797	1 896	17	20	60	73	191
In labor force	993	2 780	2 510	3 202	1 562	17	13	45	65	162
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	238	751	782	943	632	12	—	6	57	65
With a mobility or self-care limitation	52	96	93	116	98	—	—	—	—	7
With a mobility limitation	26	76	42	72	69	—	—	—	—	—
With a self-care limitation	34	49	63	108	59	—	—	—	—	—
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989										
No workers	60	214	229	229	142	6	—	—	27	25
Mean family income (dollars)	83 666	15 026	16 232	18 763	23 118	28 469	—	—	48 214	24 699
1 worker	120	363	254	459	244	—	6	6	8	14
Mean family income (dollars)	19 425	20 834	23 216	30 265	30 919	—	50 686	269 374	22 800	37 717
2 or more workers	282	947	833	1 238	584	9	—	21	26	63
Mean family income (dollars)	54 317	32 438	38 207	47 613	43 339	14 000	—	181 324	30 035	43 838

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Sheboygan County—Con.									
	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 7 (pt.)	Tract 8 (pt.)	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 11 (pt.)	Tract 101	Tract 102	Tract 103	Tract 104
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	597	—	—	79	314	136	698	3 089	2 391	2 211
In labor force	454	—	—	59	251	123	526	2 351	1 806	1 227
Percent of persons 16 years and over	76.0	—	—	74.7	79.9	90.4	75.4	76.1	75.5	55.5
Civilian labor force	454	—	—	59	251	123	526	2 351	1 806	1 227
Employed	443	—	—	59	234	106	510	2 304	1 751	1 171
Unemployed	11	—	—	—	17	17	16	47	55	56
Percent of civilian labor force	2.4	—	—	—	6.8	13.8	3.0	2.0	3.0	4.6
Not in labor force	143	—	—	20	63	13	172	738	585	984
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	589
Enrolled in school	11	—	—	—	8	—	25	178	102	47
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	75	—	—	12	32	—	86	308	250	178
Females 16 years and over	310	—	—	35	157	71	343	1 561	1 178	788
In labor force	207	—	—	20	118	58	242	1 118	797	547
Percent of females 16 years and over	66.8	—	—	57.1	75.2	81.7	70.6	71.6	67.7	69.4
Civilian labor force	207	—	—	20	118	58	242	1 118	797	547
Employed	202	—	—	20	118	58	230	1 087	769	503
Unemployed	5	—	—	—	—	—	12	31	28	44
Percent of civilian labor force	2.4	—	—	—	—	—	5.0	2.8	3.5	8.0
With own children under 6 years	29	—	—	6	7	6	40	266	165	133
In labor force	13	—	—	6	7	6	29	208	124	95
With own children 6 to 17 years only	46	—	—	5	44	27	82	331	282	153
In labor force	39	—	—	5	44	27	71	292	257	137
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	45	—	—	5	7	7	64	370	229	195
All parents present in household in labor force	19	—	—	5	7	7	52	278	167	140
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	102	—	—	17	76	65	190	808	688	394
All parents present in household in labor force	58	—	—	17	76	65	154	686	581	316
Persons 16 to 19 years	23	—	—	—	6	—	50	355	177	167
Not enrolled in school	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	30	36	50
Unemployed or not in labor force	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	25
Not high school graduate	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	6	4	19
Employed	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	6	4	9
Unemployed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not in labor force	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES										
Employed persons 16 years and over	443	—	—	59	234	106	510	2 304	1 751	1 171
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	35	—	—	12	57	—	42	198	241	70
Professional specialty occupations	48	—	—	4	28	13	61	229	163	99
Technicians and related support occupations	6	—	—	2	7	—	22	82	49	32
Sales occupations	60	—	—	4	11	10	38	181	116	60
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	71	—	—	4	51	16	73	328	224	134
Private household occupations	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	3	8	7
Protective service occupations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	9	5
Service occupations, except protective and household	21	—	—	16	9	—	33	329	154	149
Forming, forestry, and fishing occupations	8	—	—	2	6	5	71	160	84	136
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	84	—	—	6	23	25	63	287	251	182
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	83	—	—	4	26	13	65	291	260	152
Transportation and material moving occupations	11	—	—	—	8	12	22	53	89	69
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	16	—	—	5	8	12	16	159	103	76
Construction	7	—	—	2	15	6	38	114	87	49
Manufacturing	179	—	—	19	34	30	180	841	767	441
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	28	—	—	—	8	25	19	74	61	80
Wholesale and retail trade	61	—	—	7	36	22	66	427	254	167
Finance, insurance, and real estate	36	—	—	2	17	—	11	74	68	33
Business and repair services	12	—	—	—	28	—	14	51	43	40
Professional and related services	84	—	—	10	75	18	92	463	260	162
CLASS OF WORKER										
Employed persons 16 years and over	443	—	—	59	234	106	510	2 304	1 751	1 171
Private wage and salary workers	429	—	—	45	189	94	395	1 996	1 435	927
Government workers	—	—	—	10	19	12	29	160	168	99
Local government workers	—	—	—	2	5	12	18	136	126	52
Self-employed workers	14	—	—	4	21	—	73	143	123	137
WORK STATUS IN 1989										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	452	—	—	65	260	129	561	2 526	1 920	1 571
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	356	—	—	41	232	95	401	1 830	1 509	1 202
50 to 52 weeks	333	—	—	27	195	71	340	1 432	1 208	846
40 to 49 weeks	17	—	—	6	9	10	30	146	129	115
27 to 39 weeks	6	—	—	—	5	—	4	74	71	52
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	81	—	—	15	21	29	100	472	188	204
DISABILITY										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	517	—	—	56	282	136	586	2 718	2 078	1 399
With a mobility or self-care limitation	—	—	—	4	4	—	7	36	52	32
With a mobility limitation	—	—	—	4	4	—	4	19	20	24
In labor force	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	10
With a self-care limitation	—	—	—	2	4	—	3	25	40	28
With a work disability	22	—	—	6	26	13	23	123	110	85
In labor force	22	—	—	2	16	13	18	69	58	49
Prevented from working	—	—	—	4	10	—	5	35	36	29
No work disability	495	—	—	50	256	123	563	2 595	1 968	1 314
In labor force	427	—	—	46	235	110	482	2 237	1 691	1 135
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	80	—	—	23	32	—	112	371	313	223
With a mobility or self-care limitation	13	—	—	—	—	—	8	49	35	30
With a mobility limitation	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	35	26	14
With a self-care limitation	13	—	—	—	—	—	3	29	20	24
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989										
No workers	16	—	—	1	11	—	25	96	63	41
Mean family income (dollars)	14 954	—	—	13 676	50 500	—	20 387	16 703	31 454	23 239
1 worker	47	—	—	6	23	7	43	204	186	112
Mean family income (dollars)	77 064	—	—	21 977	62 717	24 786	33 695	34 129	47 704	31 468
2 or more workers	156	—	—	21	94	58	202	810	654	436
Mean family income (dollars)	48 783	—	—	29 916	60 640	62 146	47 381	49 007	49 339	43 579

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Sheboygan County—Con.								
	Tract 105	Tract 106	Tract 107 (pt.)	Tract 108 (pt.)	Tract 109	Tract 110	Tract 111	Tract 112	Tract 113
LABOR FORCE STATUS									
Persons 16 years and over	7 208	5 928	3 173	1 732	2 047	1 843	1 932	2 491	4 331
In labor force	4 907	4 376	2 308	1 303	1 295	1 390	1 360	1 766	2 956
Percent of persons 16 years and over	68.1	73.8	72.7	75.2	63.3	75.4	70.4	70.9	68.3
Civilian labor force	4 907	4 373	2 308	1 303	1 295	1 390	1 360	1 766	2 954
Employed	4 767	4 226	2 281	1 281	1 245	1 331	1 304	1 695	2 897
Unemployed	140	147	27	22	50	59	56	71	57
Percent of civilian labor force	2.9	3.4	1.2	1.7	3.9	4.2	4.1	4.0	1.9
Not in labor force	2 301	1 552	865	429	752	453	572	725	1 375
Institutionalized persons	230	128	—	—	166	—	39	—	—
Enrolled in school	192	197	139	48	108	70	80	75	177
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	1 288	774	339	208	256	233	244	311	710
Females 16 years and over	3 819	3 049	1 552	831	1 011	888	939	1 229	2 195
In labor force	2 286	1 998	992	545	532	602	587	768	1 285
Percent of females 16 years and over	59.9	65.5	63.9	65.6	52.6	67.8	62.5	62.5	58.5
Civilian labor force	2 286	1 998	992	545	532	602	587	768	1 285
Employed	2 231	1 923	980	535	510	572	570	722	1 268
Unemployed	55	75	12	10	22	30	17	46	17
Percent of civilian labor force	2.4	3.8	1.2	1.8	4.1	5.0	2.9	6.0	1.3
With own children under 6 years	634	495	264	94	135	159	156	217	415
In labor force	511	370	184	54	74	117	112	129	247
With own children 6 to 17 years only	698	551	346	180	227	173	214	272	419
In labor force	625	491	289	146	185	146	186	238	353
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	818	656	370	184	197	222	221	338	591
All parents present in household in labor force	662	470	254	91	105	161	150	184	341
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	1 813	1 346	812	366	528	479	550	674	1 255
All parents present in household in labor force	1 566	1 173	633	291	400	396	430	534	914
Persons 16 to 19 years	436	390	243	147	157	156	142	176	353
Not enrolled in school	49	84	39	35	25	28	15	21	70
Unemployed or not in labor force	12	17	2	17	—	2	6	11	21
Not high school graduate	5	14	—	17	6	4	4	10	15
Employed	—	8	—	6	—	2	—	—	—
Unemployed	—	6	—	1	—	—	2	2	—
Not in labor force	5	—	—	10	—	2	2	8	15
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES									
Employed persons 16 years and over	4 767	4 226	2 281	1 281	1 245	1 331	1 304	1 695	2 897
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	356	321	300	182	48	106	82	130	179
Professional specialty occupations	492	388	413	225	100	108	85	150	266
Technicians and related support occupations	139	158	104	18	52	29	29	35	105
Sales occupations	445	318	198	100	96	82	78	100	174
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	685	663	342	186	192	157	134	190	468
Private household occupations	33	2	2	2	—	4	4	4	4
Protective service occupations	28	21	23	12	4	4	10	11	21
Service occupations, except protective and household	604	477	236	124	138	137	138	156	357
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	82	114	48	64	106	88	203	116	113
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	623	632	214	170	254	218	235	275	477
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	712	685	276	108	146	211	193	328	486
Transportation and material moving occupations	219	191	48	22	53	93	46	110	123
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	349	256	77	68	56	94	69	90	124
Construction	260	196	101	86	96	86	74	98	236
Manufacturing	1 927	1 958	884	384	446	554	486	698	1 029
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	204	160	61	33	46	77	50	76	136
Wholesale and retail trade	916	682	350	229	231	214	168	306	453
Finance, insurance, and real estate	201	170	117	79	49	43	37	34	172
Business and repair services	141	165	49	24	22	38	35	66	55
Professional and related services	805	601	528	304	209	186	192	221	613
CLASS OF WORKER									
Employed persons 16 years and over	4 767	4 226	2 281	1 281	1 245	1 331	1 304	1 695	2 897
Private wage and salary workers	4 072	3 756	1 922	965	1 060	1 065	967	1 389	2 364
Government workers	401	245	194	210	102	103	112	122	244
Local government workers	340	219	163	186	87	83	79	91	200
Self-employed workers	254	207	153	104	83	147	197	165	282
WORK STATUS IN 1989									
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	5 193	4 579	2 555	1 393	1 536	1 480	1 481	1 954	3 229
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	3 840	3 472	1 880	1 017	1 096	1 143	1 150	1 560	2 345
50 to 52 weeks	3 077	2 872	1 493	756	885	902	898	1 169	1 827
40 to 49 weeks	449	235	171	117	91	100	123	162	175
27 to 39 weeks	175	143	87	70	56	46	48	78	117
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	834	691	404	229	225	200	177	210	532
DISABILITY									
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	5 548	4 888	2 768	1 474	1 574	1 580	1 616	2 121	3 553
With a mobility or self-care limitation	217	69	82	14	56	34	58	59	53
With a mobility limitation	70	35	30	14	51	14	21	34	37
In labor force	13	11	19	5	13	2	8	5	10
With a self-care limitation	168	57	60	8	24	22	45	33	38
With a work disability	282	271	178	65	139	98	106	168	161
In labor force	155	194	117	43	64	44	58	61	61
Prevented from working	109	72	37	21	59	28	45	88	63
No work disability	5 266	4 617	2 590	1 409	1 435	1 482	1 510	1 953	3 392
In labor force	4 610	4 058	2 140	1 209	1 213	1 297	1 274	1 648	2 829
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	1 430	909	405	258	307	263	277	370	776
With a mobility or self-care limitation	185	113	58	38	35	40	63	66	71
With a mobility limitation	136	76	42	7	17	30	39	45	42
With a self-care limitation	119	60	42	38	35	34	38	40	47
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989									
No workers	322	242	85	59	30	51	67	82	233
Mean family income (dollars)	22 379	24 838	24 173	19 603	20 004	20 889	20 090	21 896	23 100
1 worker	545	390	264	79	185	135	149	230	298
Mean family income (dollars)	31 134	30 492	71 944	44 054	34 598	26 597	31 974	31 769	31 312
2 or more workers	1 728	1 560	897	513	540	497	574	645	1 174
Mean family income (dollars)	46 977	46 797	66 500	57 493	45 249	45 640	44 604	47 434	45 299

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Sheboygan County			Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Sheboygan County						
	Sheboygan, WI MSA	Total	Sheboygan city	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 4	Tract 7	Tract 8	Tract 9
INCOME IN 1989										
Households	38 658	38 658	19 767	1 575	3 023	2 679	1 922	827	2 338	2 110
Less than \$5,000	1 067	1 067	690	—	105	51	45	13	128	83
\$5,000 to \$9,999	3 292	3 292	2 201	128	297	157	244	119	344	172
\$10,000 to \$14,999	3 193	3 193	1 923	110	298	215	166	60	328	238
\$15,000 to \$24,999	7 201	7 201	4 075	250	752	499	332	212	501	558
\$25,000 to \$34,999	6 947	6 947	3 453	233	490	487	338	157	520	348
\$35,000 to \$49,999	9 443	9 443	4 459	384	696	763	460	125	368	451
\$50,000 to \$74,999	5 540	5 540	2 269	244	304	421	273	64	128	232
\$75,000 to \$99,999	1 068	1 068	402	70	52	55	39	35	21	16
\$100,000 or more	907	907	295	156	29	31	25	42	—	12
Median (dollars)	31 603	31 603	27 647	37 159	25 907	33 610	30 705	25 505	21 931	25 123
Mean (dollars)	35 691	35 691	31 654	48 603	30 213	35 607	33 420	38 403	23 913	28 819
Families	28 195	28 195	13 169	1 217	1 934	1 973	1 292	462	1 524	1 344
Median income (dollars)	36 707	36 707	34 040	43 411	31 278	38 237	38 531	30 862	26 088	31 184
Males 15 years and over, with income	37 656	37 656	17 792	1 484	2 638	2 571	1 751	707	2 021	1 872
Median income (dollars)	22 259	22 259	21 068	26 893	20 868	23 505	22 805	18 615	17 053	18 599
Percent year-round full-time workers	59.1	59.1	56.0	59.0	58.0	58.1	56.3	53.3	56.3	59.1
Median income (dollars)	27 412	27 412	26 623	33 201	24 737	26 768	27 935	27 539	22 193	26 489
Females 15 years and over, with income	36 540	36 540	18 370	1 459	2 707	2 491	2 113	707	1 978	1 843
Median income (dollars)	9 671	9 671	9 400	10 272	9 723	10 799	8 755	10 893	8 426	10 387
Percent year-round full-time workers	32.4	32.4	30.8	32.1	30.6	34.0	27.9	37.3	28.7	32.4
Median income (dollars)	17 041	17 041	16 678	17 175	15 668	17 241	15 783	17 176	16 198	17 358
Per capita income (dollars)	13 425	13 425	12 740	17 742	12 267	13 952	13 721	16 424	9 295	12 469
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households	38 658	38 658	19 767	1 575	3 023	2 679	1 922	827	2 338	2 110
With earnings	30 901	30 901	15 086	1 289	2 282	2 143	1 388	637	1 843	1 622
Mean earnings (dollars)	36 083	36 083	32 252	45 911	31 041	35 390	36 221	32 618	24 826	30 250
With Social Security income	11 232	11 232	6 271	457	900	807	743	233	633	603
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	8 596	8 596	8 440	8 985	8 718	9 835	8 373	8 496	7 844	8 359
With public assistance income	2 148	2 148	1 477	59	257	130	72	60	213	184
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	4 451	4 451	4 617	7 010	4 854	4 263	3 511	3 834	3 800	4 837
With retirement income	5 850	5 850	3 231	246	418	400	357	107	301	406
Mean retirement income (dollars)	5 989	5 989	5 781	13 280	5 203	4 564	4 484	6 029	3 727	4 483
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars)	40 979	40 979	36 962	55 686	32 950	40 750	41 204	49 065	27 229	31 410
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	40 723	40 723	35 889	56 373	30 609	38 707	47 430	35 794	26 957	33 360
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	41 223	41 223	37 950	54 867	35 380	42 409	37 300	64 991	27 518	29 764
Married-couple families (dollars)	43 064	43 064	39 425	56 944	35 802	42 087	42 992	55 780	29 402	33 973
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	44 223	44 223	40 269	61 839	34 536	41 551	49 355	41 755	30 352	38 924
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	42 001	42 001	38 699	51 252	37 050	42 480	38 823	71 516	28 357	29 959
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	22 712	22 712	19 836	21 981	18 543	25 878	23 247	21 075	16 690	18 718
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	17 339	17 339	15 218	15 704	13 368	20 754	22 270	16 867	12 581	14 395
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	30 528	30 528	26 802	36 104	24 992	38 491	23 592	27 707	22 934	23 905
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All Income Levels in 1989										
Families	28 195	28 195	13 169	1 217	1 934	1 973	1 292	462	1 524	1 344
Householder worked in 1989	23 293	23 293	10 471	1 057	1 476	1 630	1 021	366	1 184	1 041
With related children under 18 years	14 159	14 159	6 494	687	1 002	919	514	266	814	631
With related children under 5 years	5 485	5 485	2 602	302	427	374	174	85	319	294
Married-couple families	24 719	24 719	11 058	1 075	1 584	1 765	1 167	365	1 166	1 043
Householder worked in 1989	20 561	20 561	8 876	942	1 246	1 447	921	310	896	797
With related children under 18 years	12 034	12 034	5 206	585	793	768	478	202	629	472
With related children under 5 years	4 849	4 849	2 187	277	329	354	167	72	261	220
Female householder, no husband present	2 602	2 602	1 588	104	292	135	92	85	252	242
Householder worked in 1989	1 946	1 946	1 135	88	180	110	67	52	194	185
With related children under 18 years	1 637	1 637	997	79	172	100	24	52	163	132
With related children under 5 years	487	487	304	25	68	5	—	13	48	64
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	13 095	13 095	8 328	405	1 446	868	758	451	1 071	984
Nonfamily householder	10 463	10 463	6 598	358	1 089	706	630	365	814	766
65 years and over	4 613	4 613	2 859	189	434	282	338	115	265	277
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	101 088	101 088	48 456	4 305	7 344	6 846	4 446	1 858	5 934	4 837
Persons under 18 years	27 449	27 449	12 438	1 360	1 918	1 714	927	471	1 733	1 111
Related children under 18 years	27 331	27 331	12 385	1 360	1 897	1 714	920	471	1 728	1 104
Related children 5 to 17 years	20 012	20 012	8 752	984	1 299	1 277	671	346	1 201	790
Persons 65 years and over	13 884	13 884	7 607	526	1 130	1 067	878	238	751	805
Persons 75 years and over	5 720	5 720	3 304	204	557	406	366	148	323	320
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	1 282	1 282	851	57	147	35	21	59	164	99
Percent below poverty level	4.5	4.5	6.5	4.7	7.6	1.8	1.6	12.8	10.8	7.4
Householder worked in 1989	693	693	430	45	67	27	6	44	80	44
With related children under 18 years	1 001	1 001	681	45	100	27	12	59	130	74
With related children under 5 years	568	568	411	24	79	10	—	29	62	57
Married-couple families	726	726	424	32	69	18	15	26	96	45
Householder worked in 1989	364	364	184	24	29	10	—	26	28	19
With related children under 18 years	502	502	305	20	49	10	6	26	78	20
With related children under 5 years	310	310	207	15	49	10	—	16	35	11
Female householder, no husband present	520	520	395	25	78	11	6	30	59	54
Householder worked in 1989	307	307	226	21	38	11	6	18	43	25
With related children under 18 years	472	472	353	25	51	11	6	30	52	54
With related children under 5 years	250	250	196	9	30	—	—	13	27	46
Unrelated individuals	2 063	2 063	1 396	21	265	58	109	41	260	134
Nonfamily householder	1 376	1 376	903	21	135	54	81	33	152	78
65 years and over	815	815	490	16	73	24	64	7	68	43
Persons	6 557	6 557	4 511	252	791	157	162	249	911	408
Percent below poverty level	6.5	6.5	9.3	5.9	10.8	2.3	3.6	13.4	15.4	8.4
Persons under 18 years	2 382	2 382	1 716	131	275	42	26	120	351	142
Related children under 18 years	2 311	2 311	1 697	131	275	42	19	120	351	135
Related children 5 to 17 years	1 442	1 442	1 011	97	142	25	19	80	236	75
Persons 65 years and over	1 118	1 118	654	16	97	32	8	7	124	73
Persons 75 years and over	653	653	336	5	66	7	53	7	61	7
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	2 163	2 163	1 615	49	266	78	70	47	425	135
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	9 967	9 967	6 759	425	1 155	376	351	286	1 340	718
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	22 153	22 153	13 429	895	2 342	1 046	774	647	2 561	1 480

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Sheboygan County—Con.				Sheboygan city, Sheboygan County					
	Tract 10	Tract 11	Tract 107	Tract 108	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 5	Tract 6
INCOME IN 1989										
Households	2 531	1 432	1 499	828	1 548	2 945	2 567	1 636	1 688	359
Less than \$5,000	45	25	19	8	—	99	51	39	126	81
\$5,000 to \$9,999	146	102	31	44	128	292	157	231	439	71
\$10,000 to \$14,999	143	142	55	54	110	298	215	143	202	38
\$15,000 to \$24,999	414	278	187	93	250	724	465	279	346	77
\$25,000 to \$34,999	441	256	243	151	223	479	487	307	228	31
\$35,000 to \$49,999	733	392	402	194	384	689	717	380	231	41
\$50,000 to \$74,999	471	194	291	184	244	283	389	213	95	20
\$75,000 or more	104	30	111	50	70	52	55	25	21	—
\$100,000 or more	34	13	160	50	129	29	31	19	—	—
Median (dollars)	36 386	31 344	41 789	40 139	36 721	25 907	33 170	29 516	16 766	12 148
Mean (dollars)	38 129	33 425	58 827	46 242	45 947	30 158	35 568	31 303	21 490	18 031
Families	2 054	1 035	1 261	657	1 190	1 873	1 871	1 073	847	96
Median income (dollars)	40 233	37 207	45 689	43 170	42 708	31 185	38 248	38 057	24 761	31 250
Males 15 years and over, with income	2 617	1 348	1 627	911	1 457	2 576	2 439	1 477	1 253	269
Median income (dollars)	24 452	25 304	28 725	26 458	26 566	20 810	23 570	22 153	14 817	9 688
Percent year-round full-time workers	59.7	53.6	63.1	61.3	58.2	58.4	57.5	51.1	49.7	37.9
Median income (dollars)	30 344	30 515	32 748	31 652	32 417	24 808	26 952	27 706	23 253	20 875
Females 15 years and over, with income	2 614	1 344	1 357	769	1 422	2 657	2 378	1 833	1 469	345
Median income (dollars)	9 235	8 267	11 683	9 547	10 517	9 656	10 932	8 583	8 302	9 764
Percent year-round full-time workers	33.3	31.8	34.0	27.2	32.4	30.2	34.7	26.6	22.0	22.0
Median income (dollars)	17 356	17 244	19 583	16 568	17 312	15 743	17 265	15 807	16 408	11 250
Per capita income (dollars)	13 863	13 557	20 995	17 001	16 848	12 227	14 001	13 052	9 239	10 462
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households	2 531	1 432	1 499	828	1 548	2 945	2 567	1 636	1 688	359
With earnings	2 047	1 150	1 326	693	1 262	2 241	2 056	1 137	1 099	200
Mean earnings (dollars)	37 995	31 930	57 564	47 551	42 840	31 133	35 298	34 132	25 683	19 649
With Social Security income	786	475	320	206	457	869	774	684	628	150
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	8 672	9 477	9 812	9 641	8 985	8 501	9 664	8 387	6 735	6 511
With public assistance income	141	43	42	8	59	257	122	57	294	54
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	5 292	3 858	4 337	2 438	7 010	4 854	4 533	3 039	4 383	5 951
With retirement income	511	329	231	106	246	399	393	318	194	41
Mean retirement income (dollars)	7 645	6 849	8 862	4 881	13 280	4 767	4 392	4 552	2 947	3 782
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars)	41 300	38 565	64 231	52 412	52 392	32 814	40 884	38 923	26 380	29 847
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	41 095	37 993	66 188	57 716	52 694	30 580	38 297	43 566	23 968	24 373
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	41 470	38 978	62 289	48 195	52 033	35 213	43 010	35 984	29 402	34 289
Married-couple families (dollars)	43 226	40 410	65 998	53 311	53 236	35 749	42 331	40 356	28 678	32 510
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	45 248	41 480	69 296	57 766	57 766	34 576	41 261	45 114	27 673	28 523
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	41 755	39 669	62 860	48 868	47 997	36 952	43 129	37 197	29 612	36 182
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	18 754	23 921	35 687	31 282	21 981	18 543	24 685	24 006	19 660	21 320
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	17 990	12 635	22 317	32 395	15 704	13 368	18 567	22 270	15 729	7 400
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	23 298	32 072	53 776	29 334	36 104	24 992	38 491	24 792	28 061	25 960
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All Income Levels In 1989										
Families	2 054	1 035	1 261	657	1 190	1 873	1 871	1 073	847	96
Householder worked in 1989	1 665	843	1 112	571	1 030	1 442	1 553	837	633	63
With related children under 18 years	943	449	651	295	671	987	879	432	476	47
With related children under 5 years	287	153	249	92	302	427	366	143	212	20
Married-couple families	1 847	916	1 165	631	1 048	1 523	1 671	970	627	73
Householder worked in 1989	1 537	747	1 030	545	915	1 312	1 378	752	462	47
With related children under 18 years	783	384	578	278	569	778	736	403	307	35
With related children under 5 years	244	135	233	92	277	329	346	143	152	12
Female householder, no husband present	153	93	66	11	104	292	127	77	160	12
Householder worked in 1989	83	76	60	11	88	180	102	59	120	5
With related children under 18 years	131	45	59	7	79	172	92	24	109	7
With related children under 5 years	31	18	15	—	25	68	5	—	31	3
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	557	503	280	214	405	1 429	858	670	1 124	302
Nonfamily householder	477	397	238	171	358	1 072	696	563	841	263
65 years and over	260	187	107	72	189	424	282	319	423	118
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	6 820	3 556	4 278	2 245	4 211	7 171	6 529	3 711	3 851	639
Persons under 18 years	1 704	804	1 216	555	1 332	1 875	1 640	780	1 038	137
Related children under 18 years	1 704	799	1 216	555	1 332	1 854	1 640	773	1 030	137
Related children 5 to 17 years	1 261	583	889	396	956	1 256	1 213	562	670	96
Persons 65 years and over	975	632	417	258	520	1 073	1 002	798	688	168
Persons 75 years and over	321	260	156	75	204	523	389	342	383	102
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	80	39	17	—	57	141	35	15	141	21
Percent below poverty level	3.9	3.8	1.3	—	4.8	7.5	1.9	1.4	16.6	21.9
Householder worked in 1989	16	32	16	—	45	67	27	6	59	10
With related children under 18 years	72	32	14	—	45	100	27	6	115	21
With related children under 5 years	52	12	9	—	24	79	10	—	69	17
Married-couple families	21	14	11	—	32	63	18	9	91	9
Householder worked in 1989	—	7	11	—	24	29	10	—	36	5
With related children under 18 years	21	7	11	—	20	49	10	—	65	9
With related children under 5 years	21	—	9	—	15	49	10	—	41	9
Female householder, no husband present	59	25	6	—	25	78	11	6	41	7
Householder worked in 1989	16	25	5	—	21	38	11	6	23	—
With related children under 18 years	51	25	3	—	25	51	11	6	41	7
With related children under 5 years	31	12	—	—	9	30	—	—	25	3
Unrelated individuals	73	59	18	30	21	265	58	104	281	110
Nonfamily householder	53	44	11	29	21	135	54	76	175	82
65 years and over	25	25	10	23	16	73	24	64	98	47
Persons	362	176	65	30	252	781	157	133	876	216
Percent below poverty level	5.3	4.9	1.5	1.3	6.0	10.9	2.4	3.6	22.7	33.8
Persons under 18 years	180	64	14	—	131	275	42	14	324	73
Related children under 18 years	180	59	14	—	131	275	42	7	324	73
Related children 5 to 17 years	88	47	4	—	97	142	25	7	179	35
Persons 65 years and over	41	38	13	23	16	87	32	80	109	47
Persons 75 years and over	25	26	11	23	5	56	7	53	48	41
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	127	54	41	9	49	256	78	41	308	101
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	449	254	90	77	425	1 145	376	296	1 250	248
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	780	699	301	299	895	2 269	1 046	664	2 051	404

Table 19. **Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Sheboygan city, Sheboygan County—Con.							Remainder of Sheboygan County		
	Tract 7 (pt.)	Tract 8 (pt.)	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 11 (pt.)	Tract 107 (pt.)	Tract 108 (pt.)	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)
INCOME IN 1989										
Households	827	2 338	2 071	2 393	1 367	15	13	27	78	112
Less than \$5,000	13	128	83	45	25	—	—	—	6	—
\$5,000 to \$9,999	119	344	172	146	102	—	—	—	5	—
\$10,000 to \$14,999	60	328	235	143	142	9	—	—	—	—
\$15,000 to \$24,999	212	501	547	408	266	—	—	—	28	34
\$25,000 to \$34,999	157	520	341	420	244	6	—	—	11	—
\$35,000 to \$49,999	125	368	443	701	373	—	7	—	7	46
\$50,000 to \$74,999	64	128	222	422	183	—	6	—	21	32
\$75,000 to \$99,999	35	21	16	82	25	—	—	—	—	—
\$100,000 or more	42	—	12	26	7	—	—	27	—	—
Median (dollars)	25 505	21 931	24 975	35 674	30 838	14 583	39 821	118 798	27 500	37 391
Mean (dollars)	38 403	23 913	28 689	36 961	32 250	19 788	44 803	200 891	32 318	36 494
Families	462	1 524	1 316	1 926	970	15	6	27	61	102
Median income (dollars)	30 862	26 088	31 250	39 474	37 100	14 583	50 480	118 798	31 932	38 167
Males 15 years and over, with income	707	2 021	1 831	2 451	1 283	15	13	27	62	132
Median income (dollars)	18 615	17 053	18 503	24 081	24 931	7 083	39 821	100 000+	24 063	21 250
Percent year-round full-time workers	53.3	56.3	59.1	58.7	52.9	—	100.0	100.0	40.3	68.2
Median income (dollars)	27 539	22 193	26 424	30 056	30 154	—	39 821	100 000+	18 036	25 217
Females 15 years and over, with income	707	1 978	1 812	2 475	1 273	14	7	37	50	113
Median income (dollars)	10 893	8 426	10 459	9 050	8 240	9 688	6 250	2 500—	15 179	8 672
Percent year-round full-time workers	37.3	28.7	32.8	32.3	31.4	—	—	21.6	48.0	18.6
Median income (dollars)	17 176	16 198	17 369	17 412	17 118	—	—	11 250	13 929	16 607
Per capita income (dollars)	16 424	9 295	12 438	13 497	13 272	9 925	29 376	57 986	13 933	12 944
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households	827	2 338	2 071	2 393	1 367	15	13	27	78	112
With earnings	637	1 843	1 584	1 920	1 085	9	13	27	41	87
Mean earnings (dollars)	32 618	24 826	30 161	36 970	30 626	14 000	41 608	189 471	25 971	37 549
With Social Security income	233	633	600	762	475	6	—	—	31	33
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	8 496	7 844	8 350	8 506	9 477	11 780	—	—	14 811	13 852
With public assistance income	60	213	184	140	37	—	—	—	—	8
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 834	3 800	4 837	5 240	4 287	—	—	—	—	156
With retirement income	107	301	402	511	319	—	—	—	19	7
Mean retirement income (dollars)	6 029	3 727	4 508	7 645	6 661	—	—	—	14 356	14 261
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars)	49 065	27 229	31 490	40 048	37 254	19 788	50 686	200 891	37 133	38 307
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	35 794	26 957	33 391	39 223	37 868	—	—	204 900	32 483	47 373
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	64 991	27 518	29 872	40 736	36 811	19 788	50 686	195 059	38 649	32 458
Married-couple families (dollars)	55 780	29 402	34 114	41 967	38 941	19 788	50 686	200 891	37 133	37 753
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	41 755	30 352	38 990	43 290	41 273	—	—	204 900	32 483	48 012
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	71 516	28 357	30 103	41 002	37 295	19 788	50 686	195 059	38 649	32 458
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	21 075	16 690	18 732	18 754	23 851	—	—	—	—	44 816
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	16 867	12 581	14 355	17 990	9 977	—	—	—	—	44 816
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	27 707	22 934	23 905	23 298	32 072	—	—	—	—	—
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All Income Levels In 1989										
Families	462	1 524	1 316	1 926	970	15	6	27	61	102
Householder worked in 1989	366	1 184	1 016	1 554	778	9	6	27	34	77
With related children under 18 years	266	814	621	885	416	—	—	16	15	40
With related children under 5 years	85	319	288	287	153	—	—	—	—	8
Married-couple families	365	1 166	1 017	1 719	858	15	6	27	61	94
Householder worked in 1989	310	896	774	1 426	689	9	6	27	34	69
With related children under 18 years	202	629	464	725	358	—	—	16	15	32
With related children under 5 years	72	261	216	244	135	—	—	—	—	6
Female householder, no husband present	85	252	240	153	86	—	—	—	—	8
Householder worked in 1989	52	194	183	83	69	—	—	—	—	8
With related children under 18 years	52	163	130	131	38	—	—	—	—	8
With related children under 5 years	13	48	62	31	18	—	—	—	—	—
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	451	1 071	965	543	503	—	7	—	17	10
Nonfamily householder	365	814	755	467	397	—	7	—	17	10
65 years and over	115	265	277	260	187	—	—	—	10	—
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	1 858	5 934	4 736	6 419	3 348	29	20	94	173	317
Persons under 18 years	471	1 733	1 089	1 611	732	—	—	28	43	74
Related children under 18 years	471	1 728	1 082	1 611	727	—	—	28	43	74
Related children 5 to 17 years	346	1 201	773	1 168	511	—	—	28	43	64
Persons 65 years and over	238	751	782	943	632	12	—	6	57	65
Persons 75 years and over	148	323	319	311	260	—	—	—	34	17
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	59	164	99	80	39	—	—	—	6	—
Percent below poverty level	12.8	10.8	7.5	4.2	4.0	—	—	—	9.8	—
Householder worked in 1989	44	80	44	16	32	—	—	—	—	—
With related children under 18 years	59	130	74	72	32	—	—	—	—	—
With related children under 5 years	29	62	57	52	12	—	—	—	—	—
Married-couple families	26	96	45	21	14	—	—	—	6	—
Householder worked in 1989	26	28	19	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
With related children under 18 years	26	78	20	21	7	—	—	—	—	—
With related children under 5 years	16	35	11	21	—	—	—	—	—	—
Female householder, no husband present	30	59	54	59	25	—	—	—	—	—
Householder worked in 1989	18	43	25	16	25	—	—	—	—	—
With related children under 18 years	30	52	54	51	25	—	—	—	—	—
With related children under 5 years	13	27	46	31	12	—	—	—	—	—
Unrelated individuals	41	260	128	69	59	—	—	—	—	—
Nonfamily householder	33	152	78	53	44	—	—	—	—	—
65 years and over	7	68	43	25	25	—	—	—	—	—
Persons	249	911	402	358	176	—	—	—	10	—
Percent below poverty level	13.4	15.4	8.5	5.6	5.3	—	—	—	5.8	—
Persons under 18 years	120	351	142	180	64	—	—	—	—	—
Related children under 18 years	120	351	135	180	59	—	—	—	—	—
Related children 5 to 17 years	80	236	75	88	47	—	—	—	—	—
Persons 65 years and over	7	124	73	41	38	—	—	—	10	—
Persons 75 years and over	7	61	7	25	26	—	—	—	10	—
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	47	425	129	127	54	—	—	—	10	—
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	286	1 340	694	445	254	—	—	—	10	—
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	647	2 561	1 444	756	675	17	—	—	73	—

Table 19. **Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Sheboygan County—Con.									
	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 7 (pt.)	Tract 8 (pt.)	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 11 (pt.)	Tract 101	Tract 102	Tract 103	Tract 104
INCOME IN 1989										
Households	286	—	—	39	138	65	310	1 321	1 153	701
Less than \$5,000	6	—	—	—	—	—	6	21	18	6
\$5,000 to \$9,999	13	—	—	—	—	—	10	55	47	37
\$10,000 to \$14,999	23	—	—	3	—	—	18	79	73	29
\$15,000 to \$24,999	53	—	—	11	6	12	46	204	179	127
\$25,000 to \$34,999	31	—	—	7	21	12	62	220	197	139
\$35,000 to \$49,999	80	—	—	8	32	19	88	455	300	211
\$50,000 to \$74,999	60	—	—	10	49	11	55	216	245	120
\$75,000 to \$99,999	14	—	—	—	22	5	18	51	50	25
\$100,000 or more	6	—	—	—	8	6	7	20	44	7
Median (dollars)	37 125	—	—	34 063	51 258	43 542	37 813	37 264	37 367	35 822
Mean (dollars)	45 528	—	—	35 719	58 391	58 123	40 634	40 039	42 733	37 254
Families	219	—	—	28	128	65	270	1 110	903	589
Median income (dollars)	41 641	—	—	24 444	51 970	43 542	39 125	39 601	42 146	38 301
Males 15 years and over, with income	274	—	—	41	166	65	343	1 512	1 202	1 116
Median income (dollars)	26 087	—	—	22 188	36 389	31 827	23 542	22 955	25 139	18 049
Percent year-round full-time workers	83.9	—	—	58.5	74.7	66.2	68.2	61.4	64.4	55.8
Median income (dollars)	29 750	—	—	37 500	39 375	38 393	26 000	29 147	28 405	24 443
Females 15 years and over, with income	280	—	—	31	139	71	299	1 412	1 027	695
Median income (dollars)	9 254	—	—	8 472	10 944	8 958	10 824	9 060	12 008	9 354
Percent year-round full-time workers	36.8	—	—	9.7	51.1	39.4	35.5	35.6	42.0	31.8
Median income (dollars)	15 687	—	—	16 875	12 371	18 250	16 750	16 536	18 582	17 131
Per capita income (dollars)	17 458	—	—	13 972	19 971	18 142	13 717	12 718	15 232	10 660
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households	286	—	—	39	138	65	310	1 321	1 153	701
With earnings	251	—	—	38	127	65	270	1 139	1 010	629
Mean earnings (dollars)	45 685	—	—	33 965	53 484	53 695	38 353	38 614	40 696	35 429
With Social Security income	59	—	—	3	24	—	80	296	252	164
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	8 210	—	—	10 159	13 940	—	9 597	8 548	8 044	8 119
With public assistance income	15	—	—	—	1	6	3	30	25	39
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	5 304	—	—	—	12 540	1 214	2 496	3 046	4 869	3 250
With retirement income	39	—	—	4	—	10	31	138	117	93
Mean retirement income (dollars)	3 933	—	—	1 950	—	12 850	5 343	6 443	6 943	7 403
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars)	52 381	—	—	27 635	60 142	58 123	42 702	43 479	47 754	39 860
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	67 032	—	—	31 500	72 033	39 873	40 002	43 510	45 233	38 067
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	43 612	—	—	25 488	51 739	71 090	44 962	43 444	50 226	41 389
Married-couple families (dollars)	55 976	—	—	28 453	60 142	62 146	43 553	44 422	49 085	40 434
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	71 236	—	—	35 125	72 033	45 153	41 174	44 239	47 215	39 191
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	46 595	—	—	25 488	51 739	71 090	45 525	44 633	50 832	41 534
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	19 351	—	—	17 000	—	24 786	26 223	32 576	26 907	36 813
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	—	—	—	17 000	—	24 786	20 587	36 401	23 210	27 218
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	19 351	—	—	—	—	—	36 086	29 426	36 319	41 802
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All Income Levels in 1989										
Families	219	—	—	28	128	65	270	1 110	903	589
Householder worked in 1989	184	—	—	25	111	65	234	969	805	503
With related children under 18 years	82	—	—	10	58	33	123	604	459	290
With related children under 5 years	31	—	—	6	—	—	43	243	148	113
Married-couple families	197	—	—	26	128	58	256	1 020	849	528
Householder worked in 1989	169	—	—	23	111	58	222	887	753	457
With related children under 18 years	75	—	—	8	58	26	116	552	421	261
With related children under 5 years	24	—	—	4	—	—	43	232	142	111
Female householder, no husband present	15	—	—	—	—	7	11	62	39	38
Householder worked in 1989	8	—	—	2	—	7	9	54	37	28
With related children under 18 years	—	—	—	2	—	7	7	30	29	19
With related children under 5 years	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	5	4	2
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	88	—	—	19	14	—	48	263	320	156
Nonfamily householder	67	—	—	11	10	—	40	211	250	112
65 years and over	19	—	—	—	—	—	19	99	89	49
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	735	—	—	101	401	208	918	3 915	3 219	2 148
Persons under 18 years	147	—	—	22	93	72	254	1 182	929	603
Related children under 18 years	147	—	—	22	93	72	254	1 180	924	598
Related children 5 to 17 years	109	—	—	17	93	72	196	876	736	435
Persons 65 years and over	80	—	—	23	32	—	112	371	313	223
Persons 75 years and over	24	—	—	1	10	—	35	146	108	71
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	6	—	—	—	—	—	8	16	14	11
Percent below poverty level	2.7	—	—	—	—	—	3.0	1.4	1.6	1.9
Householder worked in 1989	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	8	8	7
With related children under 18 years	6	—	—	—	—	—	2	12	8	7
With related children under 5 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	2
Married-couple families	6	—	—	—	—	—	6	12	14	9
Householder worked in 1989	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	8	7
With related children under 18 years	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	8	5
With related children under 5 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	2
Female householder, no husband present	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—
Householder worked in 1989	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—
With related children under 18 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—
With related children under 5 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unrelated individuals	5	—	—	6	4	—	4	27	45	18
Nonfamily householder	5	—	—	—	—	—	4	19	22	7
65 years and over	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	13	13	11
Persons	29	—	—	6	4	—	25	76	93	57
Percent below poverty level	3.9	—	—	5.9	1.0	—	2.7	1.9	2.9	2.7
Persons under 18 years	12	—	—	—	—	—	7	21	19	14
Related children under 18 years	12	—	—	—	—	—	7	19	14	11
Related children 5 to 17 years	12	—	—	—	—	—	7	17	10	7
Persons 65 years and over	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	21	22	14
Persons 75 years and over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	12	14
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	29	—	—	6	—	—	10	18	46	27
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	55	—	—	24	4	—	49	115	143	111
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	110	—	—	36	24	24	128	500	483	363

Table 19. **Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Sheboygan County—Con.								
	Tract 105	Tract 106	Tract 107 (pt.)	Tract 108 (pt.)	Tract 109	Tract 110	Tract 111	Tract 112	Tract 113
INCOME IN 1989									
Households	3 588	2 931	1 484	815	867	861	868	1 188	2 059
Less than \$5,000	136	26	19	8	5	20	31	27	42
\$5,000 to \$9,999	359	175	31	44	16	52	57	84	106
\$10,000 to \$14,999	246	288	46	54	47	65	55	88	156
\$15,000 to \$24,999	639	544	187	93	146	161	144	210	302
\$25,000 to \$34,999	607	542	237	151	205	152	152	239	509
\$35,000 to \$49,999	844	713	402	187	269	243	254	294	532
\$50,000 to \$74,999	622	492	291	178	125	139	129	174	302
\$75,000 to \$99,999	87	75	111	50	21	11	19	35	72
\$100,000 or more	48	76	160	50	33	18	27	37	38
Median (dollars)	32 047	32 534	42 112	40 162	35 503	33 839	34 632	33 071	33 173
Mean (dollars)	34 574	36 620	59 221	46 265	39 718	36 049	37 108	38 010	36 453
Families	2 595	2 192	1 246	651	755	683	740	957	1 705
Median income (dollars)	38 410	38 261	46 071	42 902	36 847	38 199	36 932	35 969	36 570
Males 15 years and over, with income	3 335	2 861	1 612	898	1 011	926	968	1 234	2 079
Median income (dollars)	22 182	24 079	28 911	26 157	24 626	21 772	21 397	21 584	24 285
Percent year-round full-time workers	57.7	64.2	63.6	60.7	61.8	64.6	60.6	61.7	61.5
Median income (dollars)	27 570	27 973	32 748	31 362	28 290	25 609	26 290	27 478	28 145
Females 15 years and over, with income	3 553	2 837	1 343	762	878	784	798	1 096	1 965
Median income (dollars)	9 825	10 502	11 704	9 632	8 832	10 635	9 971	9 612	9 187
Percent year-round full-time workers	32.4	36.2	34.4	27.4	29.6	38.3	37.0	36.1	27.7
Median income (dollars)	18 961	17 557	19 583	16 568	14 550	17 281	16 104	16 739	17 122
Per capita income (dollars)	12 971	14 048	21 070	16 889	13 092	12 333	12 417	12 985	12 547
INCOME TYPE IN 1989									
Households	3 588	2 931	1 484	815	867	861	868	1 188	2 059
With earnings	2 788	2 433	1 317	680	783	746	752	1 014	1 618
Mean earnings (dollars)	35 777	36 828	57 861	47 665	36 297	36 017	36 269	36 772	37 335
With Social Security income	1 144	726	314	206	233	194	225	332	645
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	8 046	9 063	9 775	9 641	9 970	8 293	8 471	8 356	8 911
With public assistance income	158	126	42	8	49	45	29	44	43
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	4 609	3 882	4 337	2 438	4 417	4 024	4 202	3 212	4 962
With retirement income	612	399	231	106	150	100	110	131	322
Mean retirement income (dollars)	5 575	5 625	8 862	4 881	6 758	5 794	6 794	6 395	5 408
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE									
Families (dollars)	40 597	41 472	64 766	52 428	41 636	40 028	39 841	41 481	39 821
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	41 818	41 198	66 188	57 716	43 546	38 216	42 231	38 295	39 148
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	39 278	41 743	63 320	48 154	39 563	41 804	37 503	44 952	40 488
Married-couple families (dollars)	42 736	43 288	66 601	53 336	42 718	41 834	39 979	43 142	40 552
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	45 537	44 665	69 296	58 951	44 942	40 948	43 167	40 443	40 645
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	39 883	42 033	63 970	48 837	40 305	42 696	36 744	46 063	40 456
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	24 250	26 399	35 687	31 282	24 095	22 430	28 986	22 980	28 734
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	19 384	21 012	32 317	32 395	18 966	17 678	16 283	15 734	11 788
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	34 388	38 381	53 776	29 334	27 515	28 415	36 458	34 282	38 701
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989									
All Income Levels in 1989									
Families	2 595	2 192	1 246	651	755	683	740	957	1 705
Householder worked in 1989	2 142	1 847	1 103	565	693	593	624	819	1 402
With related children under 18 years	1 359	1 119	651	295	399	343	382	525	862
With related children under 5 years	488	463	249	92	118	143	144	217	377
Married-couple families	2 275	1 930	1 150	625	711	596	695	860	1 575
Householder worked in 1989	1 887	1 620	1 021	539	649	523	588	737	1 311
With related children under 18 years	1 155	927	578	278	376	299	361	467	807
With related children under 5 years	441	396	233	92	111	128	140	208	349
Female householder, no husband present	259	187	80	11	35	61	27	64	108
Householder worked in 1989	206	156	66	11	35	44	18	53	69
With related children under 18 years	179	146	59	7	14	34	12	39	48
With related children under 5 years	47	56	15	—	7	9	4	7	25
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	1 197	893	280	207	155	243	154	308	395
Nonfamily householder	993	739	238	164	112	178	128	231	354
65 years and over	543	290	107	72	38	70	46	103	200
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	9 335	7 571	4 249	2 225	2 549	2 485	2 573	3 432	5 984
Persons under 18 years	2 635	2 007	1 216	555	742	720	782	1 040	1 867
Related children under 18 years	2 631	2 003	1 216	555	742	706	776	1 031	1 851
Related children 5 to 17 years	2 021	1 456	889	396	581	521	589	762	1 376
Persons 65 years and over	1 430	909	405	258	307	263	277	370	776
Persons 75 years and over	629	404	156	75	47	100	95	143	321
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level									
Families	123	71	17	—	6	21	41	31	60
Percent below poverty level	4.7	3.2	1.4	—	.8	3.1	5.5	3.2	3.5
Householder worked in 1989	77	51	16	—	6	11	21	26	28
With related children under 18 years	92	64	14	—	6	18	23	29	39
With related children under 5 years	34	44	9	—	6	6	6	14	32
Married-couple families	75	54	11	—	6	9	34	21	39
Householder worked in 1989	47	36	11	—	6	7	16	18	18
With related children under 18 years	44	47	11	—	6	6	17	19	20
With related children under 5 years	9	36	9	—	6	4	4	11	18
Female householder, no husband present	48	17	6	—	—	12	7	10	21
Householder worked in 1989	30	15	5	—	—	4	5	8	10
With related children under 18 years	48	17	3	—	—	12	6	10	19
With related children under 5 years	25	8	—	—	—	2	2	3	14
Unrelated individuals	224	68	18	30	26	55	28	63	46
Nonfamily householder	189	38	11	29	13	35	20	38	43
65 years and over	136	21	10	23	8	23	4	29	32
Persons	593	312	65	30	55	126	159	177	229
Percent below poverty level	6.4	4.1	1.5	1.3	2.2	5.1	6.2	5.2	3.8
Persons under 18 years	171	122	14	—	16	55	62	66	87
Related children under 18 years	167	119	14	—	16	41	56	57	81
Related children 5 to 17 years	133	66	4	—	10	34	42	43	46
Persons 65 years and over	188	24	13	23	8	23	23	33	56
Persons 75 years and over	132	12	11	23	8	11	10	13	46
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:									
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	43	60	41	9	12	32	61	76	68
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	717	587	90	77	63	234	269	275	385
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	1 561	1 320	284	299	287	587	594	813	1 238

Table 20. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Sheboygan, WI MSA	Sheboygan County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Sheboygan County		Sheboygan city, Sheboygan County		
		Total	Sheboygan city	Tract 2	Tract 8	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 5	Tract 8 (pt.)
PLACE OF BIRTH								
All persons	100 287	100 287	46 756	7 018	5 341	6 845	3 313	5 341
Native	98 850	98 850	45 831	6 868	5 263	6 700	3 214	5 263
Foreign born	1 437	1 437	925	150	78	145	99	78
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH								
Linguistically isolated households	353	353	253	—	14	—	35	14
Persons 5 years and over	93 433	93 433	43 614	6 516	4 898	6 343	3 067	4 898
Speak a language other than English	4 713	4 713	2 569	358	240	350	230	240
Do not speak English "very well"	1 247	1 247	727	36	56	36	63	56
In linguistically isolated households	536	536	369	—	21	—	56	21
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL								
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	24 124	24 124	10 193	1 601	1 198	1 558	613	1 198
Preprimary school	2 211	2 211	1 099	150	157	142	54	157
Public school	1 281	1 281	606	103	88	103	48	88
Elementary or high school	17 621	17 621	7 145	1 132	871	1 097	457	871
Public school	15 040	15 040	6 028	971	798	954	381	798
College	4 292	4 292	1 949	319	170	319	102	170
Public college	2 968	2 968	1 406	202	121	202	88	121
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT								
Persons 25 years and over	65 543	65 543	31 451	4 595	3 290	4 485	2 171	3 290
Less than 9th grade	6 732	6 732	3 323	526	317	521	374	317
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	7 643	7 643	4 120	635	585	635	472	585
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	27 591	27 591	13 064	1 738	1 585	1 698	815	1 585
Some college, no degree	9 854	9 854	4 711	739	423	719	340	423
Associate degree	4 618	4 618	2 019	290	189	283	81	189
Bachelor's degree	6 582	6 582	2 956	485	162	447	73	162
Graduate or professional degree	2 523	2 523	1 258	182	29	182	16	29
Percent high school graduate or higher	78.1	78.1	76.3	74.7	72.6	74.2	61.0	72.6
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	13.9	13.9	13.4	14.5	5.8	14.0	4.1	5.8
FERTILITY								
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 313	1 313	1 210	1 176	1 261	1 170	1 165	1 261
RESIDENCE IN 1985								
Persons 5 years and over	93 433	93 433	43 614	6 516	4 898	6 343	3 067	4 898
Same house	57 951	57 951	25 399	3 502	2 748	3 371	1 550	2 748
Different house in United States	35 363	35 363	18 150	2 987	2 150	2 945	1 517	2 150
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	14 622	14 622	11 594	1 997	1 476	1 963	1 012	1 476
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	10 422	10 422	1 949	288	201	280	219	201
Different MSA/PMSA	7 146	7 146	3 188	524	331	524	158	331
Not in on MSA/PMSA	3 173	3 173	1 419	178	142	178	128	142
Abroad	119	119	65	27	—	27	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK								
Workers 16 years and over	50 550	50 550	23 285	3 606	2 590	3 541	1 511	2 590
Car, truck, or van	45 056	45 056	20 964	3 190	2 272	3 125	1 267	2 272
Drove alone	38 543	38 543	17 664	2 570	1 839	2 525	1 028	1 839
Carpooled	6 513	6 513	3 300	620	433	600	239	433
Public transportation	572	572	488	75	82	75	41	82
Other means	3 147	3 147	1 478	318	207	318	184	207
Worked at home	1 775	1 775	355	23	29	23	19	29
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	14.8	14.8	13.3	13.9	13.5	14.0	13.3	13.5
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	46 176	46 176	22 339	3 470	2 456	3 405	1 455	2 456
Central city	24 459	24 459	17 106	2 619	1 854	2 562	1 104	1 854
Outside central city	21 717	21 717	5 233	851	602	843	351	602
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	4 374	4 374	946	136	134	136	56	134
LABOR FORCE STATUS								
Persons 16 years and over	76 888	76 888	36 789	5 416	4 021	5 286	2 632	4 021
In labor force	53 388	53 388	24 846	3 839	2 795	3 774	1 690	2 795
Employed	51 299	51 299	23 614	3 651	2 616	3 586	1 558	2 616
Unemployed	2 058	2 058	1 206	188	161	188	132	161
Percent of civilian labor force	3.9	3.9	4.9	4.9	5.8	5.0	7.8	5.8
Females 16 years and over	39 422	39 422	19 360	2 850	2 097	2 788	1 450	2 097
Employed	23 078	23 078	10 768	1 667	1 170	1 643	699	1 170
Unemployed	934	934	533	85	104	85	60	104
With own children under 6 years	5 804	5 804	2 590	403	313	403	168	313
In labor force	4 121	4 121	1 832	326	207	326	108	207
With own children 6 to 17 years only	7 239	7 239	3 142	517	390	502	167	390
In labor force	6 273	6 273	2 711	462	319	455	142	319
Persons 16 to 19 years	5 080	5 080	2 119	258	273	258	143	273
Not enrolled in school	1 001	1 001	498	66	90	66	58	90
Unemployed or not in labor force	290	290	173	31	30	31	25	30
Not high school graduate	377	377	270	39	33	39	52	33
Employed	188	188	136	19	19	19	27	19
Unemployed	59	59	48	11	9	11	—	9
Not in labor force	130	130	86	9	5	9	25	5
WORK STATUS IN 1989								
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	57 066	57 066	26 231	3 930	2 928	3 865	1 780	2 928
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	42 721	42 721	19 591	2 967	2 306	2 902	1 321	2 306
50 to 52 weeks	33 620	33 620	15 248	2 289	1 613	2 240	957	1 613
DISABILITY								
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	61 298	61 298	28 298	4 223	3 295	4 150	1 983	3 295
With a mobility or self-care limitation	1 634	1 634	857	188	100	188	39	100
With a mobility limitation	863	863	482	111	58	111	30	58
In labor force	236	236	133	73	7	73	11	7
With a self-care limitation	1 062	1 062	505	108	61	108	9	61
With a work disability	4 032	4 032	2 152	373	301	373	241	301
In labor force	2 085	2 085	1 037	224	123	224	78	123
Prevented from working	1 620	1 620	979	95	162	95	150	162
Not a work disability	57 266	57 266	26 146	3 850	2 994	3 777	1 742	2 994
In labor force	49 770	49 770	23 042	3 481	2 611	3 416	1 595	2 611
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	13 779	13 779	7 518	1 123	708	1 066	649	708
With a mobility or self-care limitation	1 933	1 933	1 122	174	90	174	130	90
With a mobility limitation	1 271	1 271	747	152	76	152	98	76
With a self-care limitation	1 240	1 240	698	65	43	65	66	43

Table 21. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Sheboygan, WI MSA	Sheboygan County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Sheboygan County		Sheboygan city, Sheboygan County		
		Total	Sheboygan city	Tract 2	Tract 8	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 5	Tract 8 (pt.)
OCCUPATION								
Employed persons 16 years and over	51 299	51 299	23 614	3 651	2 616	3 586	1 558	2 616
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	4 349	4 349	1 962	358	121	358	71	121
Professional specialty occupations	5 593	5 593	2 714	383	125	383	66	125
Technicians and related support occupations	1 647	1 647	783	66	69	66	29	69
Sales occupations	4 481	4 481	2 375	334	316	312	109	316
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	7 321	7 321	3 406	584	341	577	145	341
Private household occupations	173	173	98	-	-	-	16	-
Protective service occupations	514	514	356	51	35	51	14	35
Service occupations, except protective and household	6 118	6 118	3 033	500	437	492	267	437
Forming, forestry, and fishing occupations	1 577	1 577	179	28	44	28	7	44
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	6 638	6 638	2 596	387	258	368	217	258
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	7 682	7 682	3 648	555	560	546	426	560
Transportation and material moving occupations	2 309	2 309	1 130	213	115	213	98	115
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	2 897	2 897	1 334	192	195	192	93	195
INCOME IN 1989								
Households	37 991	37 991	19 175	2 934	2 183	2 856	1 590	2 183
Less than \$5,000	986	986	609	85	116	79	116	116
\$5,000 to \$9,999	3 226	3 226	2 135	290	322	285	423	322
\$10,000 to \$14,999	3 050	3 050	1 784	287	286	287	169	286
\$15,000 to \$24,999	7 055	7 055	3 935	719	475	691	326	475
\$25,000 to \$34,999	6 885	6 885	3 419	483	515	472	221	515
\$35,000 to \$49,999	9 325	9 325	4 363	685	349	678	222	349
\$50,000 to \$74,999	5 494	5 494	2 233	304	99	283	92	99
\$75,000 to \$99,999	1 067	1 067	402	52	21	52	21	21
\$100,000 or more	903	903	295	29	-	29	-	-
Median (dollars)	31 786	31 786	28 084	26 311	22 426	26 311	17 289	22 426
Mean (dollars)	35 926	35 926	32 015	30 630	23 927	30 584	21 750	23 927
Families	27 599	27 599	12 638	1 852	1 386	1 791	758	1 386
Median income (dollars)	36 948	36 948	34 609	31 932	26 546	31 932	26 193	26 546
Per capita income (dollars)	13 729	13 729	13 272	12 837	9 801	12 809	10 354	9 801
INCOME TYPE IN 1989								
Households	37 991	37 991	19 175	2 934	2 183	2 856	1 590	2 183
With earnings	30 417	30 417	14 677	2 232	1 731	2 191	1 035	1 731
Mean earnings (dollars)	36 266	36 266	32 512	31 201	24 730	31 299	26 213	24 730
With Social Security income	11 170	11 170	6 227	900	617	869	611	617
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	8 602	8 602	8 452	8 718	7 787	8 501	6 775	7 787
With public assistance income	1 932	1 932	1 261	232	152	232	245	152
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	4 024	4 024	3 992	4 402	2 846	4 402	3 289	2 846
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE								
Families (dollars)	41 389	41 389	37 699	33 693	27 781	33 576	27 441	27 781
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	41 446	41 446	37 177	31 543	28 286	31 528	25 510	28 286
Married-couple families (dollars)	43 420	43 420	40 103	36 537	30 092	36 512	30 231	30 092
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	44 936	44 936	41 696	35 721	32 092	35 788	31 113	32 092
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	23 155	23 155	20 483	18 604	17 312	18 604	19 930	17 312
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	17 841	17 841	15 867	13 882	13 296	13 882	15 865	13 296
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989								
All Income Levels in 1989								
Families	27 599	27 599	12 638	1 852	1 386	1 791	758	1 386
Householder worked in 1989	22 952	22 952	10 190	1 433	1 105	1 399	587	1 105
With related children under 18 years	13 677	13 677	6 053	948	721	933	387	721
With related children under 5 years	5 217	5 217	2 343	390	281	390	152	281
Married-couple families	24 259	24 259	10 651	1 529	1 048	1 468	553	1 048
Householder worked in 1989	20 289	20 289	8 652	1 224	831	1 190	428	831
With related children under 18 years	11 652	11 652	4 860	745	548	730	233	548
With related children under 5 years	4 629	4 629	1 976	292	229	292	95	229
Female householder, no husband present	2 495	2 495	1 490	272	240	272	153	240
Householder worked in 1989	1 900	1 900	1 098	166	188	166	113	188
With related children under 18 years	1 551	1 551	913	166	151	166	102	151
With related children under 5 years	442	442	259	68	42	68	31	42
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	12 908	12 908	8 174	1 425	1 029	1 408	1 106	1 029
Nonfamily householder	10 392	10 392	6 537	1 082	797	1 065	832	797
65 years and over	4 608	4 608	2 859	434	265	424	423	265
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	97 884	97 884	45 555	6 880	5 331	6 707	3 262	5 331
Persons under 18 years	25 759	25 759	10 865	1 666	1 432	1 623	708	1 432
Related children under 18 years	25 652	25 652	10 819	1 645	1 427	1 602	700	1 427
Related children 5 to 17 years	18 914	18 914	7 747	1 161	989	1 118	470	989
Persons 65 years and over	13 779	13 779	7 518	1 123	708	1 066	649	708
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level								
Families	1 050	1 050	619	103	120	97	96	120
Percent below poverty level	3.8	3.8	4.9	5.6	8.7	5.4	12.7	8.7
Householder worked in 1989	650	650	387	56	74	56	49	74
With related children under 18 years	776	776	456	63	86	63	70	86
With related children under 5 years	394	394	237	48	35	48	30	35
Married-couple families	562	562	260	31	64	25	49	64
Householder worked in 1989	330	330	150	18	28	18	26	28
With related children under 18 years	345	345	148	18	46	18	23	46
With related children under 5 years	177	177	74	18	14	18	5	14
Female householder, no husband present	458	458	333	72	47	72	41	47
Householder worked in 1989	298	298	217	38	37	38	23	37
With related children under 18 years	410	410	291	45	40	45	41	40
With related children under 5 years	212	212	158	30	21	30	25	21
Unrelated individuals	2 018	2 018	1 355	251	260	251	277	260
Nonfamily householder	1 376	1 376	903	135	152	135	175	152
65 years and over	815	815	490	73	68	73	98	68
Persons	5 094	5 094	3 054	496	625	486	567	625
Percent below poverty level	5.2	5.2	6.7	7.2	11.7	7.2	17.4	11.7
Persons under 18 years	1 444	1 444	782	83	159	83	142	159
Related children under 18 years	1 384	1 384	770	83	159	83	142	159
Related children 5 to 17 years	892	892	461	42	111	42	80	111
Persons 65 years and over	1 094	1 094	630	90	118	80	98	118
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:								
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	1 492	1 492	948	115	228	105	215	228
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	8 165	8 165	4 967	839	973	829	866	973

Table 22. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Sheboygan, WI MSA	Sheboygan County
PLACE OF BIRTH		
All persons	462	462
Native	455	455
Foreign born	7	7
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH		
Linguistically isolated households	-	-
Persons 5 years and over	427	427
Speak a language other than English	27	27
Do not speak English "very well"	7	7
In linguistically isolated households	30	30
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL		
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	217	217
Preprimary school	9	9
Public school	9	9
Elementary or high school	148	148
Public school	125	125
College	60	60
Public college	16	16
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		
Persons 25 years and over	207	207
Less than 9th grade	12	12
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	90	90
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	31	31
Some college, no degree	47	47
Associate degree	13	13
Bachelor's degree	10	10
Graduate or professional degree	4	4
Percent high school graduate or higher	50.7	50.7
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	6.8	6.8
FERTILITY		
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	935	935
RESIDENCE IN 1985		
Persons 5 years and over	427	427
Same house	94	94
Different house in United States	333	333
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	14	14
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	2	2
Different MSA/PMSA	288	288
Not in on MSA/PMSA	29	29
Abroad	-	-
JOURNEY TO WORK		
Workers 16 years and over	35	35
Car, truck, or van	15	15
Drive alone	15	15
Carpooled	-	-
Public transportation	7	7
Other means	13	13
Worked at home	-	-
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	16.5	16.5
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	30	30
Central city	9	9
Outside central city	21	21
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	5	5
LABOR FORCE STATUS		
Persons 16 years and over	348	348
In labor force	66	66
Employed	49	49
Unemployed	17	17
Percent of civilian labor force	25.8	25.8
Females 16 years and over	43	43
Employed	27	27
Unemployed	6	6
With own children under 6 years	12	12
In labor force	7	7
With own children 6 to 17 years only	6	6
In labor force	6	6
Persons 16 to 19 years	51	51
Not enrolled in school	8	8
Unemployed or not in labor force	8	8
Not high school graduate	8	8
Employed	-	-
Unemployed	-	-
Not in labor force	8	8
WORK STATUS IN 1989		
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	190	190
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	117	117
50 to 52 weeks	50	50
DISABILITY		
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	97	97
With a mobility or self-care limitation	-	-
With a mobility limitation	-	-
In labor force	-	-
With a self-care limitation	-	-
With a work disability	3	3
In labor force	-	-
Prevented from working	3	3
No work disability	94	94
In labor force	64	64
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	4	4
With a mobility or self-care limitation	-	-
With a mobility limitation	-	-
With a self-care limitation	-	-

Table 23. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Black Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Sheboygan, WI MSA	Sheboygan County
OCCUPATION		
Employed persons 16 years and over	49	49
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	—	—
Professional specialty occupations	2	2
Technicians and related support occupations	3	3
Sales occupations	2	2
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	27	27
Private household occupations	—	—
Protective service occupations	—	—
Service occupations, except protective and household	12	12
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	—	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	3	3
Transportation and material moving occupations	—	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	—	—
INCOME IN 1989		
Households	15	15
Less than \$5,000	—	—
\$5,000 to \$9,999	3	3
\$10,000 to \$14,999	—	—
\$15,000 to \$24,999	—	—
\$25,000 to \$34,999	—	—
\$35,000 to \$49,999	10	10
\$50,000 to \$74,999	—	—
\$75,000 to \$99,999	—	—
\$100,000 or more	2	2
Median (dollars)	41 875	41 875
Mean (dollars)	46 168	46 168
Families	15	15
Median income (dollars)	41 875	41 875
Per capita income (dollars)	4 454	4 454
INCOME TYPE IN 1989		
Households	15	15
With earnings	12	12
Mean earnings (dollars)	35 477	35 477
With Social Security income	7	7
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	7 780	7 780
With public assistance income	3	3
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 000	3 000
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE		
Families (dollars)	44 568	44 568
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	31 927	31 927
Married-couple families (dollars)	62 480	62 480
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	49 000	49 000
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	7 400	7 400
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	7 400	7 400
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989		
All Income Levels in 1989		
Families	15	15
Householder worked in 1989	10	10
With related children under 18 years	11	11
With related children under 5 years	3	3
Married-couple families	9	9
Householder worked in 1989	7	7
With related children under 18 years	5	5
With related children under 5 years	—	—
Female householder, no husband present	3	3
Householder worked in 1989	—	—
With related children under 18 years	3	3
With related children under 5 years	3	3
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	24	24
Nonfamily householder	—	—
65 years and over	—	—
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	167	167
Persons under 18 years	119	119
Related children under 18 years	108	108
Related children 5 to 17 years	73	73
Persons 65 years and over	4	4
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level		
Families	3	3
Percent below poverty level	20.0	20.0
Householder worked in 1989	—	—
With related children under 18 years	3	3
With related children under 5 years	3	3
Married-couple families	—	—
Householder worked in 1989	—	—
With related children under 18 years	—	—
With related children under 5 years	—	—
Female householder, no husband present	3	3
Householder worked in 1989	—	—
With related children under 18 years	3	3
With related children under 5 years	3	3
Unrelated individuals	22	22
Nonfamily householder	—	—
65 years and over	—	—
Persons	68	68
Percent below poverty level	40.7	40.7
Persons under 18 years	54	54
Related children under 18 years	43	43
Related children 5 to 17 years	20	20
Persons 65 years and over	—	—
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:		
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	15	15
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	68	68

Table 24. **Social and Labor Force Characteristics of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 25. **Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 26. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Sheboygan, WI MSA	Sheboygon County		Sheboygon city, Sheboygon County
		Total	Sheboygon city	Tract 5
PLACE OF BIRTH				
All persons	2 016	2 016	1 937	477
Native	519	519	464	127
Foreign born	1 497	1 497	1 473	350
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH				
Linguistically isolated households	217	217	217	50
Persons 5 years and over	1 575	1 575	1 498	367
Speak a language other than English	1 408	1 408	1 387	363
Do not speak English "very well"	1 058	1 058	1 052	284
In linguistically isolated households	909	909	909	236
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL				
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	1 063	1 063	1 017	278
Preprimary school	113	113	113	49
Public school	108	108	108	49
Elementary or high school	754	754	716	185
Public school	708	708	678	180
College	196	196	188	44
Public college	160	160	152	38
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT				
Persons 25 years and over	637	637	608	127
Less than 9th grade	282	282	280	79
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	43	43	40	9
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	68	68	64	19
Some college, no degree	87	87	85	6
Associate degree	71	71	67	14
Bachelor's degree	45	45	40	—
Graduate or professional degree	41	41	32	—
Percent high school graduate or higher	49.0	49.0	47.4	30.7
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	13.5	13.5	11.8	—
FERTILITY				
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	2 754	2 754	2 984	3 107
RESIDENCE IN 1985				
Persons 5 years and over	1 575	1 575	1 498	367
Some house	263	263	207	19
Different house in United States	679	679	664	167
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	423	423	422	134
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	13	13	4	4
Different MSA/PMSA	241	241	238	29
Not in on MSA/PMSA	2	2	—	—
Abroad	633	633	627	181
JOURNEY TO WORK				
Workers 16 years and over	383	383	341	63
Car, truck, or van	346	346	314	56
Drove alone	248	248	225	32
Carpooled	98	98	89	24
Public transportation	18	18	18	—
Other means	17	17	9	7
Worked at home	2	2	—	—
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	12.0	12.0	11.7	14.1
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	346	346	322	58
Central city	256	256	254	28
Outside central city	90	90	68	30
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	37	37	19	5
LABOR FORCE STATUS				
Persons 16 years and over	931	931	879	210
In labor force	466	466	421	89
Employed	386	386	341	63
Unemployed	80	80	80	26
Percent of civilian labor force	17.2	17.2	19.0	29.2
Females 16 years and over	524	524	477	107
Employed	191	191	151	20
Unemployed	31	31	31	16
With own children under 6 years	227	227	224	56
In labor force	66	66	64	21
With own children 6 to 17 years only	81	81	69	8
In labor force	50	50	40	5
Persons 16 to 19 years	143	143	123	33
Not enrolled in school	5	5	4	4
Unemployed or not in labor force	—	—	—	—
Not high school graduate	—	—	—	—
Employed	—	—	—	—
Unemployed	—	—	—	—
Not in labor force	—	—	—	—
WORK STATUS IN 1989				
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	441	441	395	86
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	306	306	285	56
50 to 52 weeks	210	210	197	39
DISABILITY				
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	880	880	828	177
With a mobility or self-care limitation	163	163	163	29
With a mobility limitation	95	95	95	15
In labor force	51	51	51	10
With a self-care limitation	101	101	101	17
With a work disability	98	98	98	8
In labor force	15	15	15	—
Prevented from working	53	53	53	8
No work disability	782	782	730	169
In labor force	451	451	406	89
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	51	51	51	33
With a mobility or self-care limitation	17	17	17	11
With a mobility limitation	11	11	11	11
With a self-care limitation	6	6	6	—

Table 27. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Sheboygan, WI MSA	Sheboygan County		Sheboygan city, Sheboygan County
		Total	Sheboygan city	Tract 5
OCCUPATION				
Employed persons 16 years and over	386	386	341	63
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	39	39	34	-
Professional specialty occupations	27	27	18	-
Technicians and related support occupations	12	12	10	7
Sales occupations	2	2	2	-
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	21	21	12	-
Private household occupations	-	-	-	-
Protective service occupations	-	-	-	-
Service occupations, except protective and household	94	94	87	20
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	2	2	-	-
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	26	26	26	-
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	124	124	113	28
Transportation and material moving occupations	10	10	10	3
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	29	29	29	5
INCOME IN 1989				
Households	345	345	342	68
Less than \$5,000	78	78	78	10
\$5,000 to \$9,999	39	39	39	5
\$10,000 to \$14,999	51	51	51	24
\$15,000 to \$24,999	96	96	96	15
\$25,000 to \$34,999	34	34	34	7
\$35,000 to \$49,999	41	41	41	4
\$50,000 to \$74,999	3	3	3	3
\$75,000 to \$99,999	1	1	-	-
\$100,000 or more	2	2	-	-
Median (dollars)	15 230	15 230	15 153	14 265
Mean (dollars)	17 393	17 393	16 497	16 995
Families	330	330	327	68
Median income (dollars)	15 056	15 056	14 952	14 265
Per capita income (dollars)	3 364	3 364	3 053	2 529
INCOME TYPE IN 1989				
Households	345	345	342	68
With earnings	198	198	195	45
Mean earnings (dollars)	21 278	21 278	20 161	14 753
With Social Security income	17	17	17	17
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	5 298	5 298	5 298	5 298
With public assistance income	140	140	140	38
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	9 359	9 359	9 359	10 254
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE				
Families (dollars)	17 269	17 269	16 330	16 835
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	16 797	16 797	15 970	16 835
Married-couple families (dollars)	18 653	18 653	17 461	16 305
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	18 277	18 277	17 319	16 305
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	10 749	10 749	10 749	13 744
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	4 987	4 987	4 987	13 744
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989				
All Income Levels In 1989				
Families	330	330	327	68
Householder worked in 1989	144	144	141	36
With related children under 18 years	289	289	287	68
With related children under 5 years	196	196	196	50
Married-couple families	257	257	254	53
Householder worked in 1989	101	101	98	24
With related children under 18 years	237	237	235	53
With related children under 5 years	183	183	183	47
Female householder, no husband present	55	55	55	7
Householder worked in 1989	31	31	31	7
With related children under 18 years	41	41	41	7
With related children under 5 years	10	10	10	-
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	38	38	38	4
Nonfamily householder	15	15	15	-
65 years and over	-	-	-	-
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	2 001	2 001	1 922	466
Persons under 18 years	1 124	1 124	1 084	264
Related children under 18 years	1 124	1 124	1 084	264
Related children 5 to 17 years	690	690	652	161
Persons 65 years and over	51	51	51	33
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level				
Families	175	175	175	34
Percent below poverty level	53.0	53.0	53.5	50.0
Householder worked in 1989	26	26	26	10
With related children under 18 years	168	168	168	34
With related children under 5 years	123	123	123	34
Married-couple families	142	142	142	31
Householder worked in 1989	23	23	23	10
With related children under 18 years	135	135	135	31
With related children under 5 years	117	117	117	31
Female householder, no husband present	27	27	27	-
Householder worked in 1989	3	3	3	-
With related children under 18 years	27	27	27	-
With related children under 5 years	3	3	3	-
Unrelated individuals	11	11	11	4
Nonfamily householder	-	-	-	-
65 years and over	-	-	-	-
Persons	1 115	1 115	1 113	252
Percent below poverty level	55.7	55.7	57.9	54.1
Persons under 18 years	698	698	698	146
Related children under 18 years	698	698	698	146
Related children 5 to 17 years	415	415	415	80
Persons 65 years and over	24	24	24	11
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:				
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	584	584	584	93
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	1 305	1 305	1 303	312

Table 28. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Sheboygan, WI MSA	Sheboygan County	
		Total	Sheboygan city
PLACE OF BIRTH			
All persons	1 581	1 581	1 210
Native	1 413	1 413	1 087
Foreign born	168	168	123
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH			
Linguistically isolated households	94	94	92
Persons 5 years and over	1 414	1 414	1 081
Speak a language other than English	755	755	656
Do not speak English "very well"	332	332	309
In linguistically isolated households	321	321	319
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL			
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	773	773	578
Preprimary school	77	77	71
Public school	77	77	71
Elementary or high school	571	571	423
Public school	518	518	381
College	125	125	84
Public college	114	114	73
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT			
Persons 25 years and over	685	685	512
Less than 9th grade	231	231	177
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	156	156	113
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	155	155	122
Some college, no degree	99	99	77
Associate degree	19	19	5
Bachelor's degree	14	14	12
Graduate or professional degree	11	11	6
Percent high school graduate or higher	43.5	43.5	43.4
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	3.6	3.6	3.5
FERTILITY			
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 803	1 803	1 965
RESIDENCE IN 1985			
Persons 5 years and over	1 414	1 414	1 081
Same house	553	553	400
Different house in United States	849	849	672
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	542	542	522
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	64	64	17
Different MSA/PMSA	200	200	103
Not in an MSA/PMSA	43	43	30
Abroad	12	12	9
JOURNEY TO WORK			
Workers 16 years and over	561	561	435
Car, truck, or van	471	471	359
Drove alone	400	400	310
Carpooled	71	71	49
Public transportation	34	34	34
Other means	54	54	42
Worked at home	2	2	—
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	18.9	18.9	17.4
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	466	466	383
Central city	284	284	261
Outside central city	182	182	122
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	95	95	52
LABOR FORCE STATUS			
Persons 16 years and over	970	970	721
In labor force	639	639	494
Employed	579	579	448
Unemployed	60	60	46
Percent of civilian labor force	9.4	9.4	9.3
Females 16 years and over	371	371	295
Employed	186	186	146
Unemployed	26	26	14
With own children under 6 years	123	123	100
In labor force	72	72	61
With own children 6 to 17 years only	107	107	88
In labor force	46	46	31
Persons 16 to 19 years	101	101	72
Not enrolled in school	10	10	10
Unemployed or not in labor force	5	5	5
Not high school graduate	5	5	5
Employed	5	5	5
Unemployed	—	—	—
Not in labor force	—	—	—
WORK STATUS IN 1989			
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	777	777	588
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	650	650	499
50 to 52 weeks	410	410	303
DISABILITY			
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	846	846	665
With a mobility or self-care limitation	90	90	90
With a mobility limitation	35	35	35
In labor force	15	15	15
With a self-care limitation	64	64	64
With a work disability	56	56	53
In labor force	6	6	6
Prevented from working	27	27	27
No work disability	790	790	612
In labor force	628	628	488
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	59	59	52
With a mobility or self-care limitation	16	16	16
With a mobility limitation	—	—	—
With a self-care limitation	16	16	16

Table 29. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Sheboygon, WI MSA	Sheboygon County	
		Total	Sheboygon city
OCCUPATION			
Employed persons 16 years and over -----	579	579	448
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations -----	23	23	17
Professional specialty occupations -----	27	27	16
Technicians and related support occupations -----	6	6	6
Sales occupations -----	32	32	30
Administrative support occupations, including clerical -----	48	48	46
Private household occupations -----	—	—	—
Protective service occupations -----	2	2	—
Service occupations, except protective and household -----	58	58	43
Forming, forestry, and fishing occupations -----	18	18	9
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations -----	55	55	47
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors -----	246	246	202
Transportation and material moving occupations -----	7	7	5
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers -----	57	57	27
INCOME IN 1989			
Households -----	425	425	351
Less than \$5,000 -----	3	3	3
\$5,000 to \$9,999 -----	19	19	19
\$10,000 to \$14,999 -----	94	94	86
\$15,000 to \$24,999 -----	115	115	105
\$25,000 to \$34,999 -----	58	58	40
\$35,000 to \$49,999 -----	60	60	44
\$50,000 to \$74,999 -----	64	64	47
\$75,000 to \$99,999 -----	5	5	—
\$100,000 or more -----	7	7	7
Median (dollars) -----	22 687	22 687	20 450
Mean (dollars) -----	29 544	29 544	27 666
Families -----	343	343	286
Median income (dollars) -----	24 013	24 013	21 400
Per capita income (dollars) -----	8 019	8 019	7 990
INCOME TYPE IN 1989			
Households -----	425	425	351
With earnings -----	395	395	323
Mean earnings (dollars) -----	28 848	28 848	27 032
With Social Security income -----	51	51	40
Mean Social Security income (dollars) -----	8 662	8 662	9 011
With public assistance income -----	62	62	60
Mean public assistance income (dollars) -----	6 340	6 340	6 411
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE			
Families (dollars) -----	29 951	29 951	27 845
With own children under 18 years (dollars) -----	29 206	29 206	26 228
Married-couple families (dollars) -----	33 224	33 224	31 417
With own children under 18 years (dollars) -----	32 822	32 822	30 144
Female householder, no husband present (dollars) -----	10 116	10 116	10 116
With own children under 18 years (dollars) -----	10 116	10 116	10 116
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989			
All Income Levels in 1989			
Families -----	343	343	286
Householder worked in 1989 -----	288	288	233
With related children under 18 years -----	263	263	214
With related children under 5 years -----	89	89	72
Married-couple families -----	287	287	230
Householder worked in 1989 -----	263	263	208
With related children under 18 years -----	220	220	171
With related children under 5 years -----	57	57	40
Female householder, no husband present -----	38	38	38
Householder worked in 1989 -----	12	12	12
With related children under 18 years -----	38	38	38
With related children under 5 years -----	32	32	32
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined -----	164	164	132
Nonfamily householder -----	82	82	65
65 years and over -----	5	5	—
Persons for whom poverty status is determined -----	1 514	1 514	1 206
Persons under 18 years -----	697	697	550
Related children under 18 years -----	681	681	537
Related children 5 to 17 years -----	514	514	408
Persons 65 years and over -----	59	59	52
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level			
Families -----	49	49	49
Percent below poverty level -----	14.3	14.3	17.1
Householder worked in 1989 -----	17	17	17
With related children under 18 years -----	49	49	49
With related children under 5 years -----	43	43	43
Married-couple families -----	17	17	17
Householder worked in 1989 -----	11	11	11
With related children under 18 years -----	17	17	17
With related children under 5 years -----	11	11	11
Female householder, no husband present -----	32	32	32
Householder worked in 1989 -----	6	6	6
With related children under 18 years -----	32	32	32
With related children under 5 years -----	32	32	32
Unrelated individuals -----	10	10	5
Nonfamily householder -----	—	—	—
65 years and over -----	—	—	—
Persons -----	299	299	267
Percent below poverty level -----	19.7	19.7	22.1
Persons under 18 years -----	202	202	177
Related children under 18 years -----	199	199	177
Related children 5 to 17 years -----	134	134	132
Persons 65 years and over -----	—	—	—
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:			
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level -----	75	75	70
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level -----	449	449	411

Table 30. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Sheboygan, WI MSA	Sheboygon County	
		Total	Sheboygan city
PLACE OF BIRTH			
All persons	99 512	99 512	46 219
Native	98 160	98 160	45 352
Foreign born	1 352	1 352	867
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH			
Linguistically isolated households	316	316	216
Persons 5 years and over	92 764	92 764	43 145
Speak a language other than English	4 449	4 449	2 357
Do not speak English "very well"	1 149	1 149	647
In linguistically isolated households	450	450	283
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL			
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	23 725	23 725	9 919
Preprimary school	2 163	2 163	1 057
Public school	1 233	1 233	564
Elementary or high school	17 356	17 356	6 969
Public school	14 799	14 799	5 873
College	4 206	4 206	1 893
Public college	2 893	2 893	1 361
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT			
Persons 25 years and over	65 252	65 252	31 257
Less than 9th grade	6 669	6 669	3 280
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	7 582	7 582	4 068
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	27 525	27 525	13 027
Some college, no degree	9 785	9 785	4 660
Associate degree	4 599	4 599	2 014
Bachelor's degree	6 580	6 580	2 956
Graduate or professional degree	2 512	2 512	1 252
Percent high school graduate or higher	78.2	78.2	76.5
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	13.9	13.9	13.5
FERTILITY			
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 312	1 312	1 205
RESIDENCE IN 1985			
Persons 5 years and over	92 764	92 764	43 145
Same house	57 656	57 656	25 233
Different house in United States	34 992	34 992	17 847
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	14 389	14 389	11 370
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	10 388	10 388	1 937
Different MSA/PMSA	7 077	7 077	3 146
Not in on MSA/PMSA	3 138	3 138	1 394
Abroad	116	116	65
JOURNEY TO WORK			
Workers 16 years and over	50 276	50 276	23 084
Car, truck, or van	44 817	44 817	20 784
Drove alone	38 340	38 340	17 508
Carpooled	6 477	6 477	3 276
Public transportation	566	566	482
Other means	3 120	3 120	1 463
Worked at home	1 773	1 773	355
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	14.8	14.8	13.3
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	45 959	45 959	22 166
Central city	24 315	24 315	16 979
Outside central city	21 644	21 644	5 187
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	4 317	4 317	918
LABOR FORCE STATUS			
Persons 16 years and over	76 459	76 459	36 502
In labor force	53 089	53 089	24 635
Employed	51 023	51 023	23 413
Unemployed	2 035	2 035	1 196
Percent of civilian labor force	3.8	3.8	4.9
Females 16 years and over	39 240	39 240	19 239
Employed	22 988	22 988	10 709
Unemployed	918	918	528
With own children under 6 years	5 745	5 745	2 549
In labor force	4 080	4 080	1 802
With own children 6 to 17 years only	7 181	7 181	3 100
In labor force	6 250	6 250	2 700
Persons 16 to 19 years	5 045	5 045	2 108
Not enrolled in school	996	996	493
Unemployed or not in labor force	285	285	168
Not high school graduate	377	377	270
Employed	188	188	136
Unemployed	59	59	48
Not in labor force	130	130	86
WORK STATUS IN 1989			
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	56 687	56 687	25 967
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	42 415	42 415	19 365
50 to 52 weeks	33 407	33 407	15 092
DISABILITY			
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	60 912	60 912	28 031
With a mobility or self-care limitation	1 620	1 620	843
With a mobility limitation	857	857	476
In labor force	230	230	127
With a self-care limitation	1 054	1 054	497
With a work disability	4 007	4 007	2 130
In labor force	2 079	2 079	1 031
Prevented from working	1 604	1 604	963
No work disability	56 905	56 905	25 901
In labor force	49 477	49 477	22 837
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	13 757	13 757	7 498
With a mobility or self-care limitation	1 917	1 917	1 106
With a mobility limitation	1 271	1 271	747
With a self-care limitation	1 224	1 224	682

Table 31. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Sheboygan, WI MSA	Sheboygan County	
		Total	Sheboygan city
OCCUPATION			
Employed persons 16 years and over	51 023	51 023	23 413
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	4 330	4 330	1 949
Professional specialty occupations	5 582	5 582	2 714
Technicians and related support occupations	1 641	1 641	777
Sales occupations	4 453	4 453	2 349
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	7 295	7 295	3 382
Private household occupations	173	173	98
Protective service occupations	512	512	356
Service occupations, except protective and household	6 082	6 082	3 010
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	1 574	1 574	179
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	6 621	6 621	2 583
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	7 578	7 578	3 565
Transportation and material moving occupations	2 302	2 302	1 125
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	2 880	2 880	1 326
INCOME IN 1989			
Households	37 812	37 812	19 036
less than \$5,000	986	986	609
\$5,000 to \$9,999	3 226	3 226	2 135
\$10,000 to \$14,999	3 034	3 034	1 774
\$15,000 to \$24,999	6 990	6 990	3 874
\$25,000 to \$34,999	6 839	6 839	3 379
\$35,000 to \$49,999	9 306	9 306	4 356
\$50,000 to \$74,999	5 473	5 473	2 219
\$75,000 to \$99,999	1 062	1 062	402
\$100,000 or more	896	896	288
Median (dollars)	31 831	31 831	28 149
Mean (dollars)	35 934	35 934	32 013
Families	27 450	27 450	12 522
Median income (dollars)	36 988	36 988	34 734
Per capita income (dollars)	13 773	13 773	13 328
INCOME TYPE IN 1989			
Households	37 812	37 812	19 036
With earnings	30 240	30 240	14 538
Mean earnings (dollars)	36 293	36 293	32 542
With Social Security income	11 139	11 139	6 203
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	8 603	8 603	8 452
With public assistance income	1 930	1 930	1 261
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	4 024	4 024	3 992
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE			
Families (dollars)	41 424	41 424	37 738
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	41 497	41 497	37 238
Married-couple families (dollars)	43 454	43 454	40 140
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	45 005	45 005	41 800
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	23 171	23 171	20 499
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	17 846	17 846	15 863
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989			
All Income Levels in 1989			
Families	27 322	27 330	12 431
Householder worked in 1989	22 583	22 591	9 892
With related children under 18 years	13 572	13 572	6 006
With related children under 5 years	5 223	5 223	2 368
Married-couple families	24 025	24 033	10 491
Householder worked in 1989	19 971	19 979	8 409
With related children under 18 years	11 566	11 566	4 831
With related children under 5 years	4 650	4 650	2 014
Female householder, no husband present	2 470	2 470	1 460
Householder worked in 1989	1 868	1 868	1 061
With related children under 18 years	1 544	1 544	906
With related children under 5 years	434	434	251
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	12 586	12 579	7 873
Nonfamily householder	10 074	10 067	6 240
65 years and over	4 471	4 464	2 732
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	96 785	96 786	44 745
Persons under 18 years	25 457	25 457	10 683
Related children under 18 years	25 357	25 357	10 643
Related children 5 to 17 years	18 698	18 698	7 615
Persons 65 years and over	13 578	13 568	7 330
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level			
Families	1 161	1 161	728
Percent below poverty level	4.2	4.2	5.8
Householder worked in 1989	654	654	387
With related children under 18 years	900	900	576
With related children under 5 years	477	477	314
Married-couple families	652	652	346
Householder worked in 1989	343	343	157
With related children under 18 years	448	448	245
With related children under 5 years	262	262	153
Female householder, no husband present	473	473	350
Householder worked in 1989	289	289	210
With related children under 18 years	425	425	308
With related children under 5 years	207	207	153
Unrelated individuals	1 993	1 993	1 336
Nonfamily householder	1 339	1 339	866
65 years and over	794	794	469
Persons	5 139	5 139	3 130
Percent below poverty level	5.3	5.3	7.0
Persons under 18 years	1 418	1 418	781
Related children under 18 years	1 352	1 352	762
Related children 5 to 17 years	871	871	444
Persons 65 years and over	1 078	1 078	614
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:			
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	1 531	1 531	992
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	8 161	8 161	4 997

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Sheboygan, WI MSA	Sheboygan County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Sheboygan County						
		Total	Sheboygan city	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 4	Tract 7	Tract 8	Tract 9
All housing units	40 695	40 695	20 588	1 605	3 203	2 767	1 961	886	2 411	2 185
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990	580	580	259	7	142	6	7	—	—	11
1985 to 1988	1 919	1 919	747	12	184	79	225	6	—	129
1980 to 1984	2 274	2 274	963	7	83	220	113	—	31	169
1970 to 1979	7 323	7 323	3 070	45	334	769	365	28	53	375
1960 to 1969	4 754	4 754	2 098	62	199	372	367	50	46	169
1950 to 1959	4 248	4 248	2 589	197	323	395	367	25	116	428
1940 to 1949	3 286	3 286	1 919	168	291	261	173	32	297	253
1939 or earlier	16 311	16 311	8 943	1 107	1 647	665	344	745	1 868	651
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom	438	438	314	7	51	19	—	66	40	17
1 bedroom	3 247	3 247	2 201	98	305	138	230	131	184	285
2 bedrooms	11 550	11 550	7 066	412	1 348	847	656	321	911	820
3 bedrooms	18 334	18 334	8 482	713	1 164	1 391	883	231	908	849
4 bedrooms	5 839	5 839	2 188	297	302	306	182	106	347	167
5 or more bedrooms	1 287	1 287	337	78	33	66	10	31	21	47
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS										
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	243	243	123	—	7	17	21	—	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units	109	109	76	—	18	8	11	—	—	7
Vacant condominium housing units	90	90	32	—	28	—	—	—	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen facilities	40 352	40 352	20 373	1 592	3 160	2 767	1 961	871	2 359	2 154
Source of water, public system or private company	29 823	29 823	20 502	1 577	3 139	2 703	1 850	886	2 411	2 152
Sewage disposal, public sewer	32 547	32 547	20 536	1 599	3 195	2 767	1 955	886	2 403	2 140
Locking complete plumbing facilities	253	253	131	14	26	—	—	4	38	11
Owner-occupied housing units	93	93	24	14	10	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	107	107	98	—	16	—	—	4	33	11
Occupied housing units	38 592	38 592	19 703	1 564	3 037	2 683	1 918	805	2 264	2 092
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gas	27 769	27 769	17 377	1 403	2 737	2 333	1 581	724	2 104	1 829
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	2 084	2 084	97	—	24	14	20	7	—	—
Electricity	3 074	3 074	1 327	12	143	160	263	40	75	166
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	4 597	4 597	789	149	123	158	29	31	67	87
All other fuels	1 056	1 056	103	—	—	18	25	3	18	10
No fuel used	12	12	10	—	10	—	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None	3 032	3 032	2 297	112	319	160	201	93	349	208
1	13 364	13 364	8 227	609	1 434	958	753	407	950	960
2	15 746	15 746	7 083	639	1 020	1 207	690	209	715	770
3 or more	6 450	6 450	2 096	204	264	358	274	96	250	154
Vehicles per household	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.7	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.4
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units	27 116	27 116	12 142	1 169	1 630	2 061	1 302	325	1 161	1 389
1989 to March 1990	2 032	2 032	912	129	121	144	79	17	72	127
1985 to 1988	5 408	5 408	2 231	272	309	373	284	81	193	234
1980 to 1984	3 625	3 625	1 612	131	214	311	176	24	164	165
1970 to 1979	7 588	7 588	3 329	271	510	646	340	94	273	311
1969 or earlier	8 463	8 463	4 058	366	476	587	423	109	459	552
Renter-occupied housing units	11 476	11 476	7 561	395	1 407	622	616	480	1 103	703
1989 to March 1990	3 907	3 907	2 776	138	530	261	169	107	464	312
1985 to 1988	4 441	4 441	2 848	153	562	236	273	206	372	266
1980 to 1984	1 453	1 453	906	57	154	52	97	47	144	71
1970 to 1979	1 086	1 086	690	35	112	49	71	65	74	46
1969 or earlier	589	589	341	12	49	24	6	55	49	8
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit	807	807	576	13	109	29	14	33	113	49
Householder 65 years and over	9 497	9 497	5 387	362	806	648	630	181	530	578
Owner-occupied housing units	6 913	6 913	3 647	298	509	551	398	74	358	509
Locking complete plumbing facilities	62	62	31	—	8	—	—	—	8	—
No telephone in unit	107	107	69	7	25	—	6	—	8	—
No vehicle available	1 930	1 930	1 409	53	195	82	161	51	201	136
Complete plumbing facilities	38 392	38 392	19 581	1 550	3 011	2 683	1 918	801	2 231	2 081
1.00 or less persons per room	37 935	37 935	19 311	1 531	2 972	2 663	1 905	796	2 172	2 060
1.01 or more persons per room	457	457	270	19	39	20	13	5	59	21
Locking complete plumbing facilities	200	200	122	14	26	—	—	4	33	11
1.00 or less persons per room	158	158	80	7	26	—	—	—	21	—
1.01 or more persons per room	42	42	42	7	—	—	—	4	12	11
Mean household income in 1989:										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	40 566	40 566	36 929	53 263	34 199	39 175	38 892	62 528	28 604	29 663
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	23 240	23 240	21 895	22 719	24 945	21 949	21 757	26 329	18 988	25 967
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	2 691	2 691	1 770	89	278	101	106	87	313	181
Owner-occupied housing units	931	931	454	26	80	23	28	—	84	76
Renter-occupied housing units	1 760	1 760	1 316	63	198	78	78	87	229	105

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Sheboygan County—Con.				Sheboygan city, Sheboygan County					
	Tract 10	Tract 11	Tract 107	Tract 108	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 5	Tract 6
All housing units -----	2 632	1 503	1 563	855	1 577	3 119	2 653	1 664	1 783	427
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990 -----	6	18	52	13	7	142	6	7	51	—
1985 to 1988 -----	67	45	94	9	12	184	63	209	35	5
1980 to 1984 -----	318	53	111	20	7	68	213	96	39	—
1970 to 1979 -----	822	114	303	235	39	328	754	358	233	68
1960 to 1969 -----	566	329	287	151	40	185	355	298	28	90
1950 to 1959 -----	400	371	111	132	197	298	374	289	93	17
1940 to 1949 -----	161	211	90	81	168	282	223	141	152	21
1939 or earlier -----	292	362	515	214	1 107	1 632	665	266	1 152	226
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom -----	29	—	—	—	7	51	19	—	28	86
1 bedroom -----	54	93	9	56	98	305	131	206	531	183
2 bedrooms -----	704	519	227	160	412	1 306	829	597	605	83
3 bedrooms -----	1 488	730	977	415	713	1 128	1 333	707	495	28
4 bedrooms -----	345	135	326	178	275	296	282	144	102	37
5 or more bedrooms -----	12	26	24	46	72	33	59	10	22	10
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS										
Owner-occupied condominium housing units -----	68	—	58	—	—	7	17	21	10	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units -----	25	—	—	—	—	18	8	11	7	—
Vocant condominium housing units -----	4	—	14	—	—	28	—	—	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen facilities -----	2 614	1 503	1 553	849	1 564	3 076	2 653	1 664	1 748	413
Source of water, public system or private company -----	2 491	1 422	716	14	1 577	3 119	2 628	1 656	1 783	427
Sewage disposal, public sewer -----	2 593	1 465	1 251	408	1 577	3 119	2 653	1 664	1 779	425
Locking complete plumbing facilities -----	12	—	5	6	14	26	—	—	26	—
Owner-occupied housing units -----	—	—	—	6	14	26	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units -----	8	—	5	—	—	16	—	—	26	—
Occupied housing units -----	2 573	1 461	1 502	808	1 536	2 960	2 573	1 621	1 686	370
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gas -----	2 276	1 390	1 349	524	1 375	2 673	2 223	1 296	1 359	344
Bottled, tank, or LP gas -----	11	7	14	81	—	24	14	20	14	—
Electricity -----	197	19	28	23	12	143	160	263	249	14
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. -----	81	40	78	134	149	110	158	23	49	12
All other fuels -----	8	5	33	46	—	—	18	19	15	—
No fuel used -----	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None -----	95	139	31	12	112	305	160	195	508	133
1 -----	922	604	404	199	609	1 406	920	644	670	164
2 -----	1 132	573	724	384	623	985	1 151	585	415	47
3 or more -----	424	145	343	213	192	264	342	197	93	26
Vehicles per household -----	1.8	1.5	2.0	2.2	1.6	1.4	1.7	1.5	1.1	1.0
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units -----	2 043	1 120	1 342	723	1 141	1 553	1 958	1 050	511	65
1989 to March 1990 -----	118	82	136	30	119	113	144	65	79	—
1985 to 1988 -----	342	187	339	133	272	302	338	233	62	8
1980 to 1984 -----	306	133	134	49	119	206	304	149	79	—
1970 to 1979 -----	686	258	344	253	265	488	616	281	100	19
1969 or earlier -----	591	460	389	258	366	444	556	322	191	38
Renter-occupied housing units -----	530	341	160	85	395	1 407	615	571	1 175	305
1989 to March 1990 -----	177	128	49	33	138	530	261	152	418	120
1985 to 1988 -----	205	125	69	39	153	562	236	262	393	95
1980 to 1984 -----	76	24	6	6	57	154	45	92	167	29
1970 to 1979 -----	36	45	29	—	35	112	49	59	137	32
1969 or earlier -----	36	19	7	7	12	49	24	6	60	29
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit -----	8	17	11	6	13	109	29	8	126	75
Householder 65 years and over -----	652	442	297	142	362	767	625	571	546	150
Owner-occupied housing units -----	506	392	281	135	298	470	528	345	154	24
Locking complete plumbing facilities -----	8	—	—	6	—	8	—	—	7	—
No telephone in unit -----	8	—	—	6	—	25	—	—	21	—
No vehicle available -----	42	103	28	12	53	188	82	161	326	66
Complete plumbing facilities -----	2 565	1 461	1 497	802	1 522	2 934	2 573	1 621	1 660	370
1.00 or less persons per room -----	2 530	1 455	1 497	797	1 503	2 895	2 553	1 616	1 605	364
1.01 or more persons per room -----	35	6	—	5	19	39	20	5	55	6
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	8	—	5	6	14	26	—	—	26	—
1.00 or less persons per room -----	8	—	5	6	7	26	—	—	18	—
1.01 or more persons per room -----	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	8	—
Mean household income in 1989:										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	40 862	34 535	60 813	48 203	49 721	34 309	39 331	36 488	29 372	32 190
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	25 510	26 756	27 667	36 860	22 719	24 945	21 762	21 106	16 381	16 291
Household income in 1989 below poverty level -----	114	81	35	22	89	272	101	93	328	111
Owner-occupied housing units -----	51	40	16	18	26	74	23	20	43	17
Renter-occupied housing units -----	63	41	19	4	63	198	78	73	285	94

Table 32. **Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Sheboygan city, Sheboygan County—Con.							Remainder of Sheboygan County		
	Tract 7 (pt.)	Tract 8 (pt.)	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 11 (pt.)	Tract 107 (pt.)	Tract 108 (pt.)	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)
All housing units	886	2 411	2 140	2 463	1 428	23	14	28	84	114
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990	—	—	11	6	18	11	—	—	—	—
1985 to 1988	6	—	121	67	45	—	—	—	—	16
1980 to 1984	—	31	163	301	45	—	—	—	15	7
1970 to 1979	28	53	375	332	102	—	—	6	6	15
1960 to 1969	50	46	162	540	298	6	—	22	14	17
1950 to 1959	25	116	428	382	357	6	7	—	25	21
1940 to 1949	32	297	247	150	206	—	—	—	9	38
1939 or earlier	745	1 868	633	285	357	—	7	—	15	—
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom	66	40	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 bedroom	131	184	285	54	93	—	—	—	—	7
2 bedrooms	321	911	804	674	511	6	7	—	42	18
3 bedrooms	231	908	827	1 427	667	11	7	—	36	58
4 bedrooms	106	347	166	296	131	6	—	22	6	24
5 or more bedrooms	31	21	41	12	26	—	—	6	—	7
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS										
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	—	—	—	68	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units	—	—	7	25	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vacant condominium housing units	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen facilities	871	2 359	2 115	2 445	1 428	23	14	28	84	114
Source of water, public system or private company	886	2 411	2 131	2 442	1 417	11	14	—	20	75
Sewage disposal, public sewer	886	2 403	2 122	2 449	1 422	23	14	22	76	114
Locking complete plumbing facilities	4	38	11	12	—	—	—	—	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	4	33	11	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Occupied housing units	805	2 264	2 053	2 418	1 391	12	14	28	77	110
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gas	724	2 104	1 806	2 132	1 328	6	7	28	64	110
Battled, tank, or LP gas	7	—	—	11	7	—	—	—	—	—
Electricity	40	75	166	186	19	—	—	—	—	—
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	31	67	71	81	32	6	—	—	13	—
All other fuels	3	18	10	8	5	—	7	—	—	—
No fuel used	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None	93	349	208	95	139	—	—	—	14	—
1	407	950	949	890	599	12	7	—	28	38
2	209	715	744	1 063	539	—	7	16	35	56
3 or more	96	250	152	370	114	—	—	12	—	16
Vehicles per household	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.8	1.5	1.0	1.5	2.6	1.3	2.0
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units	325	1 161	1 357	1 934	1 067	6	14	28	77	103
1989 to March 1990	17	72	117	118	68	—	—	10	8	—
1985 to 1988	81	193	230	329	183	—	—	—	7	35
1980 to 1984	24	164	158	292	117	—	—	12	8	7
1970 to 1979	94	273	311	621	254	—	7	6	22	30
1969 or earlier	109	459	541	574	445	6	7	—	32	31
Renter-occupied housing units	480	1 103	696	484	324	6	—	—	—	7
1989 to March 1990	107	464	309	148	123	6	—	—	—	—
1985 to 1988	206	372	262	194	113	—	—	—	—	—
1980 to 1984	47	144	71	76	24	—	—	—	—	7
1970 to 1979	65	74	46	36	45	—	—	—	—	—
1969 or earlier	55	49	8	30	19	—	—	—	—	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit	33	113	49	8	13	—	—	—	—	—
Householder 65 years and over	181	530	569	638	442	6	—	—	39	23
Owner-occupied housing units	74	358	500	498	392	6	—	—	39	23
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	8	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit	—	8	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
No vehicle available	51	201	136	42	103	—	—	—	7	—
Complete plumbing facilities	801	2 231	2 042	2 410	1 391	12	14	28	77	110
1.00 or less persons per room	796	2 172	2 021	2 375	1 385	12	14	28	77	110
1.01 or more persons per room	5	59	21	35	6	—	—	—	—	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	4	33	11	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room	—	21	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room	4	12	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	62 528	28 604	29 550	39 654	32 639	28 469	45 224	197 597	31 961	36 211
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	26 329	18 988	25 844	23 980	26 438	14 000	—	—	—	38 400
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	87	313	181	114	81	—	—	—	6	—
Owner-occupied housing units	—	84	76	51	40	—	—	—	6	—
Renter-occupied housing units	87	229	105	63	41	—	—	—	—	—

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Sheboygan County—Con.									
	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 7 (pt.)	Tract 8 (pt.)	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 11 (pt.)	Tract 101	Tract 102	Tract 103	Tract 104
All housing units	297	-	-	45	169	75	320	1 370	1 416	778
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	43	12	9
1985 to 1988	16	-	-	8	-	-	4	108	88	58
1980 to 1984	17	-	-	6	17	8	5	124	102	58
1970 to 1979	7	-	-	-	90	12	44	377	363	127
1960 to 1969	69	-	-	7	26	31	68	128	141	75
1950 to 1959	78	-	-	-	18	14	29	86	56	24
1940 to 1949	32	-	-	6	11	5	13	58	63	44
1939 or earlier	78	-	-	18	7	5	157	446	591	383
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom	-	-	-	-	29	-	-	-	11	-
1 bedroom	24	-	-	-	-	-	4	61	51	21
2 bedrooms	59	-	-	16	30	8	44	253	290	162
3 bedrooms	176	-	-	22	61	63	167	719	660	321
4 bedrooms	38	-	-	1	49	4	75	248	297	183
5 or more bedrooms	-	-	-	6	-	-	30	89	107	91
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS										
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	-
Renter-occupied condominium housing units	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-
Vacant condominium housing units	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	-
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen facilities	297	-	-	39	169	75	320	1 357	1 410	767
Source of water, public system or private company	194	-	-	21	49	5	-	75	488	154
Sewage disposal, public sewer	291	-	-	18	144	43	3	807	629	208
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	5	12
Owner-occupied housing units	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	2	8
Renter-occupied housing units	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Occupied housing units	297	-	-	39	155	70	309	1 323	1 158	727
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gas	285	-	-	23	144	62	110	714	555	95
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	-	-	-	-	-	-	49	145	149	144
Electricity	-	-	-	-	11	-	4	93	90	44
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	6	-	-	16	-	8	126	293	264	353
All other fuels	6	-	-	-	-	-	20	78	100	91
No fuel used	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None	6	-	-	-	-	-	3	32	27	24
1	109	-	-	11	32	5	49	289	266	162
2	105	-	-	26	69	34	126	669	523	330
3 or more	77	-	-	2	54	31	131	333	342	211
Vehicles per household	2.0	-	-	1.8	2.2	2.5	2.5	2.1	2.2	2.2
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units	252	-	-	32	109	53	266	1 050	963	589
1989 to March 1990	14	-	-	10	-	14	16	93	80	37
1985 to 1988	51	-	-	4	13	4	37	208	234	118
1980 to 1984	27	-	-	7	14	16	35	138	159	82
1970 to 1979	59	-	-	-	65	4	66	328	257	146
1969 or earlier	101	-	-	11	17	15	112	283	233	206
Renter-occupied housing units	45	-	-	7	46	17	43	273	195	138
1989 to March 1990	17	-	-	3	29	5	2	92	60	74
1985 to 1988	11	-	-	4	11	12	21	96	56	40
1980 to 1984	5	-	-	-	-	-	6	47	32	9
1970 to 1979	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	21	-
1969 or earlier	-	-	-	-	6	-	14	15	26	15
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit	6	-	-	-	-	4	3	12	14	20
Householder 65 years and over	59	-	-	9	14	-	67	285	213	143
Owner-occupied housing units	53	-	-	9	8	-	55	225	180	123
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	5
No telephone in unit	6	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	5	-
No vehicle available	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	21	18	12
Complete plumbing facilities	297	-	-	39	155	70	309	1 306	1 156	719
1.00 or less persons per room	289	-	-	39	155	70	305	1 301	1 145	701
1.01 or more persons per room	8	-	-	-	-	-	4	5	11	18
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	2	8
1.00 or less persons per room	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	2	8
1.01 or more persons per room	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mean household income in 1989:										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	48 907	-	-	34 453	62 306	72 708	42 244	43 256	44 664	38 169
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	30 014	-	-	38 250	41 613	32 819	30 996	26 746	27 597	24 601
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	13	-	-	-	-	-	15	38	40	21
Owner-occupied housing units	8	-	-	-	-	-	13	25	33	17
Renter-occupied housing units	5	-	-	-	-	-	2	13	7	4

Table 32. **Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Sheboygan County—Con.								
	Tract 105	Tract 106	Tract 107 (pt.)	Tract 108 (pt.)	Tract 109	Tract 110	Tract 111	Tract 112	Tract 113
All housing units	3 792	2 989	1 540	841	881	941	917	1 243	2 267
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT									
1989 to March 1990	131	36	41	13	—	9	12	9	6
1985 to 1988	299	225	94	9	21	37	40	57	92
1980 to 1984	297	182	111	20	24	41	37	91	149
1970 to 1979	842	556	303	235	191	157	250	243	429
1960 to 1969	488	426	281	151	120	117	96	124	255
1950 to 1959	230	298	105	125	62	84	38	106	260
1940 to 1949	276	233	90	81	35	50	36	77	210
1939 or earlier	1 229	1 033	515	207	428	446	408	536	866
BEDROOMS									
No bedroom	52	21	—	—	—	9	—	—	2
1 bedroom	319	234	9	56	32	51	23	60	94
2 bedrooms	997	834	221	153	132	226	170	288	541
3 bedrooms	1 836	1 410	966	408	389	425	440	552	1 143
4 bedrooms	469	412	320	178	304	160	200	257	404
5 or more bedrooms	119	78	24	46	24	70	84	86	83
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS									
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	9	—	58	—	—	—	—	4	29
Renter-occupied condominium housing units	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21
Vacant condominium housing units	—	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	4
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS									
Complete kitchen facilities	3 765	2 972	1 530	835	876	937	907	1 230	2 267
Source of water, public system or private company	2 813	2 287	705	—	29	364	4	768	1 270
Sewage disposal, public sewer	2 894	2 329	1 228	394	254	483	45	766	1 263
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	14	5	6	5	20	6	5	21
Owner-occupied housing units	—	7	—	6	5	—	4	3	14
Renter-occupied housing units	—	—	5	—	—	2	—	—	—
Occupied housing units	3 591	2 915	1 490	794	855	862	870	1 186	2 033
HOUSE HEATING FUEL									
Utility gas	2 472	2 169	1 343	517	148	238	5	418	892
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	131	124	14	81	283	187	242	137	301
Electricity	295	294	28	23	139	95	106	181	344
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	524	257	72	134	254	278	407	385	418
All other fuels	169	71	33	39	31	62	110	65	78
No fuel used	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE									
None	290	124	31	12	—	12	22	43	95
1	1 153	938	392	192	196	214	154	344	565
2	1 557	1 297	724	377	413	401	425	480	1 000
3 or more	591	556	343	213	246	235	269	319	373
Vehicles per household	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.1	2.3	2.0	1.9
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT									
Owner-occupied housing units	2 519	2 169	1 336	709	732	676	743	889	1 679
1989 to March 1990	218	150	136	30	36	62	46	76	84
1985 to 1988	566	483	339	133	126	131	139	153	396
1980 to 1984	393	338	134	49	98	75	67	130	224
1970 to 1979	641	560	344	246	239	216	267	293	470
1969 or earlier	701	638	383	251	233	192	224	237	505
Renter-occupied housing units	1 072	746	154	85	123	186	127	297	354
1989 to March 1990	264	227	43	33	36	54	19	79	94
1985 to 1988	463	326	69	39	33	80	65	117	150
1980 to 1984	145	82	6	6	24	24	34	57	63
1970 to 1979	117	70	29	—	30	20	3	35	36
1969 or earlier	83	41	7	7	—	8	6	9	11
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS									
No telephone in unit	49	28	11	6	10	13	12	20	23
Householder 65 years and over	1 050	586	291	142	146	164	161	255	463
Owner-occupied housing units	720	427	275	135	135	141	144	219	355
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	6	—	—	2	3	7
No telephone in unit	—	8	—	6	5	—	—	—	3
No vehicle available	204	93	28	12	—	8	11	27	79
Complete plumbing facilities	3 591	2 908	1 485	788	850	855	866	1 183	2 019
1.00 or less persons per room	3 576	2 883	1 485	783	850	834	857	1 155	1 981
1.01 or more persons per room	15	25	—	5	—	21	9	28	38
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	7	5	6	5	7	4	3	14
1.00 or less persons per room	—	7	5	6	5	7	4	3	14
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:									
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	38 577	40 858	60 958	48 262	43 612	38 302	38 925	43 942	39 545
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	24 155	24 978	28 199	36 860	29 621	26 496	27 285	24 139	23 076
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	312	110	35	22	16	56	62	72	103
Owner-occupied housing units	125	31	16	18	16	30	47	33	59
Renter-occupied housing units	187	79	19	4	—	26	15	39	44

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Sheboygan, WI MSA	Sheboygan County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Sheboygan County						
		Total	Sheboygan city	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 4	Tract 7	Tract 8	Tract 9
Specified owner-occupied housing units	21 426	21 426	10 155	1 015	1 378	1 939	1 153	276	869	1 024
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
With a mortgage	12 632	12 632	5 744	614	850	1 166	619	156	503	500
Less than \$300	209	209	113	13	36	7	24	—	9	10
\$300 to \$399	852	852	440	38	69	50	23	29	90	2
\$400 to \$499	1 953	1 953	1 066	87	184	165	93	31	143	102
\$500 to \$599	2 356	2 356	1 200	122	192	262	111	23	118	96
\$600 to \$799	3 918	3 918	1 710	108	252	404	205	36	119	191
\$800 to \$999	2 079	2 079	795	103	50	193	121	32	18	80
\$1,000 to \$1,499	1 026	1 026	398	115	67	85	42	5	6	19
\$1,500 to \$1,999	175	175	10	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more	64	64	12	18	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	640	640	605	652	572	649	666	564	507	636
Not mortgaged	8 794	8 794	4 411	401	528	773	534	120	366	524
Less than \$100	18	18	14	—	14	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	1 595	1 595	847	49	95	105	87	25	149	165
\$200 to \$299	5 256	5 256	2 702	206	358	429	301	68	210	333
\$300 to \$399	1 469	1 469	666	60	54	193	133	7	7	12
\$400 to \$499	288	288	119	45	—	32	7	7	—	14
\$500 or more	168	168	63	41	7	14	6	13	—	—
Median (dollars)	246	246	244	276	231	263	262	240	211	223
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$20,000	4 021	4 021	2 233	160	375	367	278	36	258	329
Less than 20 percent	1 185	1 185	685	37	104	131	86	13	78	108
20 to 24 percent	691	691	388	22	92	50	33	6	32	47
25 to 29 percent	506	506	302	33	56	63	44	12	34	29
30 to 34 percent	452	452	258	16	49	47	36	—	42	49
35 percent or more	1 105	1 105	562	52	68	61	73	5	72	86
Not computed	82	82	38	—	6	15	6	—	—	10
Median	25.9	25.9	25.4	28.2	24.4	24.5	26.9	24.2	27.8	25.8
\$20,000 to \$34,999	5 430	5 430	2 698	196	330	515	249	83	283	257
Less than 20 percent	3 037	3 037	1 508	106	186	204	155	49	154	146
20 to 24 percent	930	930	465	32	71	127	28	12	54	52
25 to 29 percent	753	753	336	19	33	76	41	9	55	5
30 to 34 percent	450	450	290	23	32	94	4	13	20	48
35 percent or more	260	260	99	16	8	14	21	—	—	6
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	18.1	18.1	18.1	18.9	18.8	22.1	15.8	14.8	18.8	16.0
\$35,000 to \$49,999	6 325	6 325	2 960	277	400	620	328	51	242	273
Less than 20 percent	4 339	4 339	2 128	214	272	419	214	51	183	194
20 to 24 percent	1 255	1 255	523	27	73	119	73	—	59	62
25 to 29 percent	562	562	229	29	31	61	41	—	—	8
30 to 34 percent	115	115	46	7	6	14	—	—	—	7
35 percent or more	54	54	34	—	18	7	—	—	—	2
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	16.5	16.5	16.0	15.7	16.9	16.4	16.6	12.5	15.3	15.8
\$50,000 or more	5 650	5 650	2 264	382	273	437	298	106	86	165
Less than 20 percent	4 977	4 977	2 060	325	261	382	257	106	79	161
20 to 24 percent	434	434	154	44	12	45	17	—	7	2
25 to 29 percent	154	154	43	6	—	10	24	—	—	2
30 to 34 percent	65	65	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	18	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	12.0	12.0	11.1	11.6	12.6	11.4	12.1	10.0	10.0	12.0
Specified renter-occupied housing units	11 118	11 118	7 554	395	1 407	615	616	480	1 103	703
GROSS RENT										
Less than \$100	53	53	40	—	22	—	—	—	—	4
\$100 to \$199	898	898	640	—	57	25	111	11	37	44
\$200 to \$299	2 089	2 089	1 418	92	201	97	72	141	247	82
\$300 to \$399	4 001	4 001	2 687	136	534	245	152	202	563	270
\$400 to \$499	2 565	2 565	1 880	116	325	182	221	97	173	201
\$500 to \$599	846	846	537	33	158	57	41	11	47	54
\$600 to \$749	250	250	177	6	66	9	14	—	14	34
\$750 to \$999	71	71	44	—	7	—	—	14	—	9
\$1,000 or more	26	26	22	—	15	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent	319	319	109	12	22	—	5	4	22	5
Median (dollars)	361	361	363	368	383	375	387	343	346	386
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$10,000	2 572	2 572	1 946	67	278	119	177	121	303	105
Less than 20 percent	48	48	34	—	14	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	115	115	90	—	16	—	24	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	284	284	213	5	16	—	28	—	7	11
30 to 34 percent	202	202	163	—	—	8	39	11	15	8
35 percent or more	1 715	1 715	1 304	50	206	111	80	103	244	81
Not computed	208	208	142	12	26	—	6	7	37	5
Median	49.6	49.6	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	34.3	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	2 885	2 885	2 084	128	384	216	128	129	333	214
Less than 20 percent	356	356	221	26	40	11	23	19	37	—
20 to 24 percent	605	605	439	19	66	52	10	25	90	44
25 to 29 percent	653	653	479	27	54	49	27	35	45	89
30 to 34 percent	530	530	394	44	87	18	18	42	62	25
35 percent or more	669	669	529	12	130	86	50	8	95	56
Not computed	72	72	22	—	7	—	—	—	4	—
Median	28.4	28.4	28.9	28.5	31.6	29.6	31.1	27.9	29.2	28.5
\$20,000 to \$34,999	3 396	3 396	2 156	132	414	168	202	133	373	193
Less than 20 percent	2 389	2 389	1 530	84	280	103	126	104	329	140
20 to 24 percent	597	597	396	21	78	52	51	21	34	39
25 to 29 percent	242	242	140	20	25	13	20	4	10	14
30 to 34 percent	62	62	55	7	17	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	23	23	14	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	83	83	21	—	7	—	5	4	—	—
Median	17.6	17.6	17.7	18.8	18.2	17.6	18.5	16.9	16.8	18.1
\$35,000 or more	2 265	2 265	1 368	68	331	112	109	97	94	191
Less than 20 percent	2 143	2 143	1 310	68	307	112	109	97	91	185
20 to 24 percent	49	49	36	—	16	—	—	—	—	6
25 to 29 percent	8	8	8	—	8	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	65	65	14	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
Median	12.4	12.4	12.9	12.4	12.4	12.8	13.2	10.1	12.4	13.0

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Sheboygan County—Con.				Sheboygan city, Sheboygan County					
	Tract 10	Tract 11	Tract 107	Tract 108	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 5	Tract 6
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	1 878	896	1 249	582	987	1 307	1 845	927	286	31
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
With a mortgage.....	1 090	459	773	355	597	818	1 095	477	165	14
Less than \$300.....	14	6	—	7	13	36	7	18	—	—
\$300 to \$399.....	76	55	32	35	38	69	50	23	11	8
\$400 to \$499.....	173	86	60	19	82	184	150	61	56	—
\$500 to \$599.....	214	76	84	61	122	184	235	92	51	—
\$600 to \$799.....	288	177	231	80	108	236	390	162	34	6
\$800 to \$999.....	234	39	164	72	103	42	186	91	13	—
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	79	13	133	37	109	67	77	30	—	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	12	7	53	29	10	—	—	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more.....	—	—	16	15	12	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars).....	631	613	776	748	647	568	654	670	530	394
Not mortgaged.....	788	437	476	227	390	489	750	450	121	17
Less than \$100.....	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199.....	94	78	25	43	49	89	105	52	42	—
\$200 to \$299.....	493	290	231	102	206	338	421	266	79	7
\$300 to \$399.....	182	64	142	65	60	48	184	119	—	—
\$400 to \$499.....	13	5	41	12	45	—	32	7	—	10
\$500 or more.....	6	—	37	5	30	—	8	6	—	—
Median (dollars).....	263	241	292	260	273	230	260	268	214	457
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$20,000.....	259	193	132	104	160	349	353	229	62	10
Less than 20 percent.....	66	67	38	17	37	90	131	74	21	—
20 to 24 percent.....	75	37	19	31	22	86	50	33	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	16	7	12	5	33	56	63	33	19	—
30 to 34 percent.....	16	20	8	7	16	49	39	24	5	—
35 percent or more.....	86	55	53	44	52	68	55	59	17	10
Not computed.....	—	7	2	—	—	—	15	6	—	—
Median.....	24.2	23.5	28.3	29.0	28.2	24.9	23.8	25.7	27.6	50.0+
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	540	230	260	109	196	314	506	214	102	8
Less than 20 percent.....	356	131	128	56	106	186	195	132	47	8
20 to 24 percent.....	63	28	48	27	32	63	127	28	35	—
25 to 29 percent.....	62	37	50	17	19	33	76	35	5	—
30 to 34 percent.....	22	28	20	9	23	32	94	4	10	—
35 percent or more.....	37	6	14	—	16	—	14	15	5	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	14.6	18.0	20.2	19.5	18.9	18.3	22.3	15.8	20.6	17.5
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	563	280	361	142	277	391	579	250	71	13
Less than 20 percent.....	370	226	232	83	214	272	394	166	65	13
20 to 24 percent.....	110	40	67	31	27	64	110	55	6	—
25 to 29 percent.....	64	14	39	18	29	31	54	29	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	12	—	11	6	7	6	14	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	7	—	12	4	—	18	7	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	17.3	13.9	17.0	14.9	15.7	16.7	16.3	16.0	12.8	10.0+
\$50,000 or more.....	516	193	496	227	354	253	407	234	51	—
Less than 20 percent.....	461	180	420	195	297	241	360	198	51	—
20 to 24 percent.....	43	—	35	19	44	12	37	17	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	13	26	—	6	—	10	19	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	12	—	9	13	7	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	11.3	10.2	12.6	11.7	11.9	12.6	10.7	12.3	10.0+	—
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	530	341	139	80	395	1 407	615	571	1 175	298
GROSS RENT										
Less than \$100.....	—	—	—	—	—	22	—	—	14	—
\$100 to \$199.....	76	—	—	—	—	57	25	111	257	22
\$200 to \$299.....	18	69	17	17	92	201	97	44	308	119
\$300 to \$399.....	95	98	45	26	136	534	245	147	360	55
\$400 to \$499.....	259	116	24	13	116	325	182	209	180	41
\$500 to \$599.....	54	42	30	7	33	158	57	41	42	11
\$600 to \$749.....	—	16	6	—	6	66	9	14	—	23
\$750 to \$999.....	—	—	6	7	—	7	—	—	—	8
\$1,000 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	15	—	—	7	—
No cash rent.....	28	—	11	10	12	22	—	5	7	19
Median (dollars).....	414	402	428	355	368	383	375	391	301	299
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$10,000.....	94	54	15	4	67	278	119	177	491	137
Less than 20 percent.....	6	—	—	—	—	14	—	—	14	—
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	16	—	24	50	—
25 to 29 percent.....	16	—	—	—	5	16	—	28	124	6
30 to 34 percent.....	8	5	—	—	—	—	8	39	56	13
35 percent or more.....	53	49	15	—	50	206	111	80	216	111
Not computed.....	11	—	—	4	12	26	—	6	31	7
Median.....	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	—	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	34.3	33.8	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999.....	111	53	26	15	128	384	216	117	332	61
Less than 20 percent.....	23	6	—	7	26	40	11	17	43	9
20 to 24 percent.....	15	29	7	8	19	66	52	5	75	9
25 to 29 percent.....	26	12	8	—	27	54	49	27	113	2
30 to 34 percent.....	27	6	3	—	44	87	18	18	62	3
35 percent or more.....	13	—	6	—	12	130	86	50	39	34
Not computed.....	7	—	2	—	—	7	—	—	—	4
Median.....	27.7	23.5	28.1	20.3	28.5	31.6	29.6	32.6	27.1	39.6
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	145	133	52	31	132	414	168	179	237	66
Less than 20 percent.....	39	86	27	15	84	280	103	115	203	54
20 to 24 percent.....	64	33	4	10	21	78	52	39	20	—
25 to 29 percent.....	34	—	17	—	20	25	13	20	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	8	14	—	—	7	17	—	—	14	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	7
Not computed.....	—	—	4	6	—	7	—	5	—	5
Median.....	22.6	18.1	19.0	18.4	18.8	18.2	17.6	18.5	16.1	14.5
\$35,000 or more.....	180	101	46	30	68	331	112	98	115	34
Less than 20 percent.....	159	95	38	26	68	307	112	98	115	21
20 to 24 percent.....	—	6	3	4	—	16	—	—	—	8
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	21	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Median.....	13.2	14.7	10.0+	11.3	12.4	12.4	12.8	13.7	12.9	16.4

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Sheboygan city, Sheboygan County—Con.							Remainder of Sheboygan County		
	Tract 7 (pt.)	Tract 8 (pt.)	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 11 (pt.)	Tract 107 (pt.)	Tract 108 (pt.)	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units	276	869	995	1 769	843	6	14	28	71	94
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
With a mortgage	156	503	487	1 011	421	—	—	17	32	71
Less than \$300	—	9	10	14	6	—	—	—	—	—
\$300 to \$399	29	90	—	67	55	—	—	—	—	—
\$400 to \$499	31	143	100	173	86	—	—	5	—	15
\$500 to \$599	23	118	89	214	72	—	—	—	8	27
\$600 to \$799	36	119	189	265	165	—	—	—	16	14
\$800 to \$999	32	18	80	199	31	—	—	—	8	7
\$1,000 to \$1,499	5	6	19	79	6	—	—	6	—	8
\$1,500 to \$1,999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	564	507	640	619	591	—	—	1 396	775	583
Not mortgaged	120	366	508	758	422	6	14	11	39	23
Less than \$100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	25	149	165	87	78	6	—	—	6	—
\$200 to \$299	68	210	325	493	275	—	14	—	20	8
\$300 to \$399	7	7	11	166	64	—	—	—	6	9
\$400 to \$499	7	—	7	6	5	—	—	—	—	—
\$500 or more	13	—	—	6	—	—	—	11	7	6
Median (dollars)	240	211	221	262	242	125	275	500+	234	319
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$20,000	36	258	324	259	193	—	—	—	26	14
Less than 20 percent	13	78	108	66	67	—	—	—	14	—
20 to 24 percent	6	32	47	75	37	—	—	—	6	—
25 to 29 percent	12	34	29	16	7	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	42	47	16	20	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	5	72	83	86	55	—	—	—	—	8
Not computed	—	—	10	—	7	—	—	—	6	6
Median	24.2	27.8	25.3	24.2	23.5	—	—	—	17.1	34.4
\$20,000 to \$34,999	83	283	247	517	222	6	—	—	16	9
Less than 20 percent	49	154	145	349	131	6	—	—	—	9
20 to 24 percent	12	54	43	47	24	—	—	—	8	—
25 to 29 percent	9	55	5	62	37	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	13	20	48	22	24	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	6	37	6	—	—	—	8	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	14.8	18.8	15.1	14.5	17.6	10.0	—	—	32.5	17.5
\$35,000 to \$49,999	51	242	267	547	265	—	7	—	9	41
Less than 20 percent	51	183	190	354	219	—	7	—	—	25
20 to 24 percent	—	59	60	110	32	—	—	—	9	7
25 to 29 percent	—	—	8	64	14	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	7	12	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	2	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	12.5	15.3	15.7	17.6	13.9	—	10.0	—	22.5	17.7
\$50,000 or more	106	86	157	446	163	—	7	28	20	30
Less than 20 percent	106	79	153	411	157	—	7	28	20	22
20 to 24 percent	—	7	2	35	—	—	—	—	—	8
25 to 29 percent	—	—	2	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	10.0	10.0	12.4	10.7	10.2	—	10.0	10.0	12.9	17.5
Specified renter-occupied housing units	480	1 103	696	484	324	6	—	—	—	—
GROSS RENT										
Less than \$100	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	11	37	44	76	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$200 to \$299	141	247	82	18	69	—	—	—	—	—
\$300 to \$399	202	563	267	80	98	—	—	—	—	—
\$400 to \$499	97	173	201	248	108	—	—	—	—	—
\$500 to \$599	11	47	50	49	38	—	—	—	—	—
\$600 to \$749	—	14	34	—	11	—	—	—	—	—
\$750 to \$999	14	—	9	—	—	6	—	—	—	—
\$1,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent	4	22	5	13	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	343	346	386	416	394	875	—	—	—	—
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$10,000	121	303	105	94	54	—	—	—	—	—
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	7	11	16	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	11	15	8	8	5	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	103	244	81	53	49	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	7	37	5	11	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	—	—	—	—	—
\$10,000 to \$19,999	129	333	214	111	53	6	—	—	—	—
Less than 20 percent	19	37	—	13	6	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	25	90	44	25	29	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	35	45	89	26	12	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	42	62	25	27	6	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	8	95	56	13	—	6	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	4	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	27.9	29.2	28.5	27.7	23.5	50.0+	—	—	—	—
\$20,000 to \$34,999	133	373	190	140	124	—	—	—	—	—
Less than 20 percent	104	329	137	39	82	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	21	34	39	59	33	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	4	10	14	34	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	8	9	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	16.9	16.8	18.1	22.6	17.9	—	—	—	—	—
\$35,000 or more	97	94	187	139	93	—	—	—	—	—
Less than 20 percent	97	91	181	133	87	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	6	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	3	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	10.1	12.4	12.9	13.4	15.2	—	—	—	—	—

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Sheboygan County—Con.									
	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 7 (pt.)	Tract 8 (pt.)	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 11 (pt.)	Tract 101	Tract 102	Tract 103	Tract 104
Specified owner-occupied housing units	226	—	—	29	109	53	181	805	702	322
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
With a mortgage	142	—	—	13	79	38	100	503	458	204
Less than \$300	6	—	—	—	—	—	4	2	8	2
\$300 to \$399	—	—	—	2	9	—	9	24	19	17
\$400 to \$499	32	—	—	2	—	—	14	43	71	32
\$500 to \$599	19	—	—	7	—	4	10	87	48	54
\$600 to \$799	43	—	—	2	23	12	37	205	97	67
\$800 to \$999	30	—	—	—	35	8	13	92	121	23
\$1,000 to \$1,499	12	—	—	—	—	—	13	35	72	9
\$1,500 to \$1,999	—	—	—	—	12	7	—	13	17	—
\$2,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	5	—
Median (dollars)	650	—	—	525	814	819	695	690	776	595
Not mortgaged	84	—	—	16	30	15	81	302	244	118
Less than \$100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
\$100 to \$199	35	—	—	—	7	—	11	52	17	34
\$200 to \$299	35	—	—	8	—	15	49	204	122	76
\$300 to \$399	14	—	—	1	16	—	21	42	67	6
\$400 to \$499	—	—	—	7	7	—	—	4	17	—
\$500 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	—
Median (dollars)	215	—	—	325	356	225	261	248	287	227
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$20,000	49	—	—	5	—	—	31	125	88	54
Less than 20 percent	12	—	—	—	—	—	9	43	16	15
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	18	12	12
25 to 29 percent	11	—	—	—	—	—	5	17	21	8
30 to 34 percent	12	—	—	2	—	—	2	9	8	7
35 percent or more	14	—	—	3	—	—	4	32	31	12
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	6	—	—
Median	30.6	—	—	35.8	—	—	23.3	24.6	28.8	25.0
\$20,000 to \$34,999	35	—	—	10	23	8	41	161	168	75
Less than 20 percent	23	—	—	1	7	—	25	91	76	43
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	9	16	4	6	31	23	15
25 to 29 percent	6	—	—	—	—	—	2	24	16	10
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	4	2	7	23	2
35 percent or more	6	—	—	—	—	—	6	8	30	5
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	15.4	—	—	22.2	21.4	27.5	17.5	17.7	21.7	17.5
\$35,000 to \$49,999	78	—	—	6	16	15	64	304	200	114
Less than 20 percent	48	—	—	4	16	7	35	182	117	85
20 to 24 percent	18	—	—	2	—	8	18	72	50	19
25 to 29 percent	12	—	—	—	—	—	9	36	23	9
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	12	10	1
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	18.0	—	—	17.5	12.5	20.3	17.5	18.2	18.0	16.0
\$50,000 or more	64	—	—	8	70	30	45	215	246	79
Less than 20 percent	59	—	—	8	50	23	41	185	191	69
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	8	—	2	13	32	10
25 to 29 percent	5	—	—	—	—	7	2	10	11	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	5	6	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	6	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	11.7	—	—	10.0	15.8	12.5	10.0	12.8	13.9	12.0
Specified renter-occupied housing units	45	—	—	7	46	17	31	231	167	114
GROSS RENT										
Less than \$100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	9	10
\$200 to \$299	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	48	46	12
\$300 to \$399	5	—	—	3	15	—	7	92	46	32
\$400 to \$499	12	—	—	—	11	8	13	62	19	36
\$500 to \$599	—	—	—	4	5	4	5	12	18	—
\$600 to \$749	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	9	1
\$750 to \$999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$1,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—
No cash rent	—	—	—	—	15	—	6	10	18	23
Median (dollars)	252	—	—	556	401	506	427	372	323	387
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$10,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	30	17	10
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	23	12	6
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	5	4
Median	—	—	—	—	—	—	50.0+	40.0	50.0+	50.0
\$10,000 to \$19,999	11	—	—	—	—	—	8	58	39	26
Less than 20 percent	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	11	4
20 to 24 percent	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	3	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	7	5
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	6	11	9
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	1	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	6	8
Median	19.6	—	—	—	—	—	32.5	27.6	26.8	30.0
\$20,000 to \$34,999	23	—	—	3	5	9	5	76	61	66
Less than 20 percent	11	—	—	3	—	4	2	55	43	32
20 to 24 percent	12	—	—	—	5	—	2	12	10	11
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	12
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	5	11
Median	20.2	—	—	17.5	22.5	30.5	20.0	17.3	16.4	18.7
\$35,000 or more	11	—	—	4	41	8	16	67	50	12
Less than 20 percent	11	—	—	4	26	8	14	64	46	12
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	15	—	2	3	2	—
Median	10.0	—	—	17.5	12.5	12.5	12.9	12.6	12.1	10.7

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

(Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Sheboygan County—Con.								
	Troct 105	Troct 106	Troct 107 (pt.)	Troct 108 (pt.)	Troct 109	Troct 110	Troct 111	Troct 112	Troct 113
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	1 967	1 584	1 243	568	489	451	408	612	1 329
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS									
With a mortgage-----	1 162	986	773	355	306	286	239	363	761
Less than \$300-----	24	16	—	7	—	—	8	7	12
\$300 to \$399-----	73	80	32	35	28	33	14	5	32
\$400 to \$499-----	165	153	60	19	36	44	41	46	109
\$500 to \$599-----	119	223	84	61	71	58	50	82	144
\$600 to \$799-----	424	298	231	80	108	93	62	117	279
\$800 to \$999-----	212	165	164	72	48	30	39	80	137
\$1,000 to \$1,499-----	132	41	133	37	15	22	23	26	37
\$1,500 to \$1,999-----	13	4	53	29	—	4	2	—	11
\$2,000 or more-----	—	6	16	15	—	2	—	—	—
Median (dollars)-----	686	610	776	748	624	615	623	654	649
Not mortgaged-----	805	598	470	213	183	165	169	249	568
Less than \$100-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
\$100 to \$199-----	156	174	19	43	50	26	45	28	45
\$200 to \$299-----	496	375	231	88	98	107	109	152	361
\$300 to \$399-----	122	28	142	65	27	28	13	54	142
\$400 to \$499-----	22	18	41	12	8	2	—	11	20
\$500 or more-----	9	3	37	5	—	2	—	4	—
Median (dollars)-----	237	225	294	251	229	244	233	265	262
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$20,000-----	366	252	132	104	75	73	81	109	204
Less than 20 percent-----	105	87	38	17	29	17	23	34	41
20 to 24 percent-----	97	24	19	31	9	16	6	11	36
25 to 29 percent-----	32	43	12	5	—	6	7	4	33
30 to 34 percent-----	39	45	8	7	14	3	14	6	10
35 percent or more-----	93	50	53	44	18	29	23	49	82
Not computed-----	—	3	2	—	5	2	8	5	2
Median-----	24.0	26.6	28.3	29.0	23.3	27.1	30.2	32.5	28.6
\$20,000 to \$34,999-----	472	420	254	109	123	129	91	160	428
Less than 20 percent-----	291	275	122	56	74	71	54	77	234
20 to 24 percent-----	42	63	48	27	38	26	8	38	63
25 to 29 percent-----	86	51	50	17	6	17	14	21	94
30 to 34 percent-----	34	11	20	9	—	10	6	9	23
35 percent or more-----	19	17	14	—	5	5	9	15	14
Not computed-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median-----	16.1	16.3	20.5	19.5	18.1	18.6	17.5	20.4	18.2
\$35,000 to \$49,999-----	566	444	361	135	185	142	134	185	366
Less than 20 percent-----	342	340	232	76	125	97	94	127	259
20 to 24 percent-----	139	79	67	31	40	32	21	43	75
25 to 29 percent-----	76	23	39	18	20	13	11	15	22
30 to 34 percent-----	9	—	11	6	—	—	8	—	10
35 percent or more-----	—	2	12	4	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median-----	18.1	16.2	17.0	16.1	16.4	16.4	16.9	16.7	15.8
\$50,000 or more-----	563	468	496	220	106	107	102	158	331
Less than 20 percent-----	485	426	420	188	96	84	89	137	296
20 to 24 percent-----	60	28	35	19	—	19	5	19	22
25 to 29 percent-----	18	10	26	—	10	2	6	2	2
30 to 34 percent-----	—	—	9	13	—	2	—	—	11
35 percent or more-----	—	4	4	—	—	—	2	—	—
Not computed-----	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median-----	13.3	13.2	12.6	11.9	12.7	12.1	11.4	12.1	11.6
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	1 042	725	133	80	93	160	92	269	312
GROSS RENT									
Less than \$100-----	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	2
\$100 to \$199-----	98	91	—	—	—	10	2	16	17
\$200 to \$299-----	197	151	17	17	13	28	15	29	70
\$300 to \$399-----	355	288	45	26	52	60	33	128	127
\$400 to \$499-----	215	116	24	13	—	19	25	46	66
\$500 to \$599-----	102	53	30	7	11	21	7	18	12
\$600 to \$749-----	35	—	6	—	—	—	4	4	9
\$750 to \$999-----	15	—	—	7	—	5	—	—	—
\$1,000 or more-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent-----	18	26	11	10	17	17	6	24	9
Median (dollars)-----	362	341	394	355	354	342	373	370	345
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$10,000-----	304	111	15	4	—	28	11	45	49
Less than 20 percent-----	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
20 to 24 percent-----	7	10	—	—	—	—	—	4	4
25 to 29 percent-----	49	11	—	—	—	4	—	—	5
30 to 34 percent-----	23	9	—	—	—	—	—	7	—
35 percent or more-----	219	52	15	—	—	19	9	26	28
Not computed-----	6	20	—	4	—	5	2	6	12
Median-----	47.9	39.6	50.0+	—	—	49.4	50.0+	47.5	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999-----	205	177	20	15	24	31	29	81	77
Less than 20 percent-----	27	53	—	7	—	3	2	5	11
20 to 24 percent-----	53	23	7	8	—	6	11	16	23
25 to 29 percent-----	40	46	8	—	—	3	5	21	18
30 to 34 percent-----	27	18	3	—	24	6	3	13	11
35 percent or more-----	58	30	—	—	—	6	8	11	14
Not computed-----	—	7	2	—	—	7	—	15	—
Median-----	27.8	26.0	26.3	20.3	32.5	30.0	26.5	27.9	26.3
\$20,000 to \$34,999-----	296	249	52	31	69	55	21	92	127
Less than 20 percent-----	216	195	27	15	35	41	19	60	101
20 to 24 percent-----	31	38	4	10	17	7	—	19	23
25 to 29 percent-----	43	11	17	—	—	2	—	11	2
30 to 34 percent-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
35 percent or more-----	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Not computed-----	6	5	4	6	17	3	—	—	1
Median-----	17.7	16.9	19.0	18.4	16.3	17.7	14.7	18.2	16.5
\$35,000 or more-----	237	188	46	30	—	46	31	51	59
Less than 20 percent-----	231	187	38	26	—	44	25	44	53
20 to 24 percent-----	—	—	3	4	—	—	2	2	—
25 to 29 percent-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed-----	6	1	5	—	—	2	4	5	6
Median-----	11.5	11.9	10.0	11.3	—	10.0	10.9	12.8	12.8

Table 34. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Sheboygan, WI MSA	Sheboygan County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Sheboygan County		Sheboygan city, Sheboygan County		
		Total	Sheboygan city	Tract 2	Tract 8	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 5	Tract 8 (pt.)
Occupied housing units	37 982	37 982	19 164	2 945	2 142	2 868	1 580	2 142
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT								
1989 to March 1990	460	460	209	107	—	107	47	—
1985 to 1988	1 841	1 841	715	176	—	176	35	—
1980 to 1984	2 152	2 152	915	64	31	56	39	31
1970 to 1979	6 917	6 917	2 881	310	53	304	220	53
1960 to 1969	4 586	4 586	2 055	189	46	175	28	46
1950 to 1959	4 105	4 105	2 517	312	101	287	76	101
1940 to 1949	3 040	3 040	1 755	257	251	248	128	251
1939 or earlier	14 881	14 881	8 117	1 530	1 660	1 515	1 007	1 660
BEDROOMS								
No bedroom	327	327	224	31	37	31	21	37
1 bedroom	2 840	2 840	1 893	251	164	251	469	164
2 bedrooms	10 510	10 510	6 481	1 232	774	1 197	523	774
3 bedrooms	17 457	17 457	8 099	1 096	819	1 060	447	819
4 bedrooms	5 644	5 644	2 138	302	327	296	98	327
5 or more bedrooms	1 204	1 204	329	33	21	33	22	21
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS								
Complete kitchen facilities	37 805	37 805	19 054	2 930	2 125	2 853	1 558	2 125
Source of water, public system or private company	27 893	27 893	19 078	2 881	2 142	2 868	1 580	2 142
Sewage disposal, public sewer	30 510	30 510	19 137	2 937	2 142	2 868	1 580	2 142
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	137	137	59	18	13	18	13	13
Owner-occupied housing units	86	86	17	10	—	10	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	51	51	42	8	13	8	13	13
HOUSE HEATING FUEL								
Utility gas	27 279	27 279	16 927	2 675	1 994	2 611	1 272	1 994
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	2 052	2 052	72	24	—	24	—	—
Electricity	3 014	3 014	1 274	113	63	113	244	63
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	4 578	4 578	781	123	67	110	49	67
All other fuels	1 047	1 047	100	—	18	—	15	18
No fuel used	12	12	10	10	—	10	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE								
None	2 912	2 912	2 179	304	293	290	481	293
1	13 097	13 097	7 971	1 382	924	1 354	614	924
2	15 619	15 619	6 990	1 003	698	968	397	698
3 or more	6 354	6 354	2 024	256	227	256	88	227
Vehicles per household	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.1	1.4
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT								
Owner-occupied housing units	26 938	26 938	12 013	1 608	1 129	1 531	496	1 129
1989 to March 1990	1 995	1 995	878	121	55	113	74	55
1985 to 1988	5 343	5 343	2 190	304	193	297	57	193
1980 to 1984	3 614	3 614	1 603	205	164	197	79	164
1970 to 1979	7 539	7 539	3 289	502	258	480	100	258
1969 or earlier	8 447	8 447	4 053	476	459	444	186	459
Renter-occupied housing units	11 044	11 044	7 151	1 337	1 013	1 337	1 084	1 013
1989 to March 1990	3 691	3 691	2 571	498	398	498	376	398
1985 to 1988	4 275	4 275	2 689	532	356	532	350	356
1980 to 1984	1 420	1 420	875	146	144	146	161	144
1970 to 1979	1 071	1 071	675	112	66	112	137	66
1969 or earlier	587	587	341	49	49	49	60	49
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS								
No telephone in unit	776	776	547	100	107	100	115	107
Householder 65 years and over	9 455	9 455	5 360	798	517	759	540	517
Owner-occupied housing units	6 898	6 898	3 647	509	358	470	154	358
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	54	54	23	8	—	8	7	—
No telephone in unit	107	107	69	25	8	25	21	8
No vehicle available	1 915	1 915	1 396	195	188	188	326	188
Complete plumbing facilities	37 845	37 845	19 105	2 927	2 129	2 850	1 567	2 129
1.00 or less persons per room	37 564	37 564	19 006	2 918	2 124	2 841	1 554	2 124
1.01 or more persons per room	281	281	99	9	5	9	13	5
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	137	137	59	18	13	18	13	13
1.00 or less persons per room	137	137	59	18	13	18	13	13
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:								
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	40 584	40 584	36 962	34 261	28 489	34 376	29 266	28 489
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	23 507	23 507	22 243	25 724	19 041	25 724	16 409	19 041
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	2 476	2 476	1 555	231	262	225	284	262
Owner-occupied housing units	931	931	454	80	84	74	43	84
Renter-occupied housing units	1 545	1 545	1 101	151	178	151	241	178

Table 35. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Sheboygan, WI MSA	Sheboygan County		Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Sheboygan County		Sheboygan city, Sheboygan County		
		Total	Sheboygan city	Tract 2	Tract 8	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 5	Tract 8 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units	21 302	21 302	10 070	1 361	854	1 290	286	854
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS								
With a mortgage	12 525	12 525	5 665	833	488	801	165	488
Less than \$300	209	209	113	36	9	36	—	9
\$300 to \$399	828	828	416	60	75	60	11	75
\$400 to \$499	1 942	1 942	1 055	184	143	184	56	143
\$500 to \$599	2 350	2 350	1 200	192	118	184	51	118
\$600 to \$799	3 864	3 864	1 673	244	119	228	34	119
\$800 to \$999	2 069	2 069	788	50	18	42	13	18
\$1,000 to \$1,499	1 026	1 026	398	67	6	67	—	6
\$1,500 to \$1,999	175	175	10	—	—	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more	62	62	12	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	641	641	605	572	512	568	530	512
Not mortgaged	8 777	8 777	4 405	528	366	489	121	366
Less than \$100	18	18	14	14	—	14	—	—
\$100 to \$199	1 595	1 595	847	95	149	89	42	149
\$200 to \$299	5 251	5 251	2 702	358	210	338	79	210
\$300 to \$399	1 457	1 457	660	54	7	48	—	7
\$400 to \$499	288	288	119	—	—	—	—	—
\$500 or more	168	168	63	7	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	245	245	244	231	211	230	214	211
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$20,000	4 005	4 005	2 219	367	258	341	62	258
Less than 20 percent	1 185	1 185	685	104	78	90	21	78
20 to 24 percent	689	689	388	92	32	86	—	32
25 to 29 percent	506	506	302	56	34	56	19	34
30 to 34 percent	452	452	258	49	42	49	5	42
35 percent or more	1 091	1 091	548	60	72	60	17	72
Not computed	82	82	38	6	—	—	—	—
Median	25.9	25.9	25.3	24.2	27.8	24.7	27.6	27.8
\$20,000 to \$34,999	5 400	5 400	2 682	321	283	305	102	283
Less than 20 percent	3 026	3 026	1 499	177	154	177	47	154
20 to 24 percent	927	927	465	71	54	63	35	54
25 to 29 percent	753	753	336	33	55	33	5	55
30 to 34 percent	434	434	283	32	20	32	10	20
35 percent or more	260	260	99	8	—	—	5	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	18.1	18.1	18.2	19.0	18.8	18.6	20.6	18.8
\$35,000 to \$49,999	6 257	6 257	2 905	400	227	391	71	227
Less than 20 percent	4 292	4 292	2 090	272	168	272	65	168
20 to 24 percent	1 237	1 237	506	73	59	64	6	59
25 to 29 percent	559	559	229	31	—	31	—	—
30 to 34 percent	115	115	46	6	—	6	—	—
35 percent or more	54	54	34	18	—	18	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	16.5	16.5	16.0	16.9	15.9	16.7	12.8	15.9
\$50,000 or more	5 640	5 640	2 264	273	86	253	51	86
Less than 20 percent	4 969	4 969	2 060	261	79	241	51	79
20 to 24 percent	434	434	154	12	7	12	—	7
25 to 29 percent	154	154	43	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	65	65	7	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	16	16	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	12.0	12.0	11.1	12.6	10.0	12.6	10.0	10.0
Specified renter-occupied housing units	10 688	10 688	7 144	1 337	1 013	1 337	1 084	1 013
GROSS RENT								
Less than \$100	49	49	36	22	—	22	14	—
\$100 to \$199	857	857	601	43	37	43	257	37
\$200 to \$299	1 998	1 998	1 327	176	233	176	276	233
\$300 to \$399	3 840	3 840	2 530	511	506	511	336	506
\$400 to \$499	2 490	2 490	1 805	317	159	317	153	159
\$500 to \$599	806	806	509	158	47	158	34	47
\$600 to \$749	234	234	161	66	9	66	—	9
\$750 to \$999	71	71	44	7	—	7	—	—
\$1,000 or more	26	26	22	15	—	15	7	—
No cash rent	317	317	109	22	22	22	7	22
Median (dollars)	363	363	365	387	347	387	298	347
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$10,000	2 444	2 444	1 818	247	265	247	466	265
Less than 20 percent	48	48	34	14	—	14	14	—
20 to 24 percent	115	115	90	16	—	16	50	—
25 to 29 percent	276	276	205	8	7	8	124	7
30 to 34 percent	202	202	163	—	15	—	56	15
35 percent or more	1 620	1 620	1 209	191	206	191	195	206
Not computed	183	183	117	18	37	18	27	37
Median	48.9	48.9	49.3	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	32.8	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	2 680	2 680	1 881	345	301	345	284	301
Less than 20 percent	341	341	208	33	37	33	41	37
20 to 24 percent	532	532	366	50	78	50	62	78
25 to 29 percent	626	626	452	46	45	46	106	45
30 to 34 percent	488	488	352	87	47	87	44	47
35 percent or more	621	621	481	122	90	122	31	90
Not computed	72	72	22	7	4	7	—	4
Median	28.4	28.4	28.9	32.3	28.7	32.3	26.8	28.7
\$20,000 to \$34,999	3 345	3 345	2 121	414	367	414	229	367
Less than 20 percent	2 374	2 374	1 517	280	323	280	199	323
20 to 24 percent	573	573	384	78	34	78	20	34
25 to 29 percent	236	236	134	25	10	25	—	10
30 to 34 percent	58	58	51	17	—	17	10	—
35 percent or more	23	23	14	7	—	7	—	—
Not computed	81	81	21	7	—	7	—	—
Median	17.6	17.6	17.7	18.2	16.8	18.2	16.1	16.8
\$35,000 or more	2 219	2 219	1 324	331	80	331	105	80
Less than 20 percent	2 097	2 097	1 266	307	77	307	105	77
20 to 24 percent	49	49	36	16	—	16	—	—
25 to 29 percent	8	8	8	8	—	8	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	65	65	14	—	3	—	—	3
Median	12.5	12.5	12.9	12.4	13.1	12.4	13.0	13.1

Table 36. **Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990**

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Sheboygan, WI MSA	Sheboygan County
Occupied housing units	12	12
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT		
1989 to March 1990	—	—
1985 to 1988	—	—
1980 to 1984	—	—
1970 to 1979	—	—
1960 to 1969	2	2
1950 to 1959	—	—
1940 to 1949	4	4
1939 or earlier	6	6
BEDROOMS		
No bedroom	—	—
1 bedroom	—	—
2 bedrooms	8	8
3 bedrooms	—	—
4 bedrooms	2	2
5 or more bedrooms	2	2
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS		
Complete kitchen facilities	12	12
Source of water, public system or private company	6	6
Sewage disposal, public sewer	4	4
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	—	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL		
Utility gas	6	6
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	2	2
Electricity	4	4
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	—	—
All other fuels	—	—
No fuel used	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE		
None	2	2
1	4	4
2	2	2
3 or more	4	4
Vehicles per household	1.8	1.8
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT		
Owner-occupied housing units	6	6
1989 to March 1990	—	—
1985 to 1988	—	—
1980 to 1984	—	—
1970 to 1979	4	4
1969 or earlier	2	2
Renter-occupied housing units	6	6
1989 to March 1990	4	4
1985 to 1988	—	—
1980 to 1984	2	2
1970 to 1979	—	—
1969 or earlier	—	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS		
No telephone in unit	—	—
Householder 65 years and over	4	4
Owner-occupied housing units	4	4
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—
No telephone in unit	—	—
No vehicle available	—	—
Complete plumbing facilities	12	12
1.00 or less persons per room	12	12
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:		
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	64 887	64 887
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	35 133	35 133
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	2	2
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	2	2

Table 37. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Sheboygan, WI MSA	Sheboygan County
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	--	--
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS		
With a mortgage -----	--	--
Less than \$300 -----	--	--
\$300 to \$399 -----	--	--
\$400 to \$499 -----	--	--
\$500 to \$599 -----	--	--
\$600 to \$799 -----	--	--
\$800 to \$999 -----	--	--
\$1,000 to \$1,499 -----	--	--
\$1,500 to \$1,999 -----	--	--
\$2,000 or more -----	--	--
Median (dollars) -----	--	--
Not mortgaged -----	--	--
Less than \$100 -----	--	--
\$100 to \$199 -----	--	--
\$200 to \$299 -----	--	--
\$300 to \$399 -----	--	--
\$400 to \$499 -----	--	--
\$500 or more -----	--	--
Median (dollars) -----	--	--
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989		
Less than \$20,000 -----	--	--
Less than 20 percent -----	--	--
20 to 24 percent -----	--	--
25 to 29 percent -----	--	--
30 to 34 percent -----	--	--
35 percent or more -----	--	--
Not computed -----	--	--
Median -----	--	--
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	--	--
Less than 20 percent -----	--	--
20 to 24 percent -----	--	--
25 to 29 percent -----	--	--
30 to 34 percent -----	--	--
35 percent or more -----	--	--
Not computed -----	--	--
Median -----	--	--
\$35,000 to \$49,999 -----	--	--
Less than 20 percent -----	--	--
20 to 24 percent -----	--	--
25 to 29 percent -----	--	--
30 to 34 percent -----	--	--
35 percent or more -----	--	--
Not computed -----	--	--
Median -----	--	--
\$50,000 or more -----	--	--
Less than 20 percent -----	--	--
20 to 24 percent -----	--	--
25 to 29 percent -----	--	--
30 to 34 percent -----	--	--
35 percent or more -----	--	--
Not computed -----	--	--
Median -----	--	--
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	6	6
GROSS RENT		
Less than \$100 -----	--	--
\$100 to \$199 -----	--	--
\$200 to \$299 -----	6	6
\$300 to \$399 -----	--	--
\$400 to \$499 -----	--	--
\$500 to \$599 -----	--	--
\$600 to \$749 -----	--	--
\$750 to \$999 -----	--	--
\$1,000 or more -----	--	--
No cash rent -----	--	--
Median (dollars) -----	244	244
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989		
Less than \$10,000 -----	2	2
Less than 20 percent -----	--	--
20 to 24 percent -----	--	--
25 to 29 percent -----	--	--
30 to 34 percent -----	--	--
35 percent or more -----	2	2
Not computed -----	--	--
Median -----	45.0	45.0
\$10,000 to \$19,999 -----	--	--
Less than 20 percent -----	--	--
20 to 24 percent -----	--	--
25 to 29 percent -----	--	--
30 to 34 percent -----	--	--
35 percent or more -----	--	--
Not computed -----	--	--
Median -----	--	--
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	--	--
Less than 20 percent -----	--	--
20 to 24 percent -----	--	--
25 to 29 percent -----	--	--
30 to 34 percent -----	--	--
35 percent or more -----	--	--
Not computed -----	--	--
Median -----	4	4
\$35,000 or more -----	4	4
Less than 20 percent -----	--	--
20 to 24 percent -----	--	--
25 to 29 percent -----	--	--
30 to 34 percent -----	--	--
35 percent or more -----	--	--
Not computed -----	--	--
Median -----	10.0-	10.0-

Table 38. **Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 39. **Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 40. **Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990**

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Sheboygan, WI MSA	Sheboygan County		Sheboygan city, Sheboygan County
		Total	Sheboygan city	Tract 5
Occupied housing units	362	362	358	74
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT				
1989 to March 1990	7	7	7	—
1985 to 1988	22	22	20	—
1980 to 1984	14	14	14	—
1970 to 1979	39	39	37	—
1960 to 1969	12	12	12	—
1950 to 1959	15	15	15	12
1940 to 1949	20	20	20	14
1939 or earlier	233	233	233	48
BEDROOMS				
No bedroom	5	5	5	2
1 bedroom	85	85	85	15
2 bedrooms	123	123	123	32
3 bedrooms	132	132	130	21
4 bedrooms	15	15	13	4
5 or more bedrooms	2	2	2	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS				
Complete kitchen facilities	316	316	312	61
Source of water, public system or private company	360	360	358	74
Sewage disposal, public sewer	337	337	335	70
Locking complete plumbing facilities	63	63	63	13
Owner-occupied housing units	7	7	7	—
Renter-occupied housing units	56	56	56	13
HOUSE HEATING FUEL				
Utility gas	299	299	297	60
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	27	27	25	14
Electricity	36	36	36	—
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	—	—	—	—
All other fuels	—	—	—	—
No fuel used	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE				
None	75	75	75	19
1	177	177	177	32
2	68	68	68	18
3 or more	42	42	38	5
Vehicles per household	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.1
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT				
Owner-occupied housing units	91	91	87	10
1989 to March 1990	34	34	34	5
1985 to 1988	32	32	30	5
1980 to 1984	9	9	9	—
1970 to 1979	16	16	14	—
1969 or earlier	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	271	271	271	64
1989 to March 1990	138	138	138	30
1985 to 1988	108	108	108	28
1980 to 1984	25	25	25	6
1970 to 1979	—	—	—	—
1969 or earlier	—	—	—	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS				
No telephone in unit	20	20	20	11
Householder 65 years and over	22	22	22	6
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—
Locking complete plumbing facilities	8	8	8	—
No telephone in unit	—	—	—	—
No vehicle available	8	8	8	—
Complete plumbing facilities	299	299	295	61
1.00 or less persons per room	143	143	139	25
1.01 or more persons per room	156	156	156	36
Locking complete plumbing facilities	63	63	63	13
1.00 or less persons per room	21	21	21	5
1.01 or more persons per room	42	42	42	8
Mean household income in 1989:				
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	35 794	35 794	32 201	41 080
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	13 099	13 099	13 099	15 823
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	172	172	172	33
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	172	172	172	33

Table 4]. **Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990**

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Sheboygan, WI MSA	Sheboygan County		Sheboygan city, Sheboygan County
		Total	Sheboygan city	Tract 5
Specified owner-occupied housing units	55	55	53	-
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS				
With a mortgage	49	49	47	-
Less than \$300	-	-	-	-
\$300 to \$399	9	9	9	-
\$400 to \$499	-	-	-	-
\$500 to \$599	-	-	-	-
\$600 to \$799	31	31	31	-
\$800 to \$999	7	7	7	-
\$1,000 to \$1,499	-	-	-	-
\$1,500 to \$1,999	-	-	-	-
\$2,000 or more	2	2	-	-
Median (dollars)	641	641	638	-
Not mortgaged	6	6	6	-
Less than \$100	-	-	-	-
\$100 to \$199	-	-	-	-
\$200 to \$299	-	-	-	-
\$300 to \$399	6	6	6	-
\$400 to \$499	-	-	-	-
\$500 or more	-	-	-	-
Median (dollars)	325	325	325	-
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989				
Less than \$20,000	14	14	14	-
Less than 20 percent	-	-	-	-
20 to 24 percent	-	-	-	-
25 to 29 percent	-	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more	14	14	14	-
Not computed	-	-	-	-
Median	45.0	45.0	45.0	-
\$20,000 to \$34,999	16	16	16	-
Less than 20 percent	9	9	9	-
20 to 24 percent	-	-	-	-
25 to 29 percent	-	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent	7	7	7	-
35 percent or more	-	-	-	-
Not computed	-	-	-	-
Median	14.4	14.4	14.4	-
\$35,000 to \$49,999	23	23	23	-
Less than 20 percent	12	12	12	-
20 to 24 percent	11	11	11	-
25 to 29 percent	-	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more	-	-	-	-
Not computed	-	-	-	-
Median	19.8	19.8	19.8	-
\$50,000 or more	2	2	-	-
Less than 20 percent	-	-	-	-
20 to 24 percent	-	-	-	-
25 to 29 percent	-	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more	2	2	-	-
Not computed	-	-	-	-
Median	37.5	37.5	-	-
Specified renter-occupied housing units	271	271	271	64
GROSS RENT				
Less than \$100	-	-	-	-
\$100 to \$199	28	28	28	-
\$200 to \$299	67	67	67	24
\$300 to \$399	118	118	118	16
\$400 to \$499	28	28	28	16
\$500 to \$599	19	19	19	8
\$600 to \$749	11	11	11	-
\$750 to \$999	-	-	-	-
\$1,000 or more	-	-	-	-
No cash rent	-	-	-	-
Median (dollars)	330	330	330	322
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989				
Less than \$10,000	101	101	101	14
Less than 20 percent	-	-	-	-
20 to 24 percent	-	-	-	-
25 to 29 percent	8	8	8	-
30 to 34 percent	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more	68	68	68	10
Not computed	25	25	25	4
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	139	139	139	36
Less than 20 percent	9	9	9	2
20 to 24 percent	52	52	52	9
25 to 29 percent	21	21	21	7
30 to 34 percent	26	26	26	10
35 percent or more	31	31	31	8
Not computed	-	-	-	-
Median	27.0	27.0	27.0	30.0
\$20,000 to \$34,999	17	17	17	8
Less than 20 percent	13	13	13	4
20 to 24 percent	-	-	-	-
25 to 29 percent	-	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent	4	4	4	4
35 percent or more	-	-	-	-
Not computed	-	-	-	-
Median	13.3	13.3	13.3	22.5
\$35,000 or more	14	14	14	6
Less than 20 percent	14	14	14	6
20 to 24 percent	-	-	-	-
25 to 29 percent	-	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more	-	-	-	-
Not computed	-	-	-	-
Median	13.1	13.1	13.1	16.3

Table 42. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Sheboygan, WI MSA	Sheboygan County	
		Total	Sheboygon city
Occupied housing units	365	365	298
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT			
1989 to March 1990	8	8	8
1985 to 1988	2	2	—
1980 to 1984	27	27	16
1970 to 1979	62	62	56
1960 to 1969	8	8	4
1950 to 1959	47	47	32
1940 to 1949	29	29	27
1939 or earlier	182	182	155
BEDROOMS			
No bedroom	6	6	6
1 bedroom	42	42	37
2 bedrooms	154	154	126
3 bedrooms	147	147	124
4 bedrooms	14	14	5
5 or more bedrooms	2	2	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS			
Complete kitchen facilities	365	365	298
Source of water, public system or private company	345	345	298
Sewage disposal, public sewer	349	349	298
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	7	7	7
Owner-occupied housing units	7	7	7
Renter-occupied housing units	—	—	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL			
Utility gas	298	298	250
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	—	—	—
Electricity	34	34	30
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	26	26	15
All other fuels	7	7	3
No fuel used	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE			
None	55	55	51
1	143	143	132
2	120	120	77
3 or more	47	47	38
Vehicles per household	1.4	1.4	1.3
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT			
Owner-occupied housing units	118	118	82
1989 to March 1990	8	8	5
1985 to 1988	39	39	27
1980 to 1984	33	33	23
1970 to 1979	22	22	11
1969 or earlier	16	16	16
Renter-occupied housing units	247	247	216
1989 to March 1990	116	116	102
1985 to 1988	110	110	99
1980 to 1984	2	2	—
1970 to 1979	17	17	15
1969 or earlier	2	2	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS			
No telephone in unit	19	19	17
Householder 65 years and over	18	18	12
Owner-occupied housing units	13	13	7
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—
No telephone in unit	—	—	—
No vehicle available	14	14	12
Complete plumbing facilities	358	358	291
1.00 or less persons per room	338	338	276
1.01 or more persons per room	20	20	15
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	7	7	7
1.00 or less persons per room	7	7	7
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:			
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	38 845	38 845	36 912
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	24 154	24 154	23 325
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	36	36	36
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	36	36	36

Table 43. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Sheboygan County		
	Sheboygan, WI MSA	Total	Sheboygan city
Specified owner-occupied housing units	79	79	51
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS			
With a mortgage	64	64	40
Less than \$300	—	—	—
\$300 to \$399	—	—	—
\$400 to \$499	20	20	20
\$500 to \$599	17	17	9
\$600 to \$799	23	23	11
\$800 to \$999	4	4	—
\$1,000 to \$1,499	—	—	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	546	546	500
Not mortgaged	15	15	11
Less than \$100	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	9	9	7
\$200 to \$299	2	2	—
\$300 to \$399	4	4	4
\$400 to \$499	—	—	—
\$500 or more	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	192	192	189
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989			
Less than \$20,000	20	20	18
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	2	2	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	9	9	9
35 percent or more	9	9	9
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	34.4	34.4	35.0
\$20,000 to \$34,999	19	19	12
Less than 20 percent	13	13	7
20 to 24 percent	1	1	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—
35 percent or more	5	5	5
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	15.6	15.6	14.3
\$35,000 to \$49,999	18	18	17
Less than 20 percent	11	11	11
20 to 24 percent	7	7	6
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	14.1	14.1	13.9
\$50,000 or more	22	22	4
Less than 20 percent	22	22	4
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	15.0	15.0	10.0-
Specified renter-occupied housing units	245	245	216
GROSS RENT			
Less than \$100	4	4	4
\$100 to \$199	11	11	11
\$200 to \$299	16	16	14
\$300 to \$399	121	121	103
\$400 to \$499	65	65	63
\$500 to \$599	21	21	16
\$600 to \$749	5	5	5
\$750 to \$999	—	—	—
\$1,000 or more	—	—	—
No cash rent	2	2	—
Median (dollars)	380	380	384
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989			
Less than \$10,000	20	20	20
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—
35 percent or more	20	20	20
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	86	86	84
Less than 20 percent	4	4	4
20 to 24 percent	21	21	21
25 to 29 percent	24	24	24
30 to 34 percent	16	16	16
35 percent or more	21	21	19
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	28.8	28.8	28.5
\$20,000 to \$34,999	94	94	79
Less than 20 percent	62	62	54
20 to 24 percent	17	17	12
25 to 29 percent	13	13	13
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—
Not computed	2	2	—
Median	18.7	18.7	18.7
\$35,000 or more	45	45	33
Less than 20 percent	45	45	33
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	10.9	10.9	10.0-

Table 44. **Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990**

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Sheboygan, WI MSA	Sheboygon County	
		Total	Sheboygon city
Occupied housing units	37 787	37 787	19 009
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT			
1989 to March 1990	460	460	209
1985 to 1988	1 839	1 839	715
1980 to 1984	2 131	2 131	904
1970 to 1979	6 885	6 885	2 855
1960 to 1969	4 584	4 584	2 055
1950 to 1959	4 073	4 073	2 491
1940 to 1949	3 032	3 032	1 747
1939 or earlier	14 783	14 783	8 033
BEDROOMS			
No bedroom	327	327	224
1 bedroom	2 832	2 832	1 885
2 bedrooms	10 403	10 403	6 398
3 bedrooms	17 381	17 381	8 035
4 bedrooms	5 642	5 642	2 138
5 or more bedrooms	1 202	1 202	329
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS			
Complete kitchen facilities	37 610	37 610	18 899
Source of water, public system or private company	27 710	27 710	18 923
Sewage disposal, public sewer	30 323	30 323	18 982
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	130	130	52
Owner-occupied housing units	79	79	10
Renter-occupied housing units	51	51	42
HOUSE HEATING FUEL			
Utility gas	27 112	27 112	16 794
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	2 052	2 052	72
Electricity	2 995	2 995	1 259
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	4 569	4 569	774
All other fuels	1 047	1 047	100
No fuel used	12	12	10
VEHICLES AVAILABLE			
None	2 888	2 888	2 157
1	13 033	13 033	7 909
2	15 537	15 537	6 938
3 or more	6 329	6 329	2 005
Vehicles per household	1.7	1.7	1.5
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT			
Owner-occupied housing units	26 861	26 861	11 958
1989 to March 1990	1 988	1 988	873
1985 to 1988	5 323	5 323	2 174
1980 to 1984	3 583	3 583	1 580
1970 to 1979	7 531	7 531	3 289
1969 or earlier	8 436	8 436	4 042
Renter-occupied housing units	10 926	10 926	7 051
1989 to March 1990	3 632	3 632	2 524
1985 to 1988	4 218	4 218	2 636
1980 to 1984	1 420	1 420	875
1970 to 1979	1 069	1 069	675
1969 or earlier	587	587	341
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS			
No telephone in unit	766	766	539
Householder 65 years and over	9 444	9 444	5 353
Owner-occupied housing units	6 887	6 887	3 640
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	54	54	23
No telephone in unit	107	107	69
No vehicle available	1 908	1 908	1 389
Complete plumbing facilities	37 657	37 657	18 957
1.00 or less persons per room	37 376	37 376	18 858
1.01 or more persons per room	281	281	99
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	130	130	52
1.00 or less persons per room	130	130	52
1.01 or more persons per room	-	-	-
Mean household income in 1989:			
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	40 588	40 588	36 962
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	23 481	23 481	22 203
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	2 476	2 476	1 555
Owner-occupied housing units	931	931	454
Renter-occupied housing units	1 545	1 545	1 101

Table 45. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Sheboygan, WI MSA	Sheboygan County	
		Total	Sheboygan city
Specified owner-occupied housing units	21 254	21 254	10 036
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS			
With a mortgage	12 490	12 490	5 642
Less than \$300	209	209	113
\$300 to \$399	828	828	416
\$400 to \$499	1 933	1 933	1 046
\$500 to \$599	2 337	2 337	1 191
\$600 to \$799	3 855	3 855	1 668
\$800 to \$999	2 065	2 065	788
\$1,000 to \$1,499	1 026	1 026	398
\$1,500 to \$1,999	175	175	10
\$2,000 or more	62	62	12
Median (dollars)	641	641	605
Not mortgaged	8 764	8 764	4 394
Less than \$100	18	18	14
\$100 to \$199	1 586	1 586	840
\$200 to \$299	5 251	5 251	2 702
\$300 to \$399	1 453	1 453	656
\$400 to \$499	288	288	119
\$500 or more	168	168	63
Median (dollars)	246	246	244
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989			
Less than \$20,000	3 987	3 987	2 201
Less than 20 percent	1 185	1 185	685
20 to 24 percent	689	689	388
25 to 29 percent	506	506	302
30 to 34 percent	443	443	249
35 percent or more	1 082	1 082	539
Not computed	82	82	38
Median	25.8	25.8	25.1
\$20,000 to \$34,999	5 384	5 384	2 670
Less than 20 percent	3 015	3 015	1 492
20 to 24 percent	927	927	465
25 to 29 percent	753	753	336
30 to 34 percent	434	434	283
35 percent or more	255	255	94
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	18.1	18.1	18.2
\$35,000 to \$49,999	6 257	6 257	2 905
Less than 20 percent	4 292	4 292	2 090
20 to 24 percent	1 237	1 237	506
25 to 29 percent	559	559	229
30 to 34 percent	115	115	46
35 percent or more	54	54	34
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	16.5	16.5	16.0
\$50,000 or more	5 626	5 626	2 260
Less than 20 percent	4 955	4 955	2 056
20 to 24 percent	434	434	154
25 to 29 percent	154	154	43
30 to 34 percent	65	65	7
35 percent or more	16	16	—
Not computed	2	2	—
Median	12.0	12.0	11.1
Specified renter-occupied housing units	10 570	10 570	7 044
GROSS RENT			
Less than \$100	49	49	36
\$100 to \$199	857	857	601
\$200 to \$299	1 996	1 996	1 327
\$300 to \$399	3 754	3 754	2 458
\$400 to \$499	2 467	2 467	1 784
\$500 to \$599	799	799	502
\$600 to \$749	234	234	161
\$750 to \$999	71	71	44
\$1,000 or more	26	26	22
No cash rent	317	317	109
Median (dollars)	362	362	364
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989			
Less than \$10,000	2 444	2 444	1 818
Less than 20 percent	48	48	34
20 to 24 percent	115	115	90
25 to 29 percent	276	276	205
30 to 34 percent	202	202	163
35 percent or more	1 620	1 620	1 209
Not computed	183	183	117
Median	48.9	48.9	49.3
\$10,000 to \$19,999	2 646	2 646	1 849
Less than 20 percent	341	341	208
20 to 24 percent	532	532	366
25 to 29 percent	608	608	434
30 to 34 percent	480	480	344
35 percent or more	613	613	475
Not computed	72	72	22
Median	28.4	28.4	28.9
\$20,000 to \$34,999	3 278	3 278	2 060
Less than 20 percent	2 314	2 314	1 463
20 to 24 percent	573	573	384
25 to 29 percent	229	229	127
30 to 34 percent	58	58	51
35 percent or more	23	23	14
Not computed	81	81	21
Median	17.6	17.6	17.7
\$35,000 or more	2 202	2 202	1 317
Less than 20 percent	2 080	2 080	1 259
20 to 24 percent	49	49	36
25 to 29 percent	8	8	8
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—
Not computed	65	65	14
Median	12.5	12.5	12.9

Table 46. Percent of Persons and Housing Units in Sample: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Persons		Housing units		Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Persons		Housing units	
	100-percent count	Percent in sample	100-percent count	Percent in sample		100-percent count	Percent in sample	100-percent count	Percent in sample
Sheboygan, WI MSA -----	103 877	22.8	40 695	22.5	SHEBOYGAN CITY, SHEBOYGAN COUNTY—Con.				
SHEBOYGAN COUNTY					Tract 10 (pt.) -----	6 684	11.4	2 463	12.3
Total -----	103 877	22.8	40 695	22.5	Tract 11 (pt.) -----	3 313	16.4	1 417	16.2
Sheboygan city -----	49 676	13.7	20 588	14.0	Tract 107 (pt.) -----	30	13.3	22	18.2
TOTALS FOR SPLIT TRACTS/BNA'S IN SHEBOYGAN COUNTY					Tract 108 (pt.) -----	54	5.6	26	7.7
Tract 1 -----	4 329	16.7	1 605	16.8	REMAINDER OF SHEBOYGAN COUNTY				
Tract 2 -----	7 502	12.4	3 202	12.3	Tract 1 (pt.) -----	98	17.3	28	17.9
Tract 3 -----	6 789	11.9	2 762	12.3	Tract 2 (pt.) -----	193	12.4	83	14.5
Tract 4 -----	4 860	15.2	1 929	16.1	Tract 3 (pt.) -----	260	15.0	109	13.8
Tract 7 -----	1 953	17.3	893	16.3	Tract 4 (pt.) -----	678	17.7	265	17.7
Tract 8 -----	5 944	11.9	2 411	12.5	Tract 7 (pt.) -----	—	—	—	—
Tract 9 -----	4 898	15.1	2 190	15.1	Tract 8 (pt.) -----	—	—	—	—
Tract 10 -----	7 164	11.4	2 647	12.3	Tract 9 (pt.) -----	123	31.7	50	30.0
Tract 11 -----	3 504	16.5	1 485	16.2	Tract 10 (pt.) -----	480	12.1	184	12.0
Tract 107 -----	4 343	29.9	1 591	31.8	Tract 11 (pt.) -----	191	17.8	68	17.6
Tract 108 -----	2 239	16.5	862	16.7	Tract 101 -----	918	49.2	320	48.1
SHEBOYGAN CITY, SHEBOYGAN COUNTY					Tract 102 -----	4 149	46.8	1 370	48.5
Tract 1 (pt.) -----	4 231	16.7	1 577	16.7	Tract 103 -----	3 254	46.5	1 413	46.3
Tract 2 (pt.) -----	7 309	12.4	3 119	12.2	Tract 104 -----	2 691	38.7	760	45.7
Tract 3 (pt.) -----	6 529	11.8	2 653	12.2	Tract 105 -----	9 680	12.1	3 813	12.1
Tract 4 (pt.) -----	4 182	14.8	1 664	15.8	Tract 106 -----	7 735	28.3	2 990	28.1
Tract 5 -----	3 913	16.4	1 783	16.0	Tract 107 (pt.) -----	4 313	30.0	1 569	32.0
Tract 6 -----	759	15.2	420	15.7	Tract 108 (pt.) -----	2 185	16.8	836	17.0
Tract 7 (pt.) -----	1 953	17.3	893	16.3	Tract 109 -----	2 715	16.1	881	16.2
Tract 8 (pt.) -----	5 944	11.9	2 411	12.5	Tract 110 -----	2 494	48.7	941	48.1
Tract 9 (pt.) -----	4 775	14.7	2 140	14.8	Tract 111 -----	2 615	45.3	917	46.9
					Tract 112 -----	3 410	48.7	1 234	48.8
					Tract 113 -----	6 019	34.6	2 276	33.8

APPENDIX A.

Area Classifications

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These definitions are for all geographic entities and concepts that the Census Bureau will include in its standard 1990 census data products. Not all entities and concepts are shown in any one 1990 census data product. For a description of geographic areas included in each data product, see appendix F.

AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE AREA

Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC)

Alaska Native Regional Corporations (ANRC's) are corporate entities established under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1972, Public Law 92-203, as amended by Public Law 94-204, to conduct both business and nonprofit affairs of Alaska Natives. Alaska is divided into

12 ANRC's that cover the entire State, except for the Annette Islands Reserve. The boundaries of the 12 ANRC's were established by the Department of the Interior, in cooperation with Alaska Natives. Each ANRC was designed to include, as far as practicable, Alaska Natives with a common heritage and common interests. The ANRC boundaries for the 1990 census were identified by the Bureau of Land Management. A 13th region was established for Alaska Natives who are not permanent residents and who chose not to enroll in one of the 12 ANRC's; no census products are prepared for the 13th region. ANRC's were first identified for the 1980 census.

Each ANRC is assigned a two-digit census code ranging from 07 through 84. These census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of the ANRC's.

Alaska Native Village (ANV) Statistical Area

Alaska Native villages (ANV's) constitute tribes, bands, clans, groups, villages, communities, or associations in Alaska that are recognized pursuant to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1972, Public Law 92-203. Because ANV's do not have legally designated boundaries, the Census Bureau has established Alaska Native village statistical areas (ANVSA's) for statistical purposes. For the 1990 census, the Census Bureau cooperated with officials of the nonprofit corporation within each participating Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC), as well as other knowledgeable officials, to delineate boundaries that encompass the settled area associated with each ANV. ANVSA's are located within ANRC's and do not cross ANRC boundaries. ANVSA's for the 1990 census replace the ANV's that the Census Bureau recognized for the 1980 census.

Each ANVSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 6001 through 8989. Each ANVSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned in alphabetical order of ANVSA's.

American Indian Reservation and Trust Land

American Indian Reservation—Federal American Indian reservations are areas with boundaries established by treaty, statute, and/or executive or court order, and recognized by the Federal Government as territory in which American Indian tribes have jurisdiction. State reservations are lands held in trust by State governments for the use and benefit of a given tribe. The reservations and their boundaries were identified for the 1990 census by the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), Department of Interior (for Federal reservations), and State governments (for State reservations). The names of American Indian reservations recognized by State governments, but not by the Federal Government, are followed by "(State)." Areas composed of reservation lands that are administered jointly and/or are claimed by two reservations, as identified by the BIA, are called "joint areas," and are treated as separate American Indian reservations for census purposes.

Federal reservations may cross State boundaries, and Federal and State reservations may cross county, county subdivision, and place boundaries. For reservations that cross State boundaries, only the portion of the reservations in a given State are shown in the data products for that State; the entire reservations are shown in data products for the United States.

Each American Indian reservation is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 0001 through 4989. These census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of American Indian reservations nationwide, except that joint areas appear at the end of the code range. Each American Indian reservation also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code; because the FIPS codes are assigned in alphabetical sequence of American Indian reservations within each State, the FIPS code is different in each State for reservations in more than one State.

Trust Land—Trust lands are property associated with a particular American Indian reservation or tribe, held in trust by the Federal Government. Trust lands may be held in trust either for a tribe (tribal trust land) or for an individual member of a tribe (individual trust land). Trust lands recognized for the 1990 census comprise all tribal trust lands and inhabited individual trust lands located outside of a reservation boundary. As with other American Indian areas, trust lands may be located in more than one State. Only the trust lands in a given State are shown in the data products for that State; all trust lands associated with a reservation or tribe are shown in data products for the United States. The Census Bureau first reported data for tribal trust lands for the 1980 census.

Trust lands are assigned a four-digit census code and a five-digit FIPS code, the same as that for the reservation with which they are associated. Trust lands not associated with a reservation are presented by tribal name, interspersed alphabetically among the reservations.

Tribal Designated Statistical Area (TDSA)

Tribal designated statistical areas (TDSA's) are areas, delineated outside Oklahoma by federally- and State-recognized tribes without a land base or associated trust lands, to provide statistical areas for which the Census Bureau tabulates data. TDSA's represent areas generally containing the American Indian population over which federally-recognized tribes have jurisdiction and areas in which State tribes provide benefits and services to their members. The names of TDSA's delineated by State-recognized tribes are followed by "(State)." The Census Bureau did not recognize TDSA's before the 1990 census.

Each TDSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 9001 through 9589. The census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of TDSA's nationwide. Each TDSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within State.

Tribal Jurisdiction Statistical Area (TJSA)

Tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (TJSA's) are areas, delineated by federally-recognized tribes in Oklahoma without a reservation, for which the Census Bureau tabulates data. TJSA's represent areas generally containing the American Indian population over which one or more tribal governments have jurisdiction; if tribal officials delineated adjacent TJSA's so that they include some duplicate territory, the overlap area is called a "joint use area," which is treated as a separate TJSA for census purposes.

TJSA's replace the "Historic Areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas)" shown in 1980 census data products. The Historic Areas of Oklahoma comprised the territory located within reservations that had legally established boundaries from 1900 to 1907; these reservations were dissolved during the 2- to 3-year period preceding the statehood of Oklahoma in 1907. The Historic Areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas) were identified only for the 1980 census.

Each TJSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 5001 through 5989. The census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of TJSA's, except that joint areas appear at the end of the code range. Each TJSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within Oklahoma.

AREA MEASUREMENT

Area measurements provide the size, in square kilometers (also in square miles in printed reports), recorded for each geographic entity for which the Census Bureau tabulates data in general-purpose data products (except crews-of-vessels entities and ZIP Codes). (Square kilometers may be divided by 2.59 to convert an area measurement to square miles.) Area was calculated from the specific set of boundaries recorded for the entity in the Census Bureau's geographic data base (see "TIGER"). On machine-readable files, area measurements are shown to three decimal places; the decimal point is implied. In printed reports and listings, area measurements are shown to one decimal.

The Census Bureau provides measurements for both land area and total water area for the 1990 census; the water figure includes inland, coastal, Great Lakes, and territorial water. (For the 1980 census, the Census Bureau provided area measurements for land and inland water.) The Census Bureau will provide measurements for the component types of water for the affected entities in a separate file. "Inland water" consists of any lake, reservoir, pond, or similar body of water that is recorded in the Census Bureau's geographic data base. It also includes any river, creek, canal, stream, or similar feature that is recorded in that data base as a two-dimensional feature (rather than as a single line). The portions of the oceans and related large embayments (such as the Chesapeake Bay and Puget Sound), the Gulf of Mexico, and the Caribbean Sea that belong to the United States and its territories are considered to be "coastal" and "territorial"

waters; the Great Lakes are treated as a separate water entity. Rivers and bays that empty into these bodies of water are treated as "inland water" from the point beyond which they are narrower than one nautical mile across. Identification of land and inland, coastal, and territorial waters is for statistical purposes, and does not necessarily reflect legal definitions thereof.

By definition, census blocks do not include water within their boundaries; therefore, the water area of a block is always zero. Land area measurements may disagree with the information displayed on census maps and in the TIGER file because, for area measurement purposes, features identified as "intermittent water" and "glacier" are reported as land area. For this reason, it may not be possible to derive the land area for an entity by summing the land area of its component census blocks. In addition, the water area measurement reported for some geographic entities includes water that is not included in any lower-level geographic entity. Therefore, because water is contained only in a higher-level geographic entity, summing the water measurements for all the component lower-level geographic entities will not yield the water area of that higher-level entity. This occurs, for example, where water is associated with a county but is not within the legal boundary of any minor civil division, or the water is associated with a State but is not within the legal boundary of any county. Crews-of-vessels entities (see "Census Tract and Block Numbering Area" and "Block") do not encompass territory and therefore have no area measurements. ZIP Codes do not have specific boundaries, and therefore, also do not have area measurements.

The accuracy of any area measurement figure is limited by the inaccuracy inherent in (1) the location and shape of the various boundary features in the data base, and (2) rounding affecting the last digit in all operations that compute and/or sum the area measurements.

BLOCK

Census blocks are small areas bounded on all sides by visible features such as streets, roads, streams, and railroad tracks, and by invisible boundaries such as city, town, township, and county limits, property lines, and short, imaginary extensions of streets and roads.

Tabulation blocks, used in census data products, are in most cases the same as collection blocks, used in the census enumeration. In some cases, collection blocks have been "split" into two or more parts required for data tabulations. Tabulation blocks do not cross the boundaries of counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts or block numbering areas, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, congressional districts, voting districts, urban or rural areas, or urbanized areas. The 1990 census is the first for which the entire United States and its possessions are block-numbered.

Blocks are numbered uniquely within each census tract or BNA. A block is identified by a three-digit number, sometimes with a single alphabetical suffix. Block numbers

with suffixes generally represent collection blocks that were "split" in order to identify separate geographic entities that divide the original block. For example, when a city limit runs through data collection block 101, the data for the portion inside the city is tabulated in block 101A and the portion outside, in block 101B. A block number with the suffix "Z" represents a "crews-of-vessels" entity for which the Census Bureau tabulates data, but that does not represent a true geographic area; such a block is shown on census maps associated with an anchor symbol and a census tract or block numbering area with a .99 suffix.

BLOCK GROUP (BG)

Geographic Block Group

A geographic block group (BG) is a cluster of blocks having the same first digit of their three-digit identifying numbers within a census tract or block numbering area (BNA). For example, BG 3 within a census tract or BNA includes all blocks numbered between 301 and 397. In most cases, the numbering involves substantially fewer than 97 blocks. Geographic BG's never cross census tract or BNA boundaries, but may cross the boundaries of county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, urbanized areas, voting districts, and congressional districts. BG's generally contain between 250 and 550 housing units, with the ideal size being 400 housing units.

Tabulation Block Group

In the data tabulations, a geographic BG may be split to present data for every unique combination of county subdivision, place, American Indian and Alaska Native area, urbanized area, voting district, urban/rural and congressional district shown in the data product; for example, if BG 3 is partly in a city and partly outside the city, there will be separate tabulated records for each portion of BG 3. BG's are used in tabulating decennial census data nationwide in the 1990 census, in all block-numbered areas in the 1980 census, and in Tape Address Register (TAR) areas in the 1970 census. For purposes of data presentation, BG's are a substitute for the enumeration districts (ED's) used for reporting data in many parts of the United States for the 1970 and 1980 censuses, and in all areas for pre-1970 censuses.

BOUNDARY CHANGES

The boundaries of some counties, county subdivisions, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, and many incorporated places, changed between those reported for the 1980 census and January 1, 1990. Boundary changes to legal entities result from:

1. Annexations to or detachments from legally established governmental units.
2. Mergers or consolidations of two or more governmental units.
3. Establishment of new governmental units.
4. Disincorporations or disorganizations of existing governmental units.
5. Changes in treaties and Executive Orders.

The historical counts shown for counties, county subdivisions, and places are not updated for such changes, and thus reflect the population and housing units in the area as delineated at each census. Information on boundary changes reported between the 1980 and 1990 censuses for counties, county subdivisions, and incorporated places is presented in the "User Notes" section of the technical documentation of Summary Tape Files 1 and 3, and in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* printed reports. For information on boundary changes for such areas in the decade preceding other decennial censuses, see the *Number of Inhabitants* reports for each census. Boundary changes are not reported for some areas, such as census designated places and block groups.

CENSUS REGION AND CENSUS DIVISION

Census Division

Census divisions are groupings of States that are subdivisions of the four census regions. There are nine divisions, which the Census Bureau adopted in 1910 for the presentation of data. The regions, divisions, and their constituent States are:

Northeast Region

New England Division:

Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut

Middle Atlantic Division:

New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania

Midwest Region

East North Central Division:

Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin

West North Central Division:

Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas

South Region

South Atlantic Division:

Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida

East South Central Division:

Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi

West South Central Division:

Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas

West Region

Mountain Division:

Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada

Pacific Division:

Washington, Oregon, California, Alaska, Hawaii

Census Region

Census regions are groupings of States that subdivide the United States for the presentation of data. There are four regions—Northeast, Midwest, South, and West. Each of the four census regions is divided into two or more census divisions. Prior to 1984, the Midwest region was named the North Central region. From 1910, when census regions were established, through the 1940's, there were three regions—North, South, and West.

CENSUS TRACT AND BLOCK NUMBERING AREA

Block Numbering Area (BNA)

Block numbering areas (BNA's) are small statistical subdivisions of a county for grouping and numbering blocks in nonmetropolitan counties where local census statistical areas committees have not established census tracts. State agencies and the Census Bureau delineated BNA's for the 1990 census, using guidelines similar to those for the delineation of census tracts. BNA's do not cross county boundaries.

BNA's are identified by a four-digit basic number and may have a two-digit suffix; for example, 9901.07. The decimal point separating the four-digit basic BNA number from the two-digit suffix is shown in printed reports, in microfiche, and on census maps; in machine-readable files, the decimal point is implied. Many BNA's do not have a suffix; in such cases, the suffix field is left blank in all data products. BNA numbers range from 9501 through 9989.99, and are unique within a county (numbers in the range of 0001 through 9499.99 denote a census tract). The suffix .99 identifies a BNA that was populated entirely by persons aboard one or more civilian or military ships. A "crews-of-vessels" BNA appears on census maps only as an anchor symbol with its BNA number (and block numbers on maps showing block numbers); the BNA relates to the ships associated with the onshore BNA's having the same four-digit basic number. Suffixes in the range .80 through .98 usually identify BNA's that either were revised or were created during the 1990 census data collection activities.

Some of these revisions produced BNA's that have extremely small land area and may have little or no population or housing. For data analysis, such a BNA can be summarized with an adjacent BNA.

Census Tract

Census tracts are small, relatively permanent statistical subdivisions of a county. Census tracts are delineated for all metropolitan areas (MA's) and other densely populated counties by local census statistical areas committees following Census Bureau guidelines (more than 3,000 census tracts have been established in 221 counties outside MA's). Six States (California, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, New Jersey, and Rhode Island) and the District of Columbia are covered entirely by census tracts. Census tracts usually have between 2,500 and 8,000 persons and, when first delineated, are designed to be homogeneous with respect to population characteristics, economic status, and living conditions. Census tracts do not cross county boundaries. The spatial size of census tracts varies widely depending on the density of settlement. Census tract boundaries are delineated with the intention of being maintained over a long time so that statistical comparisons can be made from census to census. However, physical changes in street patterns caused by highway construction, new development, etc., may require occasional revisions; census tracts occasionally are split due to large population growth, or combined as a result of substantial population decline. Census tracts are referred to as "tracts" in all 1990 data products.

Census tracts are identified by a four-digit basic number and may have a two-digit suffix; for example, 6059.02. The decimal point separating the four-digit basic tract number from the two-digit suffix is shown in printed reports, in microfiche, and on census maps; in machine-readable files, the decimal point is implied. Many census tracts do not have a suffix; in such cases, the suffix field is left blank in all data products. Leading zeros in a census tract number (for example, 002502) are shown only on machine-readable files.

Census tract numbers range from 0001 through 9499.99 and are unique within a county (numbers in the range of 9501 through 9989.99 denote a block numbering area). The suffix .99 identifies a census tract that was populated entirely by persons aboard one or more civilian or military ships. A "crews-of-vessels" census tract appears on census maps only as an anchor symbol with its census tract number (and block numbers on maps showing block numbers). These census tracts relate to the ships associated with the onshore census tract having the same four-digit basic number. Suffixes in the range .80 through .98 usually identify census tracts that either were revised or were created during the 1990 census data collection activities. Some of these revisions may have resulted in census tracts that have extremely small land area and may have little or no population or housing. For data analysis, such a census tract can be summarized with an adjacent census tract.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT (CD)

Congressional districts (CD's) are the 435 areas from which persons are elected to the U.S. House of Representatives. After the apportionment of congressional seats among the States, based on census population counts, each State is responsible for establishing CD's for the purpose of electing representatives. Each CD is to be as equal in population to all other CD's in the State as practicable, based on the decennial census counts.

The CD's that were in effect on January 1, 1990 were those of the 101st Congress. Data on the 101st Congress appear in an early 1990 census data product (Summary Tape File 1A). The CD's of the 101st Congress are the same as those in effect for the 102nd Congress. CD's of the 103rd Congress, reflecting redistricting based on the 1990 census, are summarized in later 1990 data products (STF's 1D and 3D, and 1990 CPH-4, *Population and Housing Characteristics for Congressional Districts of the 103rd Congress* printed reports).

COUNTY

The primary political divisions of most States are termed "counties." In Louisiana, these divisions are known as "parishes." In Alaska, which has no counties, the county equivalents are the organized "boroughs" and the "census areas" that are delineated for statistical purposes by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. In four States (Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, and Virginia), there are one or more cities that are independent of any county organization and thus constitute primary divisions of their States. These cities are known as "independent cities" and are treated as equivalent to counties for statistical purposes. That part of Yellowstone National Park in Montana is treated as a county equivalent. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to a county for statistical purposes.

Each county and county equivalent is assigned a three-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. These codes are assigned in alphabetical order of county or county equivalent within State, except for the independent cities, which follow the listing of counties.

COUNTY SUBDIVISION

County subdivisions are the primary subdivisions of counties and their equivalents for the reporting of decennial census data. They include census county divisions, census subareas, minor civil divisions, and unorganized territories.

Each county subdivision is assigned a three-digit census code in alphabetical order within county and a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within State.

Census County Division (CCD)

Census county divisions (CCD's) are subdivisions of a county that were delineated by the Census Bureau, in cooperation with State officials and local census statistical

areas committees, for statistical purposes. CCD's were established in 21 States where there are no legally established minor civil divisions (MCD's), where the MCD's do not have governmental or administrative purposes, where the boundaries of the MCD's change frequently, and/or where the MCD's are not generally known to the public. CCD's have no legal functions, and are not governmental units.

The boundaries of CCD's usually are delineated to follow visible features, and in most cases coincide with census tract or block numbering area boundaries. The name of each CCD is based on a place, county, or well-known local name that identifies its location. CCD's have been established in the following 21 States: Alabama, Arizona, California, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Kentucky, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming. For the 1980 census, the county subdivisions recognized for Nevada were MCD's.

Census Subarea (Alaska)

Census subareas are statistical subdivisions of boroughs and census areas (county equivalents) in Alaska. Census subareas were delineated cooperatively by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. The census subareas, identified first in 1980, replaced the various types of subdivisions used in the 1970 census.

Minor Civil Division (MCD)

Minor civil divisions (MCD's) are the primary political or administrative divisions of a county. MCD's represent many different kinds of legal entities with a wide variety of governmental and/or administrative functions. MCD's are variously designated as American Indian reservations, assessment districts, boroughs, election districts, gores, grants, magisterial districts, parish governing authority districts, plantations, precincts, purchases, supervisors' districts, towns, and townships. In some States, all or some incorporated places are not located in any MCD and thus serve as MCD's in their own right. In other States, incorporated places are subordinate to (part of) the MCD's in which they are located, or the pattern is mixed—some incorporated places are independent of MCD's and others are subordinate to one or more MCD's.

The Census Bureau recognizes MCD's in the following 28 States: Arkansas, Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wisconsin. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to an MCD for statistical purposes.

The MCD's in 12 selected States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin) also serve as general-purpose local governments. The Census Bureau presents data for these MCD's in all data products in which it provides data for places.

Unorganized Territory (unorg.)

In nine States (Arkansas, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Minnesota, North Carolina, North Dakota, and South Dakota), some counties contain territory that is not included in an MCD recognized by the Census Bureau. Each separate area of unorganized territory in these States is recognized as one or more separate county subdivisions for census purposes. Each unorganized territory is given a descriptive name, followed by the designation "unorg."

GEOGRAPHIC CODE

Geographic codes are shown primarily on machine-readable data products, such as computer tape and compact disc-read only memory (CD-ROM), but also appear on other products such as microfiche; they also are shown on some census maps. Codes are identified as "census codes" only if there is also a Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code for the same geographic entity. A code that is not identified as either "census" or "FIPS" is usually a census code for which there is no FIPS equivalent, or for which the Census Bureau does not use the FIPS code. The exceptions, which use only the FIPS code in census products, are county, congressional district, and metropolitan area (that is, metropolitan statistical area, consolidated metropolitan statistical area, and primary metropolitan statistical area).

Census Code

Census codes are assigned for a variety of geographic entities, including American Indian and Alaska Native area, census division, census region, county subdivision, place, State, urbanized area, and voting district. The structure, format, and meaning of census codes appear in the 1990 census *Geographic Identification Code Scheme*; in the data dictionary portion of the technical documentation for summary tape files, CD-ROM's, and microfiche.

Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) Code

Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) codes are assigned for a variety of geographic entities, including American Indian and Alaska Native area, congressional district, county, county subdivision, metropolitan area, place, and State. The structure, format, and meaning of FIPS

codes used in the census are shown in the 1990 census *Geographic Identification Code Scheme*; in the data dictionary portion of the technical documentation for summary tape files, CD-ROM's, and microfiche.

The objective of the FIPS codes is to improve the use of data resources of the Federal Government and avoid unnecessary duplication and incompatibilities in the collection, processing, and dissemination of data. More information about FIPS and FIPS code documentation is available from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, VA 22161.

United States Postal Service (USPS) Code

United States Postal Service (USPS) codes for States are used in all 1990 data products. The codes are two-character alphabetic abbreviations. These codes are the same as the FIPS two-character alphabetic abbreviations.

GEOGRAPHIC PRESENTATION

Hierarchical Presentation

A hierarchical geographic presentation shows the geographic entities in a superior/subordinate structure in census products. This structure is derived from the legal, administrative, or areal relationships of the entities. The hierarchical structure is depicted in report tables by means of indentation, and is explained for machine-readable media in the discussion of file structure in the geographic coverage portion of the abstract in the technical documentation. An example of hierarchical presentation is the "standard census geographic hierarchy": block, within block group, within census tract or block numbering area, within place, within county subdivision, within county, within State, within division, within region, within the United States. Graphically, this is shown as:

```
United States
  Region
    Division
      State
        County
          County subdivision
            Place (or part)
              Census tract/block numbering area
                (or part)
                  Block group (or part)
                    Block
```

Inventory Presentation

An inventory presentation of geographic entities is one in which all entities of the same type are shown in alphabetical or code sequence, without reference to their hierarchical relationships. Generally, an inventory presentation shows totals for entities that may be split in a hierarchical presentation, such as place, census

tract/block numbering area, or block group. An example of a series of inventory presentations is: State, followed by all the counties in that State, followed by all the places in that State. Graphically, this is shown as:

State

County "A"

County "B"

County "C"

Place "X"

Place "Y"

Place "Z"

HISTORICAL COUNTS

Historical counts for total population and total housing units are shown in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* report series. As in past censuses, the general rule for presenting historical data for States, counties, county subdivisions, and places is to show historical counts only for single, continually existing entities. Stated another way, if an entity existed for both the current and preceding censuses, the tables show counts for the preceding censuses. Included in this category are entities of the same type (county, county subdivision, place) even if they had changed their names. Also included are entities that merged, but only if the new entity retained the name of one of the merged entities. The historical counts shown are for each entity as it was bounded at each census.

In cases where an entity was formed since a preceding census, such as a newly incorporated place or a newly organized township, the symbol three dots "..." is shown for earlier censuses. The three-dot symbol also is shown for those parts of a place that have extended into an additional county or county subdivision through annexation or other revision of boundaries since the preceding census.

In a few cases, changes in the boundaries of county subdivisions caused a place to be split into two or more parts, or to be split differently than in the preceding census. If historical counts for the parts of the place as currently split did not appear in a preceding census, "(NA)" is shown for the place in each county subdivision; however, the historical population and housing unit counts of the place appear in tables that show the entire place. For counties, county subdivisions, and places formed since January 1, 1980, 1980 census population and housing unit counts in the 1990 territory are reported in the geographic change notes included in the "User Notes" text section of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts*, and in the technical documentation of Summary Tape Files 1 and 3.

In some cases, population and housing unit counts for individual areas were revised since publication of the 1980 reports (indicated by the prefix "r"). In a number of tables of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts*, 1980 counts are shown for aggregations of individual areas,

such as the number, population, and housing unit counts of places in size groups, or urban and rural distributions. Revisions of population and housing unit counts for individual areas were not applied to the various aggregations. Therefore, it may not be possible to determine the individual areas in a given aggregation using the historical counts; conversely, the sum of the counts shown for individual areas may not agree with the aggregation.

INTERNAL POINT

An internal point is a set of geographic coordinates (latitude and longitude) that is located within a specified geographic entity. A single point is identified for each entity; for many entities, this point represents the approximate geographic center of that entity. If the shape of the entity caused this point to be located outside the boundaries of the entity, it is relocated from the center so that it is within the entity. If the internal point for a block falls in a water area, it is relocated to a land area within the block. On machine-readable products, internal points are shown to six decimal places; the decimal point is implied.

METROPOLITAN AREA (MA)

The general concept of a metropolitan area (MA) is one of a large population nucleus, together with adjacent communities that have a high degree of economic and social integration with that nucleus. Some MA's are defined around two or more nuclei.

The MA classification is a statistical standard, developed for use by Federal agencies in the production, analysis, and publication of data on MA's. The MA's are designated and defined by the Federal Office of Management and Budget, following a set of official published standards. These standards were developed by the inter-agency Federal Executive Committee on Metropolitan Areas, with the aim of producing definitions that are as consistent as possible for all MA's nationwide.

Each MA must contain either a place with a minimum population of 50,000 or a Census Bureau-defined urbanized area and a total MA population of at least 100,000 (75,000 in New England). An MA comprises one or more central counties. An MA also may include one or more outlying counties that have close economic and social relationships with the central county. An outlying county must have a specified level of commuting to the central counties and also must meet certain standards regarding metropolitan character, such as population density, urban population, and population growth. In New England, MA's are composed of cities and towns rather than whole counties.

The territory, population, and housing units in MA's are referred to as "metropolitan." The metropolitan category is subdivided into "inside central city" and "outside central city." The territory, population, and housing units located outside MA's are referred to as "nonmetropolitan." The

metropolitan and nonmetropolitan classification cuts across the other hierarchies; for example, there is generally both urban and rural territory within both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas.

To meet the needs of various users, the standards provide for a flexible structure of metropolitan definitions that classify an MA either as a metropolitan statistical area (MSA) or as a consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA) that is divided into primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSA's). Documentation of the MA standards and how they are applied is available from the Secretary, Federal Executive Committee on Metropolitan Areas, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Central City

In each MSA and CMSA, the largest place and, in some cases, additional places are designated as "central cities" under the official standards. A few PMSA's do not have central cities. The largest central city and, in some cases, up to two additional central cities are included in the title of the MA; there also are central cities that are not included in an MA title. An MA central city does not include any part of that city that extends outside the MA boundary.

Consolidated and Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area (CMSA and PMSA)

If an area that qualifies as an MA has more than one million persons, primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSA's) may be defined within it. PMSA's consist of a large urbanized county or cluster of counties that demonstrates very strong internal economic and social links, in addition to close ties to other portions of the larger area. When PMSA's are established, the larger area of which they are component parts is designated a consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA).

Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)

Metropolitan statistical areas (MSA's) are relatively free-standing MA's and are not closely associated with other MA's. These areas typically are surrounded by nonmetropolitan counties.

Metropolitan Area Title and Code

The title of an MSA contains the name of its largest central city and up to two additional city names, provided that the additional places meet specified levels of population, employment, and commuting. Generally, a city with a population of 250,000 or more is in the title, regardless of other criteria.

The title of a PMSA may contain up to three place names, as determined above, or up to three county names, sequenced in order of population. A CMSA title also may include up to three names, the first of which generally is

the most populous central city in the area. The second name may be the first city or county name in the most populous remaining PMSA; the third name may be the first city or county name in the next most populous PMSA. A regional designation may be substituted for the second and/or third names in a CMSA title if such a designation is supported by local opinion and is deemed to be unambiguous and suitable by the Office of Management and Budget.

The titles for all MA's also contain the name of each State in which the area is located. Each metropolitan area is assigned a four-digit FIPS code, in alphabetical order nationwide. If the fourth digit of the code is a "2," it identifies a CMSA. Additionally, there is a separate set of two-digit codes for CMSA's, also assigned alphabetically.

OUTLYING AREAS OF THE UNITED STATES

The Census Bureau treats the outlying areas as the statistical equivalents of States for the 1990 census. The outlying areas are American Samoa, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (Northern Mariana Islands), Republic of Palau (Palau), Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States (Virgin Islands). Geographic definitions specific to each outlying area are shown in appendix A of the text in the data products for each area.

PLACE

Places, for the reporting of decennial census data, include census designated places and incorporated places. Each place is assigned a four-digit census code that is unique within State. Each place is also assigned a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned based on alphabetical order within State. Consolidated cities (see below) are assigned a one-character alphabetical census code that is unique nationwide and a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State.

Census Designated Place (CDP)

Census designated places (CDP's) are delineated for the decennial census as the statistical counterparts of incorporated places. CDP's comprise densely settled concentrations of population that are identifiable by name, but are not legally incorporated places. Their boundaries, which usually coincide with visible features or the boundary of an adjacent incorporated place, have no legal status, nor do these places have officials elected to serve traditional municipal functions. CDP boundaries may change with changes in the settlement pattern; a CDP with the same name as in previous censuses does not necessarily have the same boundaries.

Beginning with the 1950 census, the Census Bureau, in cooperation with State agencies and local census statistical areas committees, has identified and delineated boundaries for CDP's. In the 1990 census, the name of each such place is followed by "CDP." In the 1980 census, "(CDP)" was used; in 1970, 1960, and 1950 censuses, these places were identified by "(U)," meaning "unincorporated place."

To qualify as a CDP for the 1990 census, an unincorporated community must have met the following criteria:

1. In all States except Alaska and Hawaii, the Census Bureau uses three population size criteria to designate a CDP. These criteria are:
 - a. 1,000 or more persons if outside the boundaries of an urbanized area (UA) delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
 - b. 2,500 or more persons if inside the boundaries of a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
 - c. 250 or more persons if outside the boundaries of a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census, and within the official boundaries of an American Indian reservation recognized for the 1990 census.
2. In Alaska, 25 or more persons if outside a UA, and 2,500 or more persons if inside a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
3. In Hawaii, 300 or more persons, regardless of whether the community is inside or outside a UA.

For the 1990 census, CDP's qualified on the basis of the population counts prepared for the 1990 Postcensus Local Review Program. Because these counts were subject to change, a few CDP's may have final population counts lower than the minimums shown above.

Hawaii is the only State with no incorporated places recognized by the Bureau of the Census. All places shown for Hawaii in the data products are CDP's. By agreement with the State of Hawaii, the Census Bureau does not show data separately for the city of Honolulu, which is coextensive with Honolulu County.

Consolidated City

A consolidated government is a unit of local government for which the functions of an incorporated place and its county or minor civil division (MCD) have merged. The legal aspects of this action may result in both the primary incorporated place and the county or MCD continuing to exist as legal entities, even though the county or MCD performs few or no governmental functions and has few or no elected officials. Where this occurs, and where one or more other incorporated places in the county or MCD

continue to function as separate governments, even though they have been included in the consolidated government, the primary incorporated place is referred to as a "consolidated city."

The data presentation for consolidated cities varies depending upon the geographic presentation. In hierarchical presentations, consolidated cities are not shown. These presentations include the semi-independent places and the "consolidated city (remainder)." Where the consolidated city is coextensive with a county or county subdivision, the data shown for those areas in hierarchical presentations are equivalent to those for the consolidated government.

For inventory geographic presentations, the consolidated city appears at the end of the listing of places. The data for the consolidated city include places that are part of the consolidated city. The "consolidated city (remainder)" is the portion of the consolidated government minus the semi-independent places, and is shown in alphabetical sequence with other places.

In summary presentations by size of place, the consolidated city is not included. The places semi-independent of consolidated cities are categorized by their size, as is the "consolidated city (remainder)."

Each consolidated city is assigned a one-character alphabetic census code. Each consolidated city also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. The semi-independent places and the "consolidated city (remainder)" are assigned a four-digit census code and a five-digit FIPS place code that are unique within State. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned based on alphabetical order within State.

Incorporated Place

Incorporated places recognized in 1990 census data products are those reported to the Census Bureau as legally in existence on January 1, 1990 under the laws of their respective States as cities, boroughs, towns, and villages, with the following exceptions: the towns in the New England States, New York, and Wisconsin, and the boroughs in New York are recognized as minor civil divisions for census purposes; the boroughs in Alaska are county equivalents.

POPULATION OR HOUSING UNIT DENSITY

Population or housing unit density is computed by dividing the total population or housing units of a geographic unit (for example, United States, State, county, place) by its land area measured in square kilometers or square miles. Density is expressed as both "persons (or housing units) per square kilometer" and "persons (or housing units) per square mile" of land area in 1990 census printed reports.

STATE

States are the primary governmental divisions of the United States. The District of Columbia is treated as a statistical equivalent of a State for census purposes. The four census regions, nine census divisions, and their component States are shown under "CENSUS REGION AND CENSUS DIVISION" in this appendix.

The Census Bureau treats the outlying areas as State equivalents for the 1990 census. The outlying areas are American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States. Geographic definitions specific to each outlying area are shown in appendix A in the data products for each area.

Each State and equivalent is assigned a two-digit numeric Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code in alphabetical order by State name, followed by the outlying area names. Each State and equivalent area also is assigned a two-digit census code. This code is assigned on the basis of the geographic sequence of each State within each census division; the first digit of the code is the code for the respective division. Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and the outlying areas of the Pacific are assigned "0" as the division code. Each State and equivalent area also is assigned the two-letter FIPS/United States Postal Service (USPS) code.

In 12 selected States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin), the minor civil divisions also serve as general-purpose local governments. The Census Bureau presents data for these minor civil divisions in all data products in which it provides data for places.

TIGER

TIGER is an acronym for the new digital (computer-readable) geographic data base that automates the mapping and related geographic activities required to support the Census Bureau's census and survey programs. The Census Bureau developed the Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing (TIGER) System to automate the geographic support processes needed to meet the major geographic needs of the 1990 census: producing the cartographic products to support data collection and map publication, providing the geographic structure for tabulation and publication of the collected data, assigning residential and employer addresses to their geographic location and relating those locations to the Census Bureau's geographic units, and so forth. The content of the TIGER data base is made available to the public through a variety of "TIGER Extract" files that may be obtained from the Data User Services Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

UNITED STATES

The United States comprises the 50 States and the District of Columbia. In addition, the Census Bureau treats

the outlying areas as statistical equivalents of States for the 1990 census. The outlying areas include American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

URBAN AND RURAL

The Census Bureau defines "urban" for the 1990 census as comprising all territory, population, and housing units in urbanized areas and in places of 2,500 or more persons outside urbanized areas. More specifically, "urban" consists of territory, persons, and housing units in:

1. Places of 2,500 or more persons incorporated as cities, villages, boroughs (except in Alaska and New York), and towns (except in the six New England States, New York, and Wisconsin), but excluding the rural portions of "extended cities."
2. Census designated places of 2,500 or more persons.
3. Other territory, incorporated or unincorporated, included in urbanized areas.

Territory, population, and housing units not classified as urban constitute "rural." In the 100-percent data products, "rural" is divided into "places of less than 2,500" and "not in places." The "not in places" category comprises "rural" outside incorporated and census designated places and the rural portions of extended cities. In many data products, the term "other rural" is used; "other rural" is a residual category specific to the classification of the rural in each data product.

In the sample data products, rural population and housing units are subdivided into "rural farm" and "rural nonfarm." "Rural farm" comprises all rural households and housing units on farms (places from which \$1,000 or more of agricultural products were sold in 1989); "rural nonfarm" comprises the remaining rural.

The urban and rural classification cuts across the other hierarchies; for example, there is generally both urban and rural territory within both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas.

In censuses prior to 1950, "urban" comprised all territory, persons, and housing units in incorporated places of 2,500 or more persons, and in areas (usually minor civil divisions) classified as urban under special rules relating to population size and density. The definition of urban that restricted itself to incorporated places having 2,500 or more persons excluded many large, densely settled areas merely because they were not incorporated. Prior to the 1950 census, the Census Bureau attempted to avoid some of the more obvious omissions by classifying selected areas as "urban under special rules." Even with these rules, however, many large, closely built-up areas were excluded from the urban category.

To improve its measure of urban territory, population, and housing units, the Census Bureau adopted the concept of the urbanized area and delineated boundaries for

unincorporated places (now, census designated places) for the 1950 census. Urban was defined as territory, persons, and housing units in urbanized areas and, outside urbanized areas, in all places, incorporated or unincorporated, that had 2,500 or more persons. With the following three exceptions, the 1950 census definition of urban has continued substantially unchanged. First, in the 1960 census (but not in the 1970, 1980, or 1990 censuses), certain towns in the New England States, townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and Arlington County, Virginia, were designated as urban. However, most of these “special rule” areas would have been classified as urban anyway because they were included in an urbanized area or in an unincorporated place of 2,500 or more persons. Second, “extended cities” were identified for the 1970, 1980, and 1990 censuses. Extended cities primarily affect the figures for urban and rural territory (area), but have very little effect on the urban and rural population and housing units at the national and State levels—although for some individual counties and urbanized areas, the effects have been more evident. Third, changes since the 1970 census in the criteria for defining urbanized areas have permitted these areas to be defined around smaller centers.

Documentation of the urbanized area and extended city criteria is available from the Chief, Geography Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Extended City

Since the 1960 census, there has been a trend in some States toward the extension of city boundaries to include territory that is essentially rural in character. The classification of all the population and living quarters of such places as urban would include in the urban designation territory, persons, and housing units whose environment is primarily rural. For the 1970, 1980, and 1990 censuses, the Census Bureau identified as rural such territory and its population and housing units for each extended city whose closely settled area was located in an urbanized area. For the 1990 census, this classification also has been applied to certain places outside urbanized areas.

In summary presentations by size of place, the urban portion of an extended city is classified by the population of the entire place; the rural portion is included in “other rural.”

URBANIZED AREA (UA)

The Census Bureau delineates urbanized areas (UA's) to provide a better separation of urban and rural territory, population, and housing in the vicinity of large places. A UA comprises one or more places (“central place”) and the adjacent densely settled surrounding territory (“urban fringe”) that together have a minimum of 50,000 persons. The urban fringe generally consists of contiguous territory having a density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile. The urban fringe also includes outlying territory of such

density if it was connected to the core of the contiguous area by road and is within 1 1/2 road miles of that core, or within 5 road miles of the core but separated by water or other undevelopable territory. Other territory with a population density of fewer than 1,000 people per square mile is included in the urban fringe if it eliminates an enclave or closes an indentation in the boundary of the urbanized area. The population density is determined by (1) outside of a place, one or more contiguous census blocks with a population density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile or (2) inclusion of a place containing census blocks that have at least 50 percent of the population of the place and a density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile. The complete criteria are available from the Chief, Geography Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Urbanized Area Central Place

One or more central places function as the dominant centers of each UA. The identification of a UA central place permits the comparison of this dominant center with the remaining territory in the UA. There is no limit on the number of central places, and not all central places are necessarily included in the UA title. UA central places include:

1. Each place entirely (or partially, if the place is an extended city) within the UA that is a central city of a metropolitan area (MA).
2. If the UA does not contain an MA central city or is located outside of an MA, the central place(s) is determined by population size.

Urbanized Area Title and Code

The title of a UA identifies those places that are most important within the UA; it links the UA to the encompassing MA, where appropriate. If a single MA includes most of the UA, the title and code of the UA generally are the same as the title and code of the MA. If the UA is not mostly included in a single MA, if it does not include any place that is a central city of the encompassing MA, or if it is not located in an MA, the Census Bureau uses the population size of the included places, with a preference for incorporated places, to determine the UA title. The name of each State in which the UA is located also is in each UA title.

The numeric code used to identify each UA is the same as the code for the mostly encompassing MA (including CMSA and PMSA). If MA title cities represent multiple UA's, or the UA title city does not correspond to the first name of an MA title, the Census Bureau assigns a code based on the alphabetical sequence of the UA title in relationship to the other UA and MA titles.

VOTING DISTRICT (VTD)

A voting district (VTD) is any of a variety of types of areas (for example, election districts, precincts, wards, legislative districts) established by State and local governments for purposes of elections. For census purposes,

each State participating in Phase 2 of the 1990 Census Redistricting Data Program outlined the boundaries of VTD's around groups of whole census blocks on census maps. The entities identified as VTD's are not necessarily those legally or currently established. Also, to meet the "whole block" criterion, a State may have had to adjust VTD boundaries to nearby block boundaries. Therefore, the VTD's shown on the 1990 census tapes, listings, and maps may not represent the actual VTD's in effect at the time of the census. In the 1980 census, VTD's were referred to as "election precincts."

Each VTD is assigned a four-character alphanumeric code that is unique within each county. The code "ZZZZ" is assigned to nonparticipating areas; the Census Bureau reports data for areas coded "ZZZZ."

ZIP CODE®

ZIP Codes are administrative units established by the United States Postal Service (USPS) for the distribution of mail. ZIP Codes serve addresses for the most efficient delivery of mail, and therefore generally do not respect political or census statistical area boundaries. ZIP Codes usually do not have clearly identifiable boundaries, often serve a continually changing area, are changed periodically to meet postal requirements, and do not cover all the land area of the United States. ZIP Codes are identified by five-digit codes assigned by the USPS. The first three digits identify a major city or sectional distribution center, and the last two digits generally signify a specific post office's delivery area or point. For the 1990 census, ZIP Code data are tabulated for the five-digit codes in STF 3B.

APPENDIX B.

Definitions of Subject Characteristics

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POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

AGE

The data on age were derived from answers to questionnaire item 5, which was asked of all persons. The age classification is based on the age of the person in complete years as of April 1, 1990. The age response in question 5a was used normally to represent a person's age. However, when the age response was unacceptable or unavailable, a person's age was derived from an acceptable year-of-birth response in question 5b.

Data on age are used to determine the applicability of other questions for a person and to classify other characteristics in census tabulations. Age data are needed to interpret most social and economic characteristics used to plan and examine many programs and policies. Therefore, age is tabulated by single years of age and by many different groupings, such as 5-year age groups.

Some tabulations are shown by the age of the householder. These data were derived from the age responses for each householder. (For more information on householder, see the discussion under "Household Type and Relationship.")

Median Age—This measure divides the age distribution into two equal parts: one-half of the cases falling below the median value and one-half above the value. Generally, median age is computed on the basis of more detailed age intervals than are shown in some census publications; thus, a median based on a less detailed distribution may differ slightly from a corresponding median for the same population based on a more detailed distribution. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Limitation of the Data—Counts in 1970 and 1980 for persons 100 years old and over were substantially overstated. Improvements were made in the questionnaire design, in the allocation procedures, and to the respondent instruction guide to attempt to minimize this problem for the 1990 census.

Review of detailed 1990 census information indicated that respondents tended to provide their age as of the date of completion of the questionnaire, not their age as of April 1, 1990. In addition, there may have been a tendency for respondents to round their age up if they were close to having a birthday. It is likely that approximately 10 percent of persons in most age groups are actually 1 year younger. For most single years of age, the misstatements are largely offsetting. The problem is most pronounced at age 0 because persons lost to age 1 may not have been fully offset by the inclusion of babies born after April 1, 1990, and because there may have been more rounding up to age 1 to avoid reporting age as 0 years. (Age in complete months was not collected for infants under age 1.)

The reporting of age 1 year older than age on April 1, 1990, is likely to have been greater in areas where the census data were collected later in 1990. The magnitude of this problem was much less in the three previous censuses where age was typically derived from respondent data on year of birth and quarter of birth. (For more information on the design of the age question, see the section below that discusses "Comparability.")

Comparability—Age data have been collected in every census. For the first time since 1950, the 1990 data are not available by quarter year of age. This change was made so that coded information could be obtained for both age and year of birth. In each census since 1940, the age of a person was assigned when it was not reported. In censuses before 1940, with the exception of 1880, persons of unknown age were shown as a separate category. Since 1960, assignment of unknown age has been performed by a general procedure described as "imputation." The specific procedures for imputing age have been different in each census. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

ANCESTRY

The data on ancestry were derived from answers to questionnaire item 13, which was asked of a sample of persons. The question was based on self-identification; the data on ancestry represent self-classification by people according to the ancestry group(s) with which they most closely identify. Ancestry refers to a person's ethnic origin or descent, "roots," or heritage or the place of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. Some ethnic identities, such as "Egyptian" or "Polish" can be traced to geographic areas outside the United States, while other ethnicities such as "Pennsylvania Dutch" or "Cajun" evolved in the United States.

The intent of the ancestry question was not to measure the degree of attachment the respondent had to a particular ethnicity. For example, a response of "Irish" might reflect total involvement in an "Irish" community or only a memory of ancestors several generations removed from the individual.

The Census Bureau coded the responses through an automated review, edit, and coding operation. The open-ended write-in ancestry item was coded by subject-matter specialists into a numeric representation using a code list containing over 1,000 categories. The 1990 code list reflects the results of the Census Bureau's own research and consultations with many ethnic experts. Many decisions were made to determine the classification of responses. These decisions affected the grouping of the tabulated data. For example, the "Assyrian" category includes both responses of "Assyrian" and "Chaldean."

The ancestry question allowed respondents to report one or more ancestry groups. While a large number of respondents listed a single ancestry, the majority of answers included more than one ethnic entry. Generally, only the first two responses reported were coded in 1990. If a response was in terms of a dual ancestry, for example, Irish-English, the person was assigned two codes, in this case one for Irish and another for English.

However, in certain cases, multiple responses such as "French Canadian," "Scotch-Irish," "Greek Cypriote," and "Black Dutch" were assigned a single code reflecting their status as unique groups. If a person reported one of these unique groups in addition to another group, for example, "Scotch-Irish English," resulting in three terms, that person received one code for the unique group ("Scotch-Irish") and another one for the remaining group ("English"). If a person reported "English Irish French," only English and Irish were coded. Certain combinations of ancestries where the ancestry group is a part of another, such as "German-Bavarian," the responses were coded as a single ancestry using the smaller group ("Bavarian"). Also, responses such as "Polish-American" or "Italian-American" were coded and tabulated as a single entry ("Polish" or "Italian").

The Census Bureau accepted "American" as a unique ethnicity if it was given alone, with an ambiguous response, or with State names. If the respondent listed any other ethnic identity such as "Italian American," generally the "American" portion of the response was not coded. However, distinct groups such as "American Indian," "Mexican American," and "African American" were coded and identified separately because they represented groups who considered themselves different from those who reported as "Indian," "Mexican," or "African," respectively.

In all tabulations, when respondents provided an unacceptable ethnic identity (for example, an uncodeable or unintelligible response such as "multi-national," "adopted," or "I have no idea"), the answer was included in "Ancestry not reported."

The tabulations on ancestry are presented using two types of data presentations—one used total persons as the base, and the other used total responses as the base. The following are categories shown in the two data presentations:

Presentation Based on Persons:

Single Ancestries Reported—Includes all persons who reported only one ethnic group. Included in this

category are persons with multiple-term responses such as "Scotch-Irish" who are assigned a single code.

Multiple Ancestries Reported—Includes all persons who reported more than one group and were assigned two ancestry codes.

Ancestry Unclassified—Includes all persons who provided a response that could not be assigned an ancestry code because they provided nonsensical entries or religious responses.

Presentations Based on Responses:

Total Ancestries Reported—Includes the total number of ancestries reported and coded. If a person reported a multiple ancestry such as "French Danish," that response was counted twice in the tabulations—once in the "French" category and again in the "Danish" category. Thus, the sum of the counts in this type of presentation is not the total population but the total of all responses.

First Ancestry Reported—Includes the first response of all persons who reported at least one codeable entry. For example, in this category, the count for "Danish" would include all those who reported only Danish and those who reported Danish first and then some other group.

Second Ancestry Reported—Includes the second response of all persons who reported a multiple ancestry. Thus, the count for "Danish" in this category includes all persons who reported Danish as the second response, regardless of the first response provided.

The Census Bureau identified hundreds of ethnic groups in the 1990 census. However, it was impossible to show information for every group in all census tabulations because of space constraints. Publications such as the 1990 CP-2, *Social and Economic Characteristics* and the 1990 CPH-3, *Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas* reports show a limited number of groups based on the number reported and the advice received from experts. A more complete distribution of groups is presented in the 1990 Summary Tape File 4, supplementary reports, and a special subject report on ancestry. In addition, groups identified specifically in the questions on race and Hispanic origin (for example, Japanese, Laotian, Mexican, Cuban, and Spaniard), in general, are not shown separately in ancestry tabulations.

Limitation of the Data—Although some experts consider religious affiliation a component of ethnic identity, the ancestry question was not designed to collect any information concerning religion. The Bureau of the Census is prohibited from collecting information on religion. Thus, if a religion was given as an answer to the ancestry question, it was coded as an "Other" response.

Comparability—A question on ancestry was first asked in the 1980 census. Although there were no comparable data prior to the 1980 census, related information on ethnicity was collected through questions on parental birthplace, own birthplace, and language which were included in previous censuses. Unlike other census questions, there was no imputation for nonresponse to the ancestry question.

In 1990, respondents were allowed to report more than one ancestry group; however, only the first two ancestry groups identified were coded. In 1980, the Census Bureau attempted to code a third ancestry for selected triple-ancestry responses.

New categories such as "Arab" and "West Indian" were added to the 1990 question to meet important data needs. The "West Indian" category excluded "Hispanic" groups such as "Puerto Rican" and "Cuban" that were identified primarily through the question on Hispanic origin. In 1990, the ancestry group, "American" is recognized and tabulated as a unique ethnicity. In 1980, "American" was tabulated but included under the category "Ancestry not specified."

A major improvement in the 1990 census was the use of an automated coding system for ancestry responses. The automated coding system used in the 1990 census greatly reduced the potential for error associated with a clerical review. Specialists with a thorough knowledge of the subject matter reviewed, edited, coded, and resolved inconsistent or incomplete responses.

CITIZENSHIP

The data on citizenship were derived from answers to questionnaire item 9, which was asked of a sample of persons.

Citizen—Persons who indicated that they were native-born and foreign-born persons who indicated that they have become naturalized. (For more information on native and foreign born, see the discussion under "Place of Birth.")

There are four categories of citizenship: (1) born in the United States, (2) born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the Virgin Islands of the United States, or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, (3) born abroad of American parents, and (4) citizen by naturalization.

Naturalized Citizen—Foreign-born persons who had completed the naturalization process at the time of the census and upon whom the rights of citizenship had been conferred.

Not a Citizen—Foreign-born persons who were not citizens, including persons who had begun but not completed the naturalization process at the time of the census.

Limitation of the Data—Evaluation studies completed after previous censuses indicated that some persons may have reported themselves as citizens although they had not yet attained the status.

Comparability—Similar questions on citizenship were asked in the censuses of 1820, 1830, 1870, 1890 through 1950, 1970, and 1980. The 1980 question was asked of a sample of the foreign-born population. In 1990, both native and foreign-born persons who received the long-form questionnaire were asked to respond to the citizenship question.

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Data on educational attainment were derived from answers to questionnaire item 12, which was asked of a sample of persons. Data are tabulated as attainment for persons 15 years old and over. Persons are classified according to the highest level of school completed or the highest degree received. The question included instructions to report the level of the previous grade attended or the highest degree received for persons currently enrolled in school. The question included response categories which allowed persons to report completing the 12th grade without receiving a high school diploma, and which instructed respondents to report as "high school graduate(s)"—persons who received either a high school diploma or the equivalent, for example, passed the Test of General Educational Development (G.E.D.), and did not attend college. (On the Military Census Report questionnaire, the lowest response category was "Less than 9th grade.")

Instructions included in the 1990 respondent instruction guide, which was mailed with the census questionnaire, further specified that schooling completed in foreign or ungraded school systems should be reported as the equivalent level of schooling in the regular American system; that vocational certificates or diplomas from vocational, trade, or business schools or colleges were not to be reported unless they were college level degrees; and that honorary degrees were not to be reported. The instructions gave "medicine, dentistry, chiropractic, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, veterinary medicine, law, and theology" as examples of professional school degrees, and specifically excluded "barber school, cosmetology, or other training for a specific trade" from the professional school category. The order in which they were listed suggested that doctorate degrees were "higher" than professional school degrees, which were "higher" than master's degrees.

Persons who did not report educational attainment were assigned the attainment of a person of the same age, race or Spanish origin, and sex who resided in the same or a nearby area. Persons who filled more than one circle were edited to the highest level or degree reported.

High School Graduate or Higher—Includes persons whose highest degree was a high school diploma or

its equivalent, persons who attended college or professional school, and persons who received a college, university, or professional degree. Persons who reported completing the 12th grade but not receiving a diploma are not included.

Not Enrolled, Not High School Graduate—Includes persons of compulsory school attendance age or above who were not enrolled in school and were not high school graduates; these persons may be taken to be “high school dropouts.” There is no restriction on when they “dropped out” of school, and they may have never attended high school.

In prior censuses, “Median school years completed” was used as a summary measure of educational attainment. In 1990, the median can only be calculated for groups of which less than half the members have attended college. “Percent high school graduate or higher” and “Percent bachelor’s degree or higher” are summary measures which can be calculated from the present data and offer quite readily interpretable measures of differences between population subgroups. To make comparisons over time, “Percent high school graduate or higher” can be calculated and “Percent bachelor’s degree or higher” can be approximated with data from previous censuses.

Comparability—From 1840 to 1930, the census measured educational attainment by means of a basic literacy question. In 1940, a single question was asked on highest grade of school completed. In the censuses of 1950 through 1980, a two-part question asking highest grade of school attended and whether that grade was finished was used to construct highest grade or year of school completed. For persons who have not attended college, the response categories in the 1990 educational attainment question should produce data which are comparable to data on highest grade completed from earlier censuses.

The response categories for persons who have attended college were modified from earlier censuses because there was some ambiguity in interpreting responses in terms of the number of years of college completed. For instance, it was not clear whether “completed the fourth year of college,” “completed the senior year of college,” and “college graduate” were synonymous. Research conducted shortly before the census suggests that these terms were more distinct in 1990 than in earlier decades, and this change may have threatened the ability to estimate the number of “college graduates” from the number of persons reported as having completed the fourth or a higher year of college. It was even more difficult to make inferences about post-baccalaureate degrees and “Associate” degrees from highest year of college completed. Thus, comparisons of post-secondary educational attainment in this and earlier censuses should be made with great caution.

In the 1960 and subsequent censuses, persons for whom educational attainment was not reported were assigned the same attainment level as a similar person whose

residence was in the same or a nearby area. In the 1940 and 1950 censuses, persons for whom educational attainment was not reported were not allocated.

EMPLOYMENT STATUS

The data on employment status were derived from answers to questionnaire items 21, 25, and 26, which were asked of a sample of persons. The series of questions on employment status was asked of all persons 15 years old and over and was designed to identify, in this sequence: (1) persons who worked at any time during the reference week; (2) persons who did not work during the reference week but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent (excluding layoff); (3) persons on layoff; and (4) persons who did not work during the reference week, but who were looking for work during the last four weeks and were available for work during the reference week. (For more information, see the discussion under “Reference Week.”)

The employment status data shown in this and other 1990 census tabulations relate to persons 16 years old and over. Some tabulations showing employment status, however, include persons 15 years old. By definition, these persons are classified as “Not in Labor Force.” In the 1940, 1950, and 1960 censuses, employment status data were presented for persons 14 years old and over. The change in the universe was made in 1970 to agree with the official measurement of the labor force as revised in January 1967 by the U.S. Department of Labor. The 1970 census was the last to show employment data for persons 14 and 15 years old.

Employed—All civilians 16 years old and over who were either (1) “at work”—those who did any work at all during the reference week as paid employees, worked in their own business or profession, worked on their own farm, or worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers on a family farm or in a family business; or (2) were “with a job but not at work”—those who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons. Excluded from the employed are persons whose only activity consisted of work around the house or unpaid volunteer work for religious, charitable, and similar organizations; also excluded are persons on active duty in the United States Armed Forces.

Unemployed—All civilians 16 years old and over are classified as unemployed if they (1) were neither “at work” nor “with a job but not at work” during the reference week, and (2) were looking for work during the last 4 weeks, and (3) were available to accept a job. Also included as unemployed are civilians who did not work at all during the reference week and were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off. Examples of job seeking activities are:

- Registering at a public or private employment office
- Meeting with prospective employers
- Investigating possibilities for starting a professional practice or opening a business
- Placing or answering advertisements
- Writing letters of application
- Being on a union or professional register

Civilian Labor Force—Consists of persons classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with the criteria described above.

Experienced Unemployed—These are unemployed persons who have worked at any time in the past.

Experienced Civilian Labor Force—Consists of the employed and the experienced unemployed.

Labor Force—All persons classified in the civilian labor force plus members of the U.S. Armed Forces (persons on active duty with the United States Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard).

Not in Labor Force—All persons 16 years old and over who are not classified as members of the labor force. This category consists mainly of students, housewives, retired workers, seasonal workers enumerated in an *off* season who were not looking for work, institutionalized persons, and persons doing only incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours during the reference week).

Worker—This term appears in connection with several subjects: journey-to-work items, class of worker, weeks worked in 1989, and number of workers in family in 1989. Its meaning varies and, therefore, should be determined in each case by referring to the definition of the subject in which it appears.

Actual Hours Worked Last Week—All persons who reported working during the reference week were asked to report in questionnaire item 21b the number of hours that they worked. The statistics on hours worked pertain to the number of hours actually worked at all jobs, and do not necessarily reflect the number of hours typically or usually worked or the scheduled number of hours. The concept of “actual hours” differs from that of “usual hours” described below. The number of persons who worked only a small number of hours is probably understated since such persons sometimes consider themselves as not working. Respondents were asked to include overtime or extra hours worked, but to exclude lunch hours, sick leave, and vacation leave.

Limitation of the Data—The census may understate the number of employed persons because persons who have irregular, casual, or unstructured jobs sometimes report themselves as not working. The number of employed persons “at work” is probably overstated in the census (and conversely, the number of employed “with a job, but not at work” is understated) since some persons on vacation or sick leave erroneously reported themselves as working. This problem has no effect on the total number of employed persons. The reference week for the employment data is not the same for all persons. Since persons can change their employment status from one week to another, the lack of a uniform reference week may mean that the employment data do not reflect the reality of the employment situation of any given week. (For more information, see the discussion under “Reference Week.”)

Comparability—The questionnaire items and employment status concepts for the 1990 census are essentially the same as those used in the 1980 and 1970 censuses. However, these concepts differ in many respects from those associated with the 1950 and 1960 censuses.

Since employment data from the census are obtained from respondents in households, they differ from statistics based on reports from individual business establishments, farm enterprises, and certain government programs. Persons employed at more than one job are counted only once in the census and are classified according to the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week. In statistics based on reports from business and farm establishments, persons who work for more than one establishment may be counted more than once. Moreover, some tabulations may exclude private household workers, unpaid family workers, and self-employed persons, but may include workers less than 16 years of age.

An additional difference in the data arises from the fact that persons who had a job but were not at work are included with the employed in the census statistics, whereas many of these persons are likely to be excluded from employment figures based on establishment payroll reports. Furthermore, the employment status data in census tabulations include persons on the basis of place of residence regardless of where they work, whereas establishment data report persons at their place of work regardless of where they live. This latter consideration is particularly significant when comparing data for workers who commute between areas.

Census data on actual hours worked during the reference week may differ from data from other sources. The census measures hours actually worked, whereas some surveys measure hours paid for by employers. Comparability of census actual hours worked data may also be affected by the nature of the reference week (see “Reference Week”).

For several reasons, the unemployment figures of the Census Bureau are not comparable with published figures on unemployment compensation claims. For example,

figures on unemployment compensation claims exclude persons who have exhausted their benefit rights, new workers who have not earned rights to unemployment insurance, and persons losing jobs not covered by unemployment insurance systems (including some workers in agriculture, domestic services, and religious organizations, and self-employed and unpaid family workers). In addition, the qualifications for drawing unemployment compensation differ from the definition of unemployment used by the Census Bureau. Persons working only a few hours during the week and persons with a job but not at work are sometimes eligible for unemployment compensation but are classified as "Employed" in the census. Differences in the geographical distribution of unemployment data arise because the place where claims are filed may not necessarily be the same as the place of residence of the unemployed worker.

The figures on employment status from the decennial census are generally comparable with similar data collected in the Current Population Survey. However, some difference may exist because of variations in enumeration and processing techniques.

FERTILITY

The data on fertility (also referred to as "children ever born") were derived from answers to questionnaire item 20, which was asked of a sample of women 15 years old and over regardless of marital status. Stillbirths, stepchildren, and adopted children were excluded from the number of children ever born. Ever-married women were instructed to include all children born to them before and during their most recent marriage, children no longer living, and children away from home, as well as children who were still living in the home. Never-married women were instructed to include all children born to them.

Data are most frequently presented in terms of the aggregate number of children ever born to women in the specified category and in terms of the rate per 1,000 women. For purposes of calculating the aggregate, the open-ended response category, "12 or more" is assigned a value of 13.

Limitation of the Data—Although the data are assumed to be less complete for out-of-wedlock births than for births occurring within marriage, comparisons of 1980 census data on the fertility of single women with other census sources and administrative records indicate that no significant differences were found between different data sources; that is, 1980 census data on children ever born to single women were complete with no significant understatements of childbearing.

Comparability—The wording of the question on children ever born was the same in 1990 as in 1980. In 1970, however, the question on children ever born was asked of all ever-married women but only of never-married women

who received self-administered questionnaires. Therefore, rates and numbers of children ever born to single women in 1970 may be understated. Data presented for children ever born to ever-married women are comparable for the 1990 census and all previous censuses containing this question.

GROUP QUARTERS

All persons not living in households are classified by the Census Bureau as living in group quarters. Two general categories of persons in group quarters are recognized: (1) institutionalized persons and (2) other persons in group quarters (also referred to as "noninstitutional group quarters").

Institutionalized Persons—Includes persons under formally authorized, supervised care or custody in institutions at the time of enumeration. Such persons are classified as "patients or inmates" of an institution regardless of the availability of nursing or medical care, the length of stay, or the number of persons in the institution. Generally, institutionalized persons are restricted to the institutional buildings and grounds (or must have passes or escorts to leave) and thus have limited interaction with the surrounding community. Also, they are generally under the care of trained staff who have responsibility for their safekeeping and supervision.

Type of Institution—The type of institution was determined as part of census enumeration activities. For institutions which specialize in only one specific type of service, all patients or inmates were given the same classification. For institutions which had multiple types of major services (usually general hospitals and Veterans' Administration hospitals), patients were classified according to selected types of wards. For example, in psychiatric wards of hospitals, patients were classified in "mental (psychiatric) hospitals"; in hospital wards for persons with chronic diseases, patients were classified in "hospitals for the chronically ill." Each patient or inmate was classified in only one type of institution. Institutions include the following types:

Correctional Institutions—Includes prisons, Federal detention centers, military stockades and jails, police lockups, halfway houses, local jails, and other confinement facilities, including work farms.

Prisons—Where persons convicted of crimes serve their sentences. In some census products, the prisons are classified by two types of control: (1) "Federal" (operated by the Bureau of Prisons of the Department of Justice) and (2) "State." Residents who are criminally insane were classified on the basis of where they resided at the time of enumeration: (1) in institutions (or hospital wards)

operated by departments of correction or similar agencies; or (2) in institutions operated by departments of mental health or similar agencies.

Federal Detention Centers—Operated by the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) and the Bureau of Prisons. These facilities include detention centers used by the Park Police; Bureau of Indian Affairs Detention Centers; INS Centers, such as the INS Federal Alien Detention Facility; INS Processing Centers; and INS Contract Detention Centers used to detain aliens under exclusion or deportation proceedings, as well as those aliens who have not been placed into proceedings, such as custodial required departures; and INS Detention Centers operated within local jails, and State and Federal prisons.

Military Stockades, Jails—Operated by military police and used to hold persons awaiting trial or convicted of violating military laws.

Local Jails and Other Confinement Facilities—Includes facilities operated by counties and cities that primarily hold persons beyond arraignment, usually for more than 48 hours. Also included in this category are work farms used to hold persons awaiting trial or serving time on relatively short sentences and jails run by private businesses under contract for local governments (but *not* by State governments).

Police Lockups—Temporary-holding facilities operated by county and city police that hold persons for 48 hours or less only if they have not been formally charged in court.

Halfway Houses—Operated for correctional purposes and include probation and restitution centers, pre-release centers, and community-residential centers.

Other Types of Correctional Institutions—Privately operated correctional facilities and correctional facilities specifically for alcohol/drug abuse.

Nursing Homes—Comprises a heterogeneous group of places. The majority of patients are elderly, although persons who require nursing care because of chronic physical conditions may be found in these homes regardless of their age. Included in this category are skilled-nursing facilities, intermediate-care facilities, long-term care rooms in wards or buildings on the grounds of hospitals, or long-term care rooms/nursing wings in congregate housing facilities. Also included are nursing, convalescent, and rest homes, such as soldiers', sailors', veterans', and fraternal or religious homes for the aged, with or without nursing care. In some census products, nursing homes are classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State," "Private not-for-profit," and "Private for profit."

Mental (Psychiatric) Hospitals—Includes hospitals or wards for the criminally insane not operated by a prison, and psychiatric wards of general hospitals and veterans' hospitals. Patients receive supervised medical/nursing care from formally-trained staff. In some census products, mental hospitals are classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State or local," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Hospitals for Chronically Ill—Includes hospitals for patients who require long-term care, including those in military hospitals and wards for the chronically ill located on military bases; or other hospitals or wards for the chronically ill, which include tuberculosis hospitals or wards, wards in general and Veterans' Administration hospitals for the chronically ill, neurological wards, hospices, wards for patients with Hansen's Disease (leprosy) and other incurable diseases, and other unspecified wards for the chronically ill. Patients who had no usual home elsewhere were enumerated as part of the institutional population in the wards of general and military hospitals. Most hospital patients are at the hospital temporarily and were enumerated at their usual place of residence. (For more information, see "Wards in General and Military Hospitals for Patients Who Have No Usual Home Elsewhere.")

Schools, Hospitals, or Wards for the Mentally Retarded—Includes those institutions such as wards in hospitals for the mentally retarded, and intermediate-care facilities for the mentally retarded that provide supervised medical/nursing care from formally-trained staff. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State or local," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Schools, Hospitals, or Wards for the Physically Handicapped—Includes three types of institutions: institutions for the blind, those for the deaf, and orthopedic wards and institutions for the physically handicapped. Institutions for persons with speech problems are classified with "institutions for the deaf." The category "orthopedic wards and institutions for the physically handicapped" includes those institutions providing relatively long-term care to accident victims, and to persons with polio, cerebral palsy, and muscular dystrophy. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Public," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Hospitals, and Wards for Drug/Alcohol Abuse—Includes hospitals, and hospital wards in psychiatric and general hospitals. These facilities are equipped medically and designed for the diagnosis and treatment of medical or psychiatric illnesses associated with alcohol or drug abuse. Patients receive supervised medical care from formally-trained staff.

Wards in General and Military Hospitals for Patients Who Have No Usual Home Elsewhere—Includes maternity, neonatal, pediatric (including wards for boarder babies), military, and surgical wards of hospitals, and wards for persons with infectious diseases.

Juvenile Institutions—Includes homes, schools, and other institutions providing care for children (short- or long-term care). Juvenile institutions include the following types:

Homes for Abused, Dependent, and Neglected Children—Includes orphanages and other institutions which provide long-term care (usually more than 30 days) for children. This category is classified in some census products by type of ownership as "Public" and "Private."

Residential Treatment Centers—Includes those institutions which primarily serve children who, by clinical diagnosis, are moderately or seriously disturbed emotionally. Also, these institutions provide long-term treatment services, usually supervised or directed by a psychiatrist.

Training Schools for Juvenile Delinquents—Includes residential training schools or homes, and industrial schools, camps, or farms for juvenile delinquents.

Public Training Schools for Juvenile Delinquents—Usually operated by a State agency (for example, department of welfare, corrections, or a youth authority). Some are operated by county and city governments. These public training schools are specialized institutions serving delinquent children, generally between the ages of 10 and 17 years old, all of whom are committed by the courts.

Private Training Schools—Operated under private auspices. Some of the children they serve are committed by the courts as delinquents. Others are referred by parents or social agencies because of delinquent behavior. One difference between private and public training schools is that, by their administrative policy, private schools have control over their selection and intake.

Detention Centers—Includes institutions providing short-term care (usually 30 days or less) primarily for delinquent children pending disposition of their cases by a court. This category also covers diagnostic centers. In practice, such institutions may be caring for both delinquent and neglected children pending court disposition.

Other Persons in Group Quarters (also referred to as "noninstitutional group quarters")—Includes all persons who live in group quarters other than institutions. Persons who live in the following living quarters are

classified as "other persons in group quarters" when there are 10 or more unrelated persons living in the unit; otherwise, these living quarters are classified as housing units.

Rooming Houses—Includes persons residing in rooming and boarding houses and living in quarters with 10 or more unrelated persons.

Group Homes—Includes "community-based homes" that provide care and supportive services. Such places include homes for the mentally ill, mentally retarded, and physically handicapped; drug/alcohol halfway houses; communes; and maternity homes for unwed mothers.

Homes for the Mentally Ill—Includes community-based homes that provide care primarily for the mentally ill. In some data products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State," "Private," and "Ownership not known." Homes which combine treatment of the physically handicapped with treatment of the mentally ill are counted as homes for the mentally ill.

Homes for the Mentally Retarded—Includes community-based homes that provide care primarily for the mentally retarded. Homes which combine treatment of the physically handicapped with treatment of the mentally retarded are counted as homes for the mentally retarded. This category is classified by type of ownership in some census products, as "Federal," "State," "Private," or "Ownership not known."

Homes for the Physically Handicapped—Includes community-based homes for the blind, for the deaf, and other community-based homes for the physically handicapped. Persons with speech problems are classified with homes for the deaf. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Public," "Private," or "Ownership not known."

Homes or Halfway Houses for Drug/Alcohol Abuse—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in places that provide community-based care and supportive services to persons suffering from a drug/alcohol addiction and to recovering alcoholics and drug abusers. Places providing community-based care for drug and alcohol abusers include group homes, detoxification centers, quarterway houses (residential treatment facilities that work closely with accredited hospitals), halfway houses, and recovery homes for ambulatory, mentally competent recovering alcoholics and drug abusers who may be re-entering the work force.

Maternity Homes for Unwed Mothers—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in places that provide domestic care for unwed mothers and their

children. These homes may provide social services and post-natal care within the facility, or may make arrangements for women to receive such services in the community. Nursing services are usually available in the facility.

Other Group Homes—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in communes, foster care homes, and job corps centers with 10 or more unrelated persons. These types of places provide communal living quarters, generally for persons who have formed their own community in which they have common interests and often share or own property jointly.

Religious Group Quarters—Includes, primarily, group quarters for nuns teaching in parochial schools and for priests living in rectories. It also includes other convents and monasteries, except those associated with a general hospital or an institution.

College Quarters Off Campus—Includes privately-owned rooming and boarding houses off campus, if the place is reserved exclusively for occupancy by college students and if there are 10 or more unrelated persons. In census products, persons in this category are classified as living in a college dormitory.

Persons residing in certain other types of living arrangements are classified as living in "noninstitutional group quarters" regardless of the number of people sharing the unit. These include persons residing in the following types of group quarters:

College Dormitories—Includes college students in dormitories (provided the dormitory is restricted to students who do not have their families living with them), fraternity and sorority houses, and on-campus residential quarters used exclusively for those in religious orders who are attending college. Students in privately-owned rooming and boarding houses off campus are also included, if the place is reserved exclusively for occupancy by college-level students and if there are 10 or more unrelated persons.

Military Quarters—Includes military personnel living in barracks and dormitories on base, in transient quarters on base for temporary residents (both civilian and military), and on military ships. However, patients in military hospitals receiving treatment for chronic diseases or who had no usual home elsewhere, and persons being held in military stockades were included as part of the institutional population.

Agriculture Workers' Dormitories—Includes persons in migratory farm workers' camps on farms, bunkhouses for ranch hands, and other dormitories on farms, such as those on "tree farms."

Other Workers' Dormitories—Includes persons in logging camps, construction workers' camps, firehouse dormitories, job-training camps, energy enclaves (Alaska only), and nonfarm migratory workers' camps (for example, workers in mineral and mining camps).

Emergency Shelters for Homeless Persons (with sleeping facilities) and Visible in Street Locations—Includes persons enumerated during the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation primarily on March 20-21, 1990. Enumerators were instructed not to ask if a person was "homeless." If a person was at one of the locations below on March 20-21, the person was counted as described below. (For more information on the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation, see Appendix D, Collection and Processing Procedures.) This category is divided into four classifications:

Emergency Shelters for Homeless Persons (with sleeping facilities)—Includes persons who stayed overnight on March 20, 1990, in permanent and temporary emergency housing, missions, hotels/motels, and flophouses charging \$12 or less (excluding taxes) per night; Salvation Army shelters, hotels, and motels used *entirely* for homeless persons regardless of the nightly rate charged; rooms in hotels and motels used *partially* for the homeless; and similar places known to have persons who have no usual home elsewhere staying overnight. If not shown separately, shelters and group homes that provide *temporary* sleeping facilities for runaway, neglected, and homeless children are included in this category in data products.

Shelters for Runaway, Neglected, and Homeless Children—Includes shelters/group homes which provide *temporary* sleeping facilities for juveniles.

Visible in Street Locations—Includes street blocks and open public locations designated before March 20, 1990, by city and community officials as places where the homeless congregate at night. All persons found at predesignated street sites from 2 a.m. to 4 a.m. and leaving abandoned or boarded-up buildings from 4 a.m. to 8 a.m. on March 21, 1990, were enumerated during "street" enumeration, except persons in uniform such as police and persons engaged in obvious money-making activities other than begging or panhandling. Enumerators were instructed not to ask if a person was "homeless."

This cannot be considered a complete count of all persons living on the streets because those who were so well hidden that local people did not know where to find them were likely to have been missed as were persons moving about or in places not identified by local officials. It is also possible that persons with homes could have been included in the count of "visible in street locations" if they were present when the enumerator did the enumeration of a particular block.

Predesignated street sites include street corners, parks, bridges, persons emerging from abandoned and boarded-up buildings, noncommercial campsites (tent cities), all-night movie theaters, all-night restaurants, emergency hospital waiting rooms, train stations, airports, bus depots, and subway stations.

Shelters for Abused Women (Shelters Against Domestic Violence or Family Crisis Centers)—Includes community-based homes or shelters that provide domiciliary care for women who have sought shelter from family violence and who may have been physically abused. Most shelters also provide care for children of abused women. These shelters may provide social services, meals, psychiatric treatment, and counseling. In some census products, “shelters for abused women” are included in the category “other noninstitutional group quarters.”

Dormitories for Nurses and Interns in General and Military Hospitals—Includes group quarters for nurses and other staff members. It excludes patients.

Crews of Maritime Vessels—Includes officers, crew members, and passengers of maritime U.S. flag vessels. All ocean-going and Great Lakes ships are included.

Staff Residents of Institutions—Includes staff residing in group quarters on institutional grounds who provide formally-authorized, supervised care or custody for the institutionalized population.

Other Nonhousehold Living Situations—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere enumerated during transient or “T-Night” enumeration at YMCA’s, YWCA’s, youth hostels, commercial and government-run campgrounds, campgrounds at racetracks, fairs, and carnivals, and similar transient sites.

Living Quarters for Victims of Natural Disasters—Includes living quarters for persons temporarily displaced by natural disasters.

Limitation of the Data—Two types of errors can occur in the classification of “types of group quarters”:

1. *Misclassification of Group Quarters*—During the 1990 Special Place Prelist operation, the enumerator determined the type of group quarters associated with each special place in their assignment. The enumerator used the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List and Index to the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List to assign a two-digit code number followed by either an “I,” for institutional, or an “N,” for noninstitutional to each group quarters. In 1990, unacceptable group quarter codes were edited. (For more information on editing of unacceptable data, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

2. *No Classification (unknowns)*—The imputation rate for type of institution was higher in 1980 (23.5 percent) than in 1970 (3.3 percent). Improvements were made to the 1990 Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List; that is, the inclusion of more group quarters categories and an “Index to the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List.” (For more information on the allocation rates for Type of Institution, see the allocation rates in 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics*.)

In previous censuses, allocation rates for demographic characteristics (such as age, sex, race, and marital status) of the institutional population were similar to those for the total population. The allocation rates for sample characteristics such as school enrollment, highest grade completed, income, and veteran status for the institutional and noninstitutional group quarters population have been substantially higher than the population in households at least as far back as the 1960 census. The data, however, have historically presented a reasonable picture of the institutional and noninstitutional group quarters population.

Shelter and Street Night (S-Night)—For the 1990 census “Shelter-and-Street-Night” operation, persons well hidden, moving about, or in locations enumerators did not visit were likely to be missed. The number of people missed will never be known; thus, the 1990 census cannot be considered to include a definitive count of America’s total homeless population. It does, however, give an idea of relative differences among areas of the country. Other components were counted as part of regular census procedures.

The count of persons in shelters and visible on the street could have been affected by many factors. How much the factors affected the count can never be answered definitively, but some elements include:

1. How well enumerators were trained and how well they followed procedures.
2. How well the list of shelter and street locations given to the Census Bureau by the local government reflected the actual places that homeless persons stay at night.
3. Cities were encouraged to open temporary shelters for census night, and many did that and actively encouraged people to enter the shelters. Thus, people who may have been on the street otherwise were in shelters the night of March 20, so that the ratio of shelter-to-street population could be different than usual.
4. The weather, which was unusually cold in some parts of the country, could affect how likely people were to seek emergency shelter or to be more hidden than usual if they stayed outdoors.
5. The media occasionally interfered with the ability to do the count.
6. How homeless people perceived the census and whether they wanted to be counted or feared the census and hid from it.

The Census Bureau conducted two assessments of Shelter and Street Night: (1) the quality of the lists of shelters used for the Shelter-and-Street-Night operation, and (2) how well procedures were followed by census-takers for the street count in parts of five cities (Chicago, Los Angeles, New Orleans, New York, and Phoenix). Information about these two assessments is available from the Chief, Center for Survey Methods Research, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Comparability—For the 1990 census, the definition of institutionalized persons was revised so that the definition of “care” only includes persons under organized medical or formally-authorized, supervised care or custody. As a result of this change to the institutional definition, maternity homes are classified as noninstitutional rather than institutional group quarters as in previous censuses. The following types of other group quarters are classified as institutional rather than noninstitutional group quarters: “halfway houses (operated for correctional purposes)” and “wards in general and military hospitals for patients who have no usual home elsewhere,” which includes maternity, neonatal, pediatric, military, and surgical wards of hospitals, other-purpose wards of hospitals, and wards for infectious diseases. These changes should not significantly affect the comparability of data with earlier censuses because of the relatively small number of persons involved.

As in 1980, 10 or more unrelated persons living together were classified as living in noninstitutional group quarters. In 1970, the criteria was six or more unrelated persons.

Several changes also have occurred in the identification of specific types of group quarters. For the first time, the 1990 census identifies separately the following types of correctional institutions: persons in halfway houses (operated for correctional purposes), military stockades and jails, and police lockups. In 1990, tuberculosis hospitals or wards are included with hospitals for the chronically ill; in 1980, they were shown separately. For 1990, the noninstitutional group quarters category, “Group homes” is further classified as: group homes for drug/alcohol abuse; maternity homes (for unwed mothers), group homes for the mentally ill, group homes for the mentally retarded, and group homes for the physically handicapped. Persons living in communes, foster-care homes, and job corps centers are classified with “Other group homes” only if 10 or more unrelated persons share the unit; otherwise, they are classified as housing units.

In 1990, workers’ dormitories were classified as group quarters regardless of the number of persons sharing the dorm. In 1980, 10 or more unrelated persons had to share the dorm for it to be classified as a group quarters. In 1960, data on persons in military barracks were shown only for men. In subsequent censuses, they include both men and women.

In 1990 census data products, the phrase “inmates of institutions” was changed to “institutionalized persons.” Also, persons living in noninstitutional group quarters were

referred to as “other persons in group quarters,” and the phrase “staff residents” was used for staff living in institutions.

In 1990, there are additional institutional categories and noninstitutional group quarters categories compared with the 1980 census. The institutional categories added include “hospitals and wards for drug/alcohol abuse” and “military hospitals for the chronically ill.” The noninstitutional group quarters categories added include emergency shelters for homeless persons; shelters for runaway, neglected, and homeless children; shelters for abused women; and visible-in-street locations. Each of these noninstitutional group quarters categories was enumerated on March 20-21, 1990, during the “Shelter-and-Street-Night” operation. (For more information on the “Shelter-and-Street-Night” operation, see Appendix D, Collection and Processing Procedures.)

HISPANIC ORIGIN

The data on Spanish/Hispanic origin were derived from answers to questionnaire item 7, which was asked of all persons. Persons of Hispanic origin are those who classified themselves in one of the specific Hispanic origin categories listed on the questionnaire—“Mexican,” “Puerto Rican,” or “Cuban”—as well as those who indicated that they were of “other Spanish/Hispanic” origin. Persons of “Other Spanish/Hispanic” origin are those whose origins are from Spain, the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America, or the Dominican Republic, or they are persons of Hispanic origin identifying themselves generally as Spanish, Spanish-American, Hispanic, Hispano, Latino, and so on. Write-in responses to the “other Spanish/Hispanic” category were coded only for sample data.

Origin can be viewed as the ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country of birth of the person or the person’s parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Some tabulations are shown by the Hispanic origin of the householder. In all cases where households, families, or occupied housing units are classified by Hispanic origin, the Hispanic origin of the householder is used. (See the discussion of householder under “Household Type and Relationship.”)

During direct interviews conducted by enumerators, if a person could not provide a single origin response, he or she was asked to select, based on self-identification, the group which best described his or her origin or descent. If a person could not provide a single group, the origin of the person’s mother was used. If a single group could not be provided for the person’s mother, the first origin reported by the person was used.

If any household member failed to respond to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question, a response was assigned by the computer according to the reported entries of other household members by using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. In the processing of sample

questionnaires, responses to other questions on the questionnaire, such as ancestry and place of birth, were used to assign an origin before any reference was made to the origin reported by other household members. If an origin was not entered for any household member, an origin was assigned from another household according to the race of the householder. This procedure is a variation of the general imputation process described in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Comparability—There may be differences between the total Hispanic origin population based on 100-percent tabulations and sample tabulations. Such differences are the result of sampling variability, nonsampling error, and more extensive edit procedures for the Spanish/Hispanic origin item on the sample questionnaires. (For more information on sampling variability and nonsampling error, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

The 1990 data on Hispanic origin are generally comparable with those for the 1980 census. However, there are some differences in the format of the Hispanic origin question between the two censuses. For 1990, the word “descent” was deleted from the 1980 wording. In addition, the term “Mexican-Amer.” used in 1980 was shortened further to “Mexican-Am.” to reduce misreporting (of “American”) in this category detected in the 1980 census. Finally, the 1990 question allowed those who reported as “other Spanish/Hispanic” to write in their specific Hispanic origin group.

Misreporting in the “Mexican-Amer.” category of the 1980 census item on Spanish/Hispanic origin may affect the comparability of 1980 and 1990 census data for persons of Hispanic origin for certain areas of the country. An evaluation of the 1980 census item on Spanish/Hispanic origin indicated that there was misreporting in the Mexican origin category by White and Black persons in certain areas. The study results showed evidence that the misreporting occurred in the South (excluding Texas), the Northeast (excluding the New York City area), and a few States in the Midwest Region. Also, results based on available data suggest that the impact of possible misreporting of Mexican origin in the 1980 census was severe in those portions of the above-mentioned regions where the Hispanic origin population was generally sparse. However, national 1980 census data on the Mexican origin population or total Hispanic origin population at the national level was not seriously affected by the reporting problem. (For a more detailed discussion of the evaluation of the 1980 census Spanish/Hispanic origin item, see the 1980 census Supplementary Reports.)

The 1990 and 1980 census data on the Hispanic population are not directly comparable with 1970 Spanish origin data because of a number of factors: (1) overall improvements in the 1980 and 1990 censuses, (2) better coverage of the population, (3) improved question designs, and (4) an effective public relations campaign by the Census Bureau with the assistance of national and community ethnic groups.

Specific changes in question design between the 1980 and 1970 censuses included the placement of the category “No, not Spanish/Hispanic” as the first category in that question. (The corresponding category appeared last in the 1970 question.) Also, the 1970 category “Central or South American” was deleted because in 1970 some respondents misinterpreted the category; furthermore, the designations “Mexican-American” and “Chicano” were added to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question in 1980. In the 1970 census, the question on Spanish origin was asked of only a 5-percent sample of the population.

HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP

Household

A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit. A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home, a group of rooms, or a single room that is occupied (or if vacant, is intended for occupancy) as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall. The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements.

In 100-percent tabulations, the count of households or householders always equals the count of occupied housing units. In sample tabulations, the numbers may differ as a result of the weighting process.

Persons Per Household—A measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in households by the number of households (or householders). In cases where persons in households are cross-classified by race or Hispanic origin, persons in the household are classified by the race or Hispanic origin of the householder rather than the race or Hispanic origin of each individual.

Relationship to Householder

Householder—The data on relationship to householder were derived from answers to questionnaire item 2, which was asked of all persons in housing units. One person in each household is designated as the householder. In most cases, this is the person, or one of the persons, in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented and who is listed in column 1 of the census questionnaire. If there is no such person in the household, any adult household member 15 years old and over could be designated as the householder.

Households are classified by type according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives. Two types of householders are distinguished: a family householder and a nonfamily householder. A family householder

is a householder living with one or more persons related to him or her by birth, marriage, or adoption. The householder and all persons in the household related to him or her are family members. A nonfamily householder is a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only.

Spouse—Includes a person married to and living with a householder. This category includes persons in formal marriages, as well as persons in common-law marriages.

The number of spouses is equal to the number of “married-couple families” or “married-couple households” in 100-percent tabulations. The number of spouses, however, is generally less than half of the number of “married persons with spouse present” in sample tabulations, since more than one married couple can live in a household, but only spouses of householders are specifically identified as “spouse.” For sample tabulations, the number of “married persons with spouse present” includes married-couple subfamilies and married-couple families.

Child—Includes a son or daughter by birth, a stepchild, or adopted child of the householder, regardless of the child’s age or marital status. The category excludes sons-in-law, daughters-in-law, and foster children.

Natural-Born or Adopted Son/Daughter—A son or daughter of the householder by birth, regardless of the age of the child. Also, this category includes sons or daughters of the householder by legal adoption, regardless of the age of the child. If the stepson/stepdaughter of the householder has been legally adopted by the householder, the child is still classified as a stepchild.

Stepson/Stepdaughter—A son or daughter of the householder through marriage but not by birth, regardless of the age of the child. If the stepson/stepdaughter of the householder has been legally adopted by the householder, the child is still classified as a stepchild.

Own Child—A never-married child under 18 years who is a son or daughter by birth, a stepchild, or an adopted child of the householder. In certain tabulations, own children are further classified as living with two parents or with one parent only. Own children of the householder living with two parents are by definition found only in married-couple families.

In a subfamily, an “own child” is a never-married child under 18 years of age who is a son, daughter, stepchild, or an adopted child of a mother in a mother-child subfamily, a father in a father-child subfamily, or either spouse in a married-couple subfamily.

“Related children” in a family include own children and all other persons under 18 years of age in the household, regardless of marital status, who are related to the householder, except the spouse of the householder. Foster children are not included since they are not related to the householder.

Other Relatives—In tabulations, includes any household member related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption, but not included specifically in another relationship category. In certain detailed tabulations, the following categories may be shown:

Grandchild—The grandson or granddaughter of the householder.

Brother/Sister—The brother or sister of the householder, including stepbrothers, stepsisters, and brothers and sisters by adoption. Brothers-in-law and sisters-in-law are included in the “Other relative” category on the questionnaire.

Parent—The father or mother of the householder, including a stepparent or adoptive parent. Fathers-in-law and mothers-in-law are included in the “Other relative” category on the questionnaire.

Other Relatives—Anyone not listed in a reported category above who is related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption (brother-in-law, grandparent, nephew, aunt, mother-in-law, daughter-in-law, cousin, and so forth).

Nonrelatives—Includes any household member, including foster children not related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. The following categories may be presented in more detailed tabulations:

Roomer, Boarder, or Foster Child—Roomer, boarder, lodger, and foster children or foster adults of the householder.

Housemate or Roommate—A person who is not related to the householder and who shares living quarters primarily in order to share expenses.

Unmarried Partner—A person who is not related to the householder, who shares living quarters, and who has a close personal relationship with the householder.

Other Nonrelatives—A person who is not related by birth, marriage, or adoption to the householder and who is not described by the categories given above.

When relationship is not reported for an individual, it is imputed according to the responses for age, sex, and marital status for that person while maintaining consistency with responses for other individuals in the household. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

Unrelated Individual

An unrelated individual is: (1) a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only, (2) a household member who is not related to the householder, or (3) a person living in group quarters who is not an inmate of an institution.

Family Type

A family consists of a householder and one or more other persons living in the same household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. All persons in a household who are related to the householder are regarded as members of his or her family. A household can contain only one family for purposes of census tabulations. Not all households contain families since a household may comprise a group of unrelated persons or one person living alone.

Families are classified by type as either a "married-couple family" or "other family" according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives. The data on family type are based on answers to questions on sex and relationship which were asked on a 100-percent basis.

Married-Couple Family—A family in which the householder and his or her spouse are enumerated as members of the same household.

Other Family:

Male Householder, No Wife Present—A family with a male householder and no spouse of householder present.

Female Householder, No Husband Present—A family with a female householder and no spouse of householder present.

Persons Per Family—A measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in families by the total number of families (or family householders). In cases where the measure, "persons in family" or "persons per family" are cross-tabulated by race or Hispanic origin, the race or Hispanic origin refers to the householder rather than the race or Hispanic origin of each individual.

Subfamily

A subfamily is a married couple (husband and wife enumerated as members of the same household) with or without never-married children under 18 years old, or one parent with one or more never-married children under 18 years old, living in a household and related to, but not including, either the householder or the householder's spouse. The number of subfamilies is not included in the count of families, since subfamily members are counted as part of the householder's family.

Subfamilies are defined during processing of sample data. In selected tabulations, subfamilies are further classified by type: married-couple subfamilies, with or without own children; mother-child subfamilies; and father-child subfamilies.

Lone parents include people maintaining either one-parent families or one-parent subfamilies. Married couples include husbands and wives in both married-couple families and married-couple subfamilies.

Unmarried-Partner Household

An unmarried-partner household is a household other than a "married-couple household" that includes a householder and an "unmarried partner." An "unmarried partner" can be of the same sex or of the opposite sex of the householder. An "unmarried partner" in an "unmarried-partner household" is an adult who is unrelated to the householder, but shares living quarters and has a close personal relationship with the householder.

Unmarried-Couple Household

An unmarried-couple household is composed of two unrelated adults of the opposite sex (one of whom is the householder) who share a housing unit with or without the presence of children under 15 years old.

Foster Children

Foster children are nonrelatives of the householder and are included in the category, "Roomer, boarder, or foster child" on the questionnaire. Foster children are identified as persons under 18 years old and living in households that have no nonrelatives 18 years old and over (who might be parents of the nonrelatives under 18 years old).

Stepfamily

A stepfamily is a "married-couple family" with at least one stepchild of the householder present, where the householder is the husband.

Comparability—The 1990 definition of a household is the same as that used in 1980. The 1980 relationship category "Son/daughter" has been replaced by two categories, "Natural-born or adopted son/daughter" and "Stepson/stepdaughter." "Grandchild" has been added as a separate category. The 1980 nonrelative categories: "Roomer, boarder" and "Partner, roommate" have been replaced by the categories "Roomer, boarder, or foster child," "Housemate, roommate," and "Unmarried partner." The 1980 nonrelative category "Paid employee" has been dropped.

INCOME IN 1989

The data on income in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire items 32 and 33. Information on money income received in the calendar year 1989 was requested from persons 15 years old and over. "Total income" is the algebraic sum of the amounts reported separately for wage or salary income; net nonfarm self-employment income; net farm self-employment income; interest, dividend, or net rental or royalty income; Social Security or railroad retirement income; public assistance or welfare income; retirement or disability income; and all other income. "Earnings" is defined as the algebraic sum of

wage or salary income and net income from farm and nonfarm self-employment. "Earnings" represent the amount of income received regularly before deductions for personal income taxes, Social Security, bond purchases, union dues, medicare deductions, etc.

Receipts from the following sources are not included as income: money received from the sale of property (unless the recipient was engaged in the business of selling such property); the value of income "in kind" from food stamps, public housing subsidies, medical care, employer contributions for persons, etc.; withdrawal of bank deposits; money borrowed; tax refunds; exchange of money between relatives living in the same household; gifts and lump-sum inheritances, insurance payments, and other types of lump-sum receipts.

Income Type in 1989

The eight types of income reported in the census are defined as follows:

1. *Wage or Salary Income*—Includes total money earnings received for work performed as an employee during the calendar year 1989. It includes wages, salary, Armed Forces pay, commissions, tips, piece-rate payments, and cash bonuses earned before deductions were made for taxes, bonds, pensions, union dues, etc.
2. *Nonfarm Self-Employment Income*—Includes net money income (gross receipts minus expenses) from one's own business, professional enterprise, or partnership. Gross receipts include the value of all goods sold and services rendered. Expenses includes costs of goods purchased, rent, heat, light, power, depreciation charges, wages and salaries paid, business taxes (not personal income taxes), etc.
3. *Farm Self-Employment Income*—Includes net money income (gross receipts minus operating expenses) from the operation of a farm by a person on his or her own account, as an owner, renter, or sharecropper. Gross receipts include the value of all products sold, government farm programs, money received from the rental of farm equipment to others, and incidental receipts from the sale of wood, sand, gravel, etc. Operating expenses include cost of feed, fertilizer, seed, and other farming supplies, cash wages paid to farmhands, depreciation charges, cash rent, interest on farm mortgages, farm building repairs, farm taxes (not State and Federal personal income taxes), etc. The value of fuel, food, or other farm products used for family living is not included as part of net income.
4. *Interest, Dividend, or Net Rental Income*—Includes interest on savings or bonds, dividends from stockholdings or membership in associations, net income from rental of property to others and receipts from boarders or lodgers, net royalties, and periodic payments from an estate or trust fund.
5. *Social Security Income*—Includes Social Security pensions and survivors benefits and permanent disability insurance payments made by the Social Security Administration prior to deductions for medical insurance, and railroad retirement insurance checks from the U.S. Government. Medicare reimbursements are not included.
6. *Public Assistance Income*—Includes: (1) supplementary security income payments made by Federal or State welfare agencies to low income persons who are aged (65 years old or over), blind, or disabled; (2) aid to families with dependent children, and (3) general assistance. Separate payments received for hospital or other medical care (vendor payments) are excluded from this item.
7. *Retirement or Disability Income*—Includes: (1) retirement pensions and survivor benefits from a former employer, labor union, or Federal, State, county, or other governmental agency; (2) disability income from sources such as worker's compensation; companies or unions; Federal, State, or local government; and the U.S. military; (3) periodic receipts from annuities and insurance; and (4) regular income from IRA and KEOGH plans.
8. *All Other Income*—Includes unemployment compensation, Veterans Administration (VA) payments, alimony and child support, contributions received periodically from persons not living in the household, military family allotments, net gambling winnings, and other kinds of periodic income other than earnings.

Income of Households—Includes the income of the householder and all other persons 15 years old and over in the household, whether related to the householder or not. Because many households consist of only one person, average household income is usually less than average family income.

Income of Families and Persons—In compiling statistics on family income, the incomes of all members 15 years old and over in each family are summed and treated as a single amount. However, for persons 15 years old and over, the total amounts of their own incomes are used. Although the income statistics covered the calendar year 1989, the characteristics of persons and the composition of families refer to the time of enumeration (April 1990). Thus, the income of the family does not include amounts received by persons who were members of the family during all or part of the calendar year 1989 if these persons no longer resided with the family at the time of enumeration. Yet, family income amounts reported by related persons who did not reside with the family during 1989 but who were members of the family at the time of enumeration are included. However, the composition of most families was the same during 1989 as in April 1990.

Median Income—The median divides the income distribution into two equal parts, one having incomes above the median and the other having incomes below the median.

For households and families, the median income is based on the distribution of the total number of units including those with no income. The median for persons is based on persons with income. The median income values for all households, families, and persons are computed on the basis of more detailed income intervals than shown in most tabulations. Median household or family income figures of \$50,000 or less are calculated using linear interpolation. For persons, corresponding median values of \$40,000 or less are also computed using linear interpolation. All other median income amounts are derived through Pareto interpolation. (For more information on medians and interpolation, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Mean Income—This is the amount obtained by dividing the total income of a particular statistical universe by the number of units in that universe. Thus, mean household income is obtained by dividing total household income by the total number of households. For the various types of income the means are based on households having those types of income. "Per capita income" is the mean income computed for every man, woman, and child in a particular group. It is derived by dividing the total income of a particular group by the total population in that group.

Care should be exercised in using and interpreting mean income values for small subgroups of the population. Because the mean is influenced strongly by extreme values in the distribution, it is especially susceptible to the effects of sampling variability, misreporting, and processing errors. The median, which is not affected by extreme values, is, therefore, a better measure than the mean when the population base is small. The mean, nevertheless, is shown in some data products for most small subgroups because, when weighted according to the number of cases, the means can be added to obtained summary measures for areas and groups other than those shown in census tabulations.

Limitation of the Data—Since questionnaire entries for income frequently are based on memory and not on records, many persons tended to forget minor or irregular sources of income and, therefore, underreport their income. Underreporting tends to be more pronounced for income sources that are not derived from earnings, such as Social Security, public assistance, or from interest, dividends, and net rental income.

There are errors of reporting due to the misunderstanding of the income questions such as reporting gross rather than net dollar amounts for the two questions on net self-employment income, which resulted in an overstatement of these items. Another common error is the reporting of identical dollar amounts in two of the eight type of income items where a respondent with only one source of income assumed that the second amount should be entered to represent total income. Such instances of

overreporting had an impact on the level of mean nonfarm or farm self-employment income and mean total income published for the various geographical subdivisions of the State.

Extensive computer editing procedures were instituted in the data processing operation to reduce some of these reporting errors and to improve the accuracy of the income data. These procedures corrected various reporting deficiencies and improved the consistency of reported income items associated with work experience and information on occupation and class of worker. For example, if persons reported they were self-employed on their own farm, not incorporated, but had reported wage and salary earnings only, the latter amount was shifted to net farm self-employment income. Also, if any respondent reported total income only, the amount was generally assigned to one of the type of income items according to responses to the work experience and class-of-worker questions. Another type of problem involved nonreporting of income data. Where income information was not reported, procedures were devised to impute appropriate values with either no income or positive or negative dollar amounts for the missing entries. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

In income tabulations for households and families, the lowest income group (e.g., less than \$5,000) includes units that were classified as having no 1989 income. Many of these were living on income "in kind," savings, or gifts, were newly created families, or families in which the sole breadwinner had recently died or left the household. However, many of the households and families who reported no income probably had some money income which was not recorded in the census.

The income data presented in the tabulations covers money income only. The fact that many farm families receive an important part of their income in the form of "free" housing and goods produced and consumed on the farm rather than in money should be taken into consideration in comparing the income of farm and nonfarm residents. Nonmoney income such as business expense accounts, use of business transportation and facilities, or partial compensation by business for medical and educational expenses was also received by some nonfarm residents. Many low income families also receive income "in kind" from public welfare programs. In comparing income data for 1989 with earlier years, it should be noted that an increase or decrease in money income does not necessarily represent a comparable change in real income, unless adjustments for changes in prices are made.

Comparability—The income data collected in the 1980 and 1970 censuses are similar to the 1990 census data, but there are variations in the detail of the questions. In 1980, income information for 1979 was collected from persons in approximately 19 percent of all housing units and group quarters. Each person was required to report:

- Wage or salary income

- Net nonfarm self-employment income
- Net farm self-employment income
- Interest, dividend, or net rental or royalty income
- Social Security income
- Public assistance income
- Income from all other sources

Between the 1980 and 1990 censuses, there were minor differences in the processing of the data. In both censuses, all persons with missing values in one or more of the detailed type of income items *and* total income were designated as allocated. Each missing entry was imputed either as a "no" or as a dollar amount. If total income was reported *and* one or more of the type of income fields was not answered, then the entry in total income generally was assigned to one of the income types according to the socioeconomic characteristics of the income recipient. This person was designated as unallocated.

In 1980 and 1990, all nonrespondents with income not reported (whether heads of households or other persons) were assigned the reported income of persons with similar characteristics. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, "Accuracy of the Data.")

There was a difference in the method of computer derivation of aggregate income from individual amounts between the two census processing operations. In the 1980 census, income amounts less than \$100,000 were coded in tens of dollars, and amounts of \$100,000 or more were coded in thousands of dollars; \$5 was added to each amount coded in tens of dollars and \$500 to each amount coded in thousands of dollars. Entries of \$999,000 or more were treated as \$999,500 and losses of \$9,999 or more were treated as minus \$9,999. In the 1990 census, income amounts less than \$999,999 were keyed in dollars. Amounts of \$999,999 or more were treated as \$999,999 and losses of \$9,999 or more were treated as minus \$9,999 in all of the computer derivations of aggregate income.

In 1970, information on income in 1969 was obtained from all members in every fifth housing unit and small group quarters (less than 15 persons) and every fifth person in all other group quarters. Each person was required to report:

- Wage or salary income
- Net nonfarm self-employment income
- Net farm self-employment income
- Social Security or Railroad Retirement
- Public assistance or welfare payments
- Income from all other sources

If a person reported a dollar amount in wage or salary, net nonfarm self-employment income, or net farm self-employment income, the person was considered as unallocated only if no further dollar amounts were imputed for any additional missing entries.

In 1960, data on income were obtained from all members in every fourth housing unit and from every fourth person 14 years old and over living in group quarters. Each person was required to report wage or salary income, net self-employment income, and income other than earnings received in 1959. An assumption was made in the editing process that no other type of income was received by a person who reported the receipt of either wage and salary income or self-employment but who had failed to report the receipt of other money income.

For several reasons, the income data shown in census tabulations are not directly comparable with those that may be obtained from statistical summaries of income tax returns. Income, as defined for Federal tax purposes, differs somewhat from the Census Bureau concept. Moreover, the coverage of income tax statistics is different because of the exemptions of persons having small amounts of income and the inclusion of net capital gains in tax returns. Furthermore, members of some families file separate returns and others file joint returns; consequently, the income reporting unit is not consistently either a family or a person.

The earnings data shown in census tabulations are not directly comparable with earnings records of the Social Security Administration. The earnings record data for 1989 excluded the earnings of most civilian government employees, some employees of nonprofit organizations, workers covered by the Railroad Retirement Act, and persons not covered by the program because of insufficient earnings. Furthermore, earnings received from any one employer in excess of \$48,000 in 1989 are not covered by earnings records. Finally, because census data are obtained from household questionnaires, they may differ from Social Security Administration earnings record data, which are based upon employers' reports and the Federal income tax returns of self-employed persons.

The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) of the Department of Commerce publishes annual data on aggregate and per-capita personal income received by the population for States, metropolitan areas, and selected counties. Aggregate income estimates based on the income statistics shown in census products usually would be less than those shown in the BEA income series for several reasons. The Census Bureau data are obtained directly from households, whereas the BEA income series is estimated largely on the basis of data from administrative records of business and governmental sources. Moreover, the definitions of income are different. The BEA income series includes some items not included in the income data shown in census publications, such as income "in kind," income received by nonprofit institutions, the value of services of

banks and other financial intermediaries rendered to persons without the assessment of specific charges, Medicare payments, and the income of persons who died or emigrated prior to April 1, 1990. On the other hand, the census income data include contributions for support received from persons not residing in the same household and employer contributions for social insurance.

INDUSTRY, OCCUPATION, AND CLASS OF WORKER

The data on industry, occupation, and class of worker were derived from answers to questionnaire items 28, 29, and 30 respectively. These questions were asked of a sample of persons. Information on industry relates to the kind of business conducted by a person's employing organization; occupation describes the kind of work the person does on the job.

For employed persons, the data refer to the person's job during the reference week. For those who worked at two or more jobs, the data refer to the job at which the person worked the greatest number of hours. For unemployed persons, the data refer to their last job. The industry and occupation statistics are derived from the detailed classification systems developed for the 1990 census as described below. The *Classified Index of Industries and Occupations* provided additional information on the industry and occupation classification systems.

Respondents provided the data for the tabulations by writing on the questionnaires descriptions of their industry and occupation. These descriptions were keyed and passed through automated coding software which assigned a portion of the written entries to categories in the classification system. The automated system assigned codes to 59 percent of the industry entries and 38 percent of the occupation entries.

Those cases not coded by the computer were referred to clerical staff in the Census Bureau's Kansas City processing office for coding. The clerical staff converted the written questionnaire descriptions to codes by comparing these descriptions to entries in the *Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations*. For the industry code, these coders also referred to an Employer Name List (formerly called Company Name List). This list, prepared from the Standard Statistical Establishment List developed by the Census Bureau for the economic censuses and surveys, contained the names of business establishments and their Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes converted to population census equivalents. This list facilitated coding and maintained industrial classification comparability.

Industry

The industry classification system developed for the 1990 census consists of 236 categories for employed persons, classified into 13 major industry groups. Since

1940, the industrial classification has been based on the Standard Industrial Classification Manual (SIC). The 1990 census classification was developed from the 1987 SIC published by the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President.

The SIC was designed primarily to classify establishments by the type of industrial activity in which they were engaged. However, census data, which were collected from households, differ in detail and nature from those obtained from establishment surveys. Therefore, the census classification systems, while defined in SIC terms, cannot reflect the full detail in all categories. There are several levels of industrial classification found in census products. For example, the 1990 CP-2, *Social and Economic Characteristics* report includes 41 unique industrial categories, while the 1990 Summary Tape File 4 (STF 4) presents 72 categories.

Occupation

The occupational classification system developed for the 1990 census consists of 501 specific occupational categories for employed persons arranged into 6 summary and 13 major occupational groups. This classification was developed to be consistent with the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) Manual: 1980, published by the Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards, U.S. Department of Commerce. Tabulations with occupation as the primary characteristic present several levels of occupational detail. The most detailed tabulations are shown in a special 1990 subject report and tape files on occupation. These products contain all 501 occupational categories plus industry or class of worker subgroupings of occupational categories.

Some occupation groups are related closely to certain industries. Operators of transportation equipment, farm operators and workers, and private household workers account for major portions of their respective industries of transportation, agriculture, and private households. However, the industry categories include persons in other occupations. For example, persons employed in agriculture include truck drivers and bookkeepers; persons employed in the transportation industry include mechanics, freight handlers, and payroll clerks; and persons employed in the private household industry include occupations such as chauffeur, gardener, and secretary.

Class of Worker

The data on class of worker were derived from answers to questionnaire item 30. The information on class of worker refers to the same job as a respondent's industry and occupation and categorizes persons according to the type of ownership of the employing organization. The class of worker categories are defined as follows:

Private Wage and Salary Workers—Includes persons who worked for wages, salary, commission, tips, pay-in-kind, or piece rates for a private for profit employer or a

private not-for-profit, tax-exempt or charitable organization. Self-employed persons whose business was incorporated are included with private wage and salary workers because they are paid employees of their own companies. Some tabulations present data separately for these sub-categories: "For profit," "Not for profit," and "Own business incorporated."

Employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, or other formal international organizations were classified as "Private-not-for-profit."

Government Workers—Includes persons who were employees of any local, State, or Federal governmental unit, regardless of the activity of the particular agency. For some tabulations, the data were presented separately for the three levels of government.

Self-Employed Workers—Includes persons who worked for profit or fees in their own unincorporated business, profession, or trade, or who operated a farm.

Unpaid Family Workers—Includes persons who worked 15 hours or more without pay in a business or on a farm operated by a relative.

Salaried/Self-Employed—In tabulations that categorize persons as either salaried or self-employed, the salaried category includes private and government wage and salary workers; self-employed includes self-employed persons and unpaid family workers.

The industry category, "Public administration," is limited to regular government functions such as legislative, judicial, administrative, and regulatory activities of governments. Other government organizations such as schools, hospitals, liquor stores, and bus lines are classified by industry according to the activity in which they are engaged. On the other hand, the class of worker government categories include all government workers.

Occasionally respondents supplied industry, occupation, or class of worker descriptions which were not sufficiently specific for precise classification or did not report on these items at all. Some of these cases were corrected through the field editing process and during the coding and tabulation operations. In the coding operation, certain types of incomplete entries were corrected using the *Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations*. For example, it was possible in certain situations to assign an industry code based on the occupation reported.

Following the coding operations, there was a computer edit and an allocation process. The edit first determined whether a respondent was in the universe which required an industry and occupation code. The codes for the three items (industry, occupation, and class of worker) were checked to ensure they were valid and were edited for their relation to each other. Invalid and inconsistent codes were either blanked or changed to a consistent code.

If one or more of the three codes were blank after the edit, a code was assigned from a "similar" person based on other items such as age, sex, education, farm or nonfarm residence, and weeks worked. If all the labor force and income data also were blank, all these economic items were assigned from one other person who provided all the necessary data.

Comparability—Comparability of industry and occupation data was affected by a number of factors, primarily the systems used to classify the questionnaire responses. For both the industry and occupation classification systems, the basic structures were generally the same from 1940 to 1970, but changes in the individual categories limited comparability of the data from one census to another. These changes were needed to recognize the "birth" of new industries and occupations, the "death" of others, and the growth and decline in existing industries and occupations, as well as, the desire of analysts and other users for more detail in the presentation of the data. Probably the greatest cause of incomparability is the movement of a segment of a category to a different category in the next census. Changes in the nature of jobs and respondent terminology, and refinement of category composition made these movements necessary.

In the 1990 census, the industry classification had minor revisions to reflect recent changes to the SIC. The 1990 occupational classification system is essentially the same as that for the 1980 census. However, the conversion of the census classification to the SOC in 1980 meant that the 1990 classification system was less comparable to the classifications used prior to the 1980 census.

Other factors that affected data comparability included the universe to which the data referred (in 1970, the age cutoff for labor force was changed from 14 years to 16 years); how the industry and occupation questions were worded on the questionnaire (for example, important changes were made in 1970); improvements in the coding procedures (the Employer Name List technique was introduced in 1960); and how the "not reported" cases are handled. Prior to 1970, they were placed in the residual categories, "Industry not reported" and "Occupation not reported." In 1970, an allocation process was introduced that assigned these cases to major groups. In 1990, as in 1980, the "Not reported" cases were assigned to individual categories. Therefore, the 1980 and 1990 data for individual categories included some numbers of persons who were tabulated in a "Not reported" category in previous censuses.

The following publications contain information on the various factors affecting comparability and are particularly useful for understanding differences in the occupation and industry information from earlier censuses: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Changes Between the 1950 and 1960 Occupation and Industry Classifications With Detailed Adjustments of 1950 Data to the 1960 Classifications*, Technical Paper No. 18, 1968; U.S. Bureau of the Census, *1970 Occupation and Industry Classification Systems in Terms of their 1960 Occupation and Industry Elements*, Technical

Paper No. 26, 1972; and U.S. Bureau of the Census, *The Relationship Between the 1970 and 1980 Industry and Occupation Classification Systems*, Technical Paper No. 59, 1988. For citations for earlier census years, see the 1980 Census of Population report, PC80-1-D, *Detailed Population Characteristics*.

The 1990 census introduced an additional class of worker category for "private not-for-profit" employers. This category is a subset of the 1980 category "employee of private employer" so there is no comparable data before 1990. Also in 1990, employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, etc., are classified as "private not-for-profit," rather than Federal Government as in 1970 and 1980. While in theory, there was a change in comparability, in practice, the small number of U.S. residents working for foreign governments made this change negligible.

Comparability between the statistics on industry and occupation from the 1990 census and statistics from other sources is affected by many of the factors described in the section on "Employment Status." These factors are primarily geographic differences between residence and place of work, different dates of reference, and differences in counts because of dual job holding. Industry data from population censuses cover all industries and all kinds of workers, whereas, data from establishments often excluded private household workers, government workers, and the self-employed. Also, the replies from household respondents may have differed in detail and nature from those obtained from establishments.

Occupation data from the census and data from government licensing agencies, professional associations, trade unions, etc., may not be as comparable as expected. Organizational listings often include persons not in the labor force or persons devoting all or most of their time to another occupation; or the same person may be included in two or more different listings. In addition, relatively few organizations, except for those requiring licensing, attained complete coverage of membership in a particular occupational field.

JOURNEY TO WORK

Place of Work

The data on place of work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 22, which was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Data were tabulated for workers 16 years and over; that is, members of the Armed Forces and civilians who were at work during the reference week. Data on place of work refer to the geographic location at which workers carried out their occupational activities during the reference week. The exact address (number and street) of the place of work was asked, as well as the place (city, town, or post office); whether or not the place of work was inside or

outside the limits of that city or town; and the county, State, and ZIP Code. If the person's employer operated in more than one location, the exact address of the location or branch where the respondent worked was requested. When the number and street name were unknown, a description of the location, such as the building name or nearest street or intersection, was to be entered.

Persons who worked at more than one location during the reference week were asked to report the one at which they worked the greatest number of hours. Persons who regularly worked in several locations each day during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work did not begin at a central place each day, the person was asked to provide as much information as possible to describe the area in which he or she worked most during the reference week.

In some tabulations, place-of-work locations may be defined as "in area of residence" and "outside area of residence." The area of residence may vary from table to table or even within a table, and refers to the particular area or areas shown. For example, in a table that provides data for counties, "in area of residence" refers to persons who worked in the same county in which they lived, while "outside area of residence" refers to persons whose workplace was located in a county different from the one in which they lived. Similarly, in a table that provides data for several types of areas, such as the State and its individual metropolitan areas (MA's), counties, and places, the place-of-work data will be variable and is determined by the geographic level (State, MA, county, or place) shown in each section of the tabulation.

In tabulations that present data for States, workplaces for the residents of the State may include, in addition to the State itself, each contiguous State. The category, "in noncontiguous State or abroad," includes persons who worked in a State that did not border their State of residence as well as persons who worked outside the United States.

In tabulations that present data for an MSA/PMSA, place-of-work locations are specified to show the main destinations of workers living in the MSA/PMSA. (For more information on metropolitan areas (MA's), see Appendix A, Area Classifications.) All place-of-work locations are identified with respect to the boundaries of the MSA/PMSA as "inside MSA/PMSA" or "outside MSA/PMSA." Locations within the MSA/PMSA are further divided into each central city, and each county or county balance. Selected large incorporated places also may be specified as places of work.

Within New England MSA/PMSA's, the places of work presented generally are cities and towns. Locations outside the MSA/PMSA are specified if they are important commuting destinations for residents of the MSA/PMSA, and may include adjoining MSA/PMSA's and their central cities, their component counties, large incorporated places, or counties, cities, or other geographic areas outside any MA. In tabulations for MSA/PMSA's in New England;

Honolulu, Hawaii; and certain other MA's, some place-of-work locations are identified as "areas" (e.g., Area 1, Area 5, Area 12, etc.). Such areas consist of groups of towns, cities, census designated places (Honolulu MSA only), or counties that have been identified as unique place-of-work destinations. When an adjoining MSA/PMSA or MSA/PMSA remainder is specified as a place-of-work location, its components are not defined. However, the components are presented in the 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas* and the 1990 CH-1, *General Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas* reports. In tabulations that present data for census tracts outside MA's, place-of-work locations are defined as "in county of residence" and "outside county of residence."

In areas where the workplace address was coded to the block level, persons were tabulated as working inside or outside a specific place based on the location of that address, regardless of the response to question 22c concerning city/town limits. In areas where it was impossible to code the workplace address to the block level, persons were tabulated as working in a place if a place name was reported in question 22b and the response to question 22c was either "Yes" or the item was left blank. In selected areas, census designated places (CDP's) may appear in the tabulations as places of work. The accuracy of place-of-work data for CDP's may be affected by the extent to which their census names were familiar to respondents, and by coding problems caused by similarities between the CDP name and the names of other geographic jurisdictions in the same vicinity.

Place-of-work data are given for selected minor civil divisions (generally, cities, towns, and townships) in the nine Northeastern States, based on the responses to the place-of-work question. Many towns and townships are regarded locally as equivalent to a place and therefore, were reported as the place of work. When a respondent reported a locality or incorporated place that formed a part of a township or town, the coding and tabulating procedure was designed to include the response in the total for the township or town. The accuracy of the place-of-work data for minor civil divisions is greatest for the New England States. However, the data for some New England towns, for towns in New York, and for townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania may be affected by coding problems that resulted from the unfamiliarity of the respondent with the minor civil division in which the workplace was located or when a township and a city or borough of the same or similar name are located close together.

Place-of-work data may show a few workers who made unlikely daily work trips (e.g., workers who lived in New York and worked in California). This result is attributable to persons who worked during the reference week at a location that was different from their usual place of work, such as persons away from home on business.

Comparability—The wording of the question on place of work was substantially the same in the 1990 census as it was in 1980. However, data on place of work from the

1990 census are based on the full census sample, while data from the 1980 census were based on only about one-half of the full sample.

For the 1980 census, nonresponse or incomplete responses to the place-of-work question were not allocated, resulting in the use of "not reported" categories in the 1980 publications. However, for the 1990 census, when place of work was not reported or the response was incomplete, a work location was allocated to the person based on their means of transportation to work, travel time to work, industry, and location of residence and workplace of others. The 1990 publications, therefore, do not contain a "not reported" category for the place-of-work data.

Comparisons between 1980 and 1990 census data on the gross number of workers in particular commuting flows, or the total number of persons working in an area, should be made with extreme caution. Any apparent increase in the magnitude of the gross numbers may be due solely to the fact that for 1990 the "not reported" cases have been distributed among specific place-of-work destinations, instead of tallied in a separate category as in 1980.

Limitation of the Data—The data on place of work relate to a reference week; that is, the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents because the enumeration was not completed in 1 week. However, for the majority of persons, the reference week for the 1990 census is the last week in March 1990. The lack of a uniform reference week means that the place-of-work data reported in the census will not exactly match the distribution of workplace locations observed or measured during an actual workweek.

The place-of-work data are estimates of persons 16 years old and over who were both employed and at work during the reference week (including persons in the Armed Forces). Persons who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons are not included in the place-of-work data. Therefore, the data on place of work understate the total number of jobs or total employment in a geographic area during the reference week. It also should be noted that persons who had irregular, casual, or unstructured jobs during the reference week may have erroneously reported themselves as not working.

The address where the individual worked most often during the reference week was recorded on the census questionnaire. If a worker held two jobs, only data about the primary job (the one worked the greatest number of hours during the preceding week) was requested. Persons who regularly worked in several locations during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work was not begun at a central place each day, the person was

asked to provide as much information as possible to describe the area in which he or she worked most during the reference week.

Means of Transportation to Work

The data on means of transportation to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 23a, which was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.") Means of transportation to work refers to the principal mode of travel or type of conveyance that the person usually used to get from home to work during the reference week.

Persons who used different means of transportation on different days of the week were asked to specify the one they used most often, that is, the greatest number of days. Persons who used more than one means of transportation to get to work each day were asked to report the one used for the longest distance during the work trip. The category, "Car, truck, or van," includes workers using a car (including company cars but excluding taxicabs), a truck of one-ton capacity or less, or a van. The category, "Public transportation," includes workers who used a bus or trolley bus, streetcar or trolley car, subway or elevated, railroad, ferryboat, or taxicab even if each mode is not shown separately in the tabulation. The category, "Other means," includes workers who used a mode of travel which is not identified separately within the data distribution. The category, "Other means," may vary from table to table, depending on the amount of detail shown in a particular distribution.

The means of transportation data for some areas may show workers using modes of public transportation that are not available in those areas (e.g., subway or elevated riders in an MA where there actually is no subway or elevated service). This result is largely due to persons who worked during the reference week at a location that was different from their usual place of work (such as persons away from home on business in an area where subway service was available) and persons who used more than one means of transportation each day but whose principal means was unavailable where they lived (for example, residents of nonmetropolitan areas who drove to the fringe of an MA and took the commuter railroad most of the distance to work).

Private Vehicle Occupancy

The data on private vehicle occupancy were derived from answers to questionnaire item 23b. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that their means of transportation to work was "Car, truck, or van." (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Private vehicle occupancy refers to the number of persons who usually rode to work in the vehicle during the reference week. The category, "Drove alone," includes persons who usually drove alone to work as well as persons who were driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination. The category, "Carpooled," includes workers who reported that two or more persons usually rode to work in the vehicle during the reference week.

Persons Per Car, Truck, or Van—This is obtained by dividing the number of persons who reported using a car, truck, or van to get to work by the number of such vehicles that they used. The number of vehicles used is derived by counting each person who drove alone as one vehicle, each person who reported being in a two-person carpool as one-half vehicle, each person who reported being in a three-person carpool as one-third vehicle, and so on, and then summing all the vehicles.

Time Leaving Home to Go to Work

The data on time leaving home to go to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 24a. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that they worked outside their home. The departure time refers to the time of day that the person usually left home to go to work during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Travel Time to Work

The data on travel time to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 24b. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that they worked outside their home. Travel time to work refers to the total number of minutes that it usually took the person to get from home to work during the reference week. The elapsed time includes time spent waiting for public transportation, picking up passengers in carpools, and time spent in other activities related to getting to work. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH

Language Spoken at Home

Data on language spoken at home were derived from the answers to questionnaire items 15a and 15b, which were asked of a sample of persons born before April 1, 1985. Instructions mailed with the 1990 census questionnaire stated that a respondent should mark "Yes" in

question 15a if the person sometimes or always spoke a language other than English at home and should not mark "Yes" if a language was spoken only at school or if speaking was limited to a few expressions or slang. For question 15b, respondents were instructed to print the name of the non-English language spoken at home. If the person spoke more than one language other than English, the person was to report the language spoken more often or the language learned first.

The cover of the census questionnaire included information in Spanish which provided a telephone number for respondents to call to request a census questionnaire and instructions in Spanish. Instruction guides were also available in 32 other languages to assist enumerators who encountered households or respondents who spoke no English.

Questions 15a and 15b referred to languages spoken at home in an effort to measure the current use of languages other than English. Persons who knew languages other than English but did not use them at home or who only used them elsewhere were excluded. Persons who reported speaking a language other than English at home may also speak English; however, the questions did not permit determination of the main or dominant language of persons who spoke both English and another language. (For more information, see discussion below on "Ability to Speak English.")

For persons who indicated that they spoke a language other than English at home in question 15a, but failed to specify the name of the language in question 15b, the language was assigned based on the language of other speakers in the household; on the language of a person of the same Spanish origin or detailed race group living in the same or a nearby area; or on a person of the same ancestry or place of birth. In all cases where a person was assigned a non-English language, it was assumed that the language was spoken at home. Persons for whom the name of a language other than English was entered in question 15b, and for whom question 15a was blank were assumed to speak that language at home.

The write-in responses listed in question 15b (specific language spoken) were transcribed onto computer files and coded into more than 380 detailed language categories using an automated coding system. The automated procedure compared write-in responses reported by respondents with entries in a computer dictionary, which initially contained approximately 2,000 language names. The dictionary was updated with a large number of new names, variations in spelling, and a small number of residual categories. Each write-in response was given a numeric code that was associated with one of the detailed categories in the dictionary. If the respondent listed more than one non-English language, only the first was coded.

The write-in responses represented the names people used for languages they speak. They may not match the names or categories used by linguists. The sets of categories used are sometimes geographic and sometimes linguistic. Figure 1 provides an illustration of the content of

the classification schemes used to present language data. For more information, write to the Chief, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Household Language—In households where one or more persons (age 5 years old or over) speak a language other than English, the household language assigned to all household members is the non-English language spoken by the first person with a non-English language in the following order: householder, spouse, parent, sibling, child, grandchild, other relative, stepchild, unmarried partner, housemate or roommate, roomer, boarder, or foster child, or other nonrelative. Thus, persons who speak only English may have a non-English household language assigned to them in tabulations of persons by household language.

Figure 1. **Four- and Twenty-Five-Group Classifications of 1990 Census Languages Spoken at Home with Illustrative Examples**

Four-Group Classification	Twenty-Five-Group Classification	Examples
Spanish Other Indo-European	Spanish	Spanish, Ladino
	French	French, Cajun, French Creole
	Italian	
	Portuguese	
	German	
	Yiddish	
Languages of Asia and the Pacific	Other West Germanic	Afrikaans, Dutch, Pennsylvania Dutch
	Scandinavian	Danish, Norwegian, Swedish
	Polish	
	Russian	
	South Slavic	Serbocroatian, Bulgarian, Macedonian, Slovene
	Other Slavic	Czech, Slovak, Ukrainian
All other languages	Greek	
	Indic	Hindi, Bengali, Gujarathi, Punjabi, Romany, Sinhalese
	Other Indo-European, not elsewhere classified	Armenian, Gaelic, Lithuanian, Persian
	Chinese	
	Japanese	
	Mon-Khmer	
	Tagalog	Cambodian
	Korean	
	Vietnamese	
	Other languages (part)	Chamorro, Dravidian Languages, Hawaiian, Ilocano, Thai, Turkish
	Arabic	
	Hungarian	
	Native North American languages	
	Other languages (part)	Amharic, Syriac, Finnish, Hebrew, Languages of Central and South America, Other Languages of Africa

Ability to Speak English

Persons 5 years old and over who reported that they spoke a language other than English in question 15a were also asked in question 15c to indicate their ability to speak English based on one of the following categories: "Very well," "Well," "Not well," or "Not at all."

The data on ability to speak English represent the person's own perception about his or her own ability or, because census questionnaires are usually completed by one household member, the responses may represent the perception of another household member. The instruction guides and questionnaires that were mailed to households did not include any information on how to interpret the response categories in question 15c.

Persons who reported that they spoke a language other than English at home but whose ability to speak English was not reported, were assigned the English-language ability of a randomly selected person of the same age, Spanish origin, nativity and year of entry, and language group.

Linguistic Isolation—A household in which no person age 14 years or over speaks only English and no person age 14 years or over who speaks a language other than English speaks English "Very well" is classified as "linguistically isolated." All the members of a linguistically isolated household are tabulated as linguistically isolated, including members under age 14 years who may speak only English.

Limitation of the Data—Persons who speak a language other than English at home may have first learned that language at school. However, these persons would be expected to indicate that they spoke English "Very well." Persons who speak a language other than English, but do not do so *at home*, should have been reported as not speaking a language other than English at home.

The extreme detail in which language names were coded may give a false impression of the linguistic precision of these data. The names used by speakers of a language to identify it may reflect ethnic, geographic, or political affiliations and do not necessarily respect linguistic distinctions. The categories shown in the tabulations were chosen on a number of criteria, such as information about the number of speakers of each language that might be expected in a sample of the United States population.

Comparability—Information on language has been collected in every census since 1890. The comparability of data among censuses is limited by changes in question wording, by the subpopulations to whom the question was addressed, and by the detail that was published.

The same question on language was asked in the 1980 and 1990 censuses. This question on the current language spoken at home replaced the questions asked in prior

censuses on mother tongue; that is, the language other than English spoken in the person's home when he or she was a child; one's first language; or the language spoken before immigrating to the United States. The censuses of 1910-1940, 1960 and 1970 included questions on mother tongue. A change in coding procedure from 1980 to 1990 should have improved accuracy of coding and may affect the number of persons reported in some of the 380 plus categories. It should not greatly affect the 4-group or 25-group lists. In 1980, coding clerks supplied numeric codes for the written entries on each questionnaire using a 2,000 name reference list. In 1990 written entries were transcribed to a computer file and matched to a computer dictionary which began with the 2,000 name list, but expanded as unmatched names were referred to headquarters specialists for resolution.

The question on ability to speak English was asked for the first time in 1980. In tabulations from 1980, the categories "Very well" and "Well" were combined. Data from other surveys suggested a major difference between the category "Very well" and the remaining categories. In tabulations showing ability to speak English, persons who reported that they spoke English "Very well" are presented separately from persons who reported their ability to speak English as less than "Very well."

MARITAL STATUS

The data on marital status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 6, which was asked of all persons. The marital status classification refers to the status at the time of enumeration. Data on marital status are tabulated only for persons 15 years old and over.

All persons were asked whether they were "now married," "widowed," "divorced," "separated," or "never married." Couples who live together (unmarried persons, persons in common-law marriages) were allowed to report the marital status they considered the most appropriate.

Never Married—Includes all persons who have never been married, including persons whose only marriage(s) was annulled.

Ever Married—Includes persons married at the time of enumeration (including those separated), widowed, or divorced.

Now Married, Except Separated—Includes persons whose current marriage has not ended through widowhood, divorce, or separation (regardless of previous marital history). The category may also include couples who live together or persons in common-law marriages if they consider this category the most appropriate. In certain tabulations, currently married persons are further classified as "spouse present" or "spouse absent."

Separated—Includes persons legally separated or otherwise absent from their spouse because of marital discord. Included are persons who have been deserted or who have parted because they no longer want to live together but who have not obtained a divorce.

Widowed—Includes widows and widowers who have not remarried.

Divorced—Includes persons who are legally divorced and who have not remarried.

In selected sample tabulations, data for married and separated persons are reorganized and combined with information on the presence of the spouse in the same household.

Now Married—All persons whose current marriage has not ended by widowhood or divorce. This category includes persons defined above as “separated.”

Spouse Present—Married persons whose wife or husband was enumerated as a member of the same household, including those whose spouse may have been temporarily absent for such reasons as travel or hospitalization.

Spouse Absent—Married persons whose wife or husband was not enumerated as a member of the same household. This category also includes all married persons living in group quarters.

Separated—Defined above.

Spouse Absent, Other—Married persons whose wife or husband was not enumerated as a member of the same household, excluding separated. Included is any person whose spouse was employed and living away from home or in an institution or absent in the Armed Forces.

Differences between the number of currently married males and the number of currently married females occur because of reporting differences and because some husbands and wives have their usual residence in different areas. In sample tabulations, these differences can also occur because different weights are applied to the individual's data. Any differences between the number of “now married, spouse present” males and females are due solely to sample weighting. By definition, the numbers would be the same.

When marital status was not reported, it was imputed according to the relationship to the householder and sex and age of the person. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

Comparability—The 1990 marital status definitions are the same as those used in 1980 with the exception of the term “never married” which replaces the term “single” in tabulations. A general marital status question has been asked in every census since 1880.

MOBILITY LIMITATION STATUS

The data on mobility limitation status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 19a, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were

identified as having a mobility limitation if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which made it difficult to go outside the home alone. Examples of outside activities on the questionnaire included shopping and visiting the doctor's office.

The term “health condition” referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally, was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—This was the first time that a question on mobility limitation was included in the census.

PLACE OF BIRTH

The data on place of birth were derived from answers to questionnaire item 8, which was asked on a sample basis. The place-of-birth question asked respondents to report the U.S. State, commonwealth or territory, or the foreign country where they were born. Persons born outside the United States were asked to report their place of birth according to current international boundaries. Since numerous changes in boundaries of foreign countries have occurred in the last century, some persons may have reported their place of birth in terms of boundaries that existed at the time of their birth or emigration, or in accordance with their own national preference.

Persons not reporting place of birth were assigned the birthplace of another family member or were allocated the response of another person with similar characteristics. Persons allocated as foreign born were not assigned a specific country of birth but were classified as “Born abroad, country not specified.”

Nativity—Information on place of birth and citizenship were used to classify the population into two major categories: native and foreign born. When information on place of birth was not reported, nativity was assigned on the basis of answers to citizenship, if reported, and other characteristics.

Native—Includes persons born in the United States, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the United States. The small number of persons who were born in a foreign country but have at least one American parent also are included in this category.

The native population is classified in the following groups: persons born in the State in which they resided at the time of the census; persons born in a different State, by region; persons born in Puerto Rico or an outlying area of the U.S.; and persons born abroad with at least one American parent.

Foreign Born—Includes persons not classified as “Native.” Prior to the 1970 census, persons not reporting place of birth were generally classified as native.

The foreign-born population is shown by selected area, country, or region of birth; the places of birth shown in data products were selected based on the number of respondents who reported that area or country of birth.

Comparability—Data on the State of birth of the native population have been collected in each census beginning with that of 1850. Similar data were shown in tabulations for the 1980 census and other recent censuses. Nonresponse was allocated in a similar manner in 1980; however, prior to 1980, nonresponse to the place of birth question was not allocated. Prior to the 1970 census, persons not reporting place of birth were generally classified as native.

The questionnaire instruction to report mother's State of residence instead of the person's actual State of birth (if born in a hospital in a different State) was dropped in 1990. Evaluation studies of 1970 and 1980 census data demonstrated that this instruction was generally either ignored or misunderstood. Since the hospital and the mother's residence is in the same State for most births, this change may have a slight effect on State of birth data for States with large metropolitan areas that straddle State lines.

POVERTY STATUS IN 1989

The data on poverty status were derived from answers to the same questions as the income data, questionnaire items 32 and 33. (For more information, see the discussion under "Income in 1989.") Poverty statistics presented in census publications were based on a definition originated by the Social Security Administration in 1964 and subsequently modified by Federal interagency committees in 1969 and 1980 and prescribed by the Office of Management and Budget in Directive 14 as the standard to be used by Federal agencies for statistical purposes.

At the core of this definition was the 1961 economy food plan, the least costly of four nutritionally adequate food plans designed by the Department of Agriculture. It was determined from the Agriculture Department's 1955 survey of food consumption that families of three or more persons spend approximately one-third of their income on food; hence, the poverty level for these families was set at three times the cost of the economy food plan. For smaller families and persons living alone, the cost of the economy food plan was multiplied by factors that were slightly higher to compensate for the relatively larger fixed expenses for these smaller households.

The income cutoffs used by the Census Bureau to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals included a set of 48 thresholds arranged in a two-dimensional matrix consisting of family size (from one person to nine or more persons) cross-classified by presence and number of family members under 18 years old (from no children present to eight or more children present). Unrelated individuals and two-person families were further differentiated by age of the householder (under 65 years old and 65 years old and over).

The total income of each family or unrelated individual in the sample was tested against the appropriate poverty threshold to determine the poverty status of that family or unrelated individual. If the total income was less than the corresponding cutoff, the family or unrelated individual was classified as "below the poverty level." The number of persons below the poverty level was the sum of the number of persons in families with incomes below the poverty level and the number of unrelated individuals with incomes below the poverty level.

The poverty thresholds are revised annually to allow for changes in the cost of living as reflected in the Consumer Price Index. The average poverty threshold for a family of four persons was \$12,674 in 1989. (For more information, see table A below.) Poverty thresholds were applied on a national basis and were not adjusted for regional, State or local variations in the cost of living. For a detailed discussion of the poverty definition, see U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 171, *Poverty in the United States: 1988 and 1989*.

Persons for Whom Poverty Status is Determined—Poverty status was determined for all persons except institutionalized persons, persons in military group quarters and in college dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years old. These groups also were excluded from the denominator when calculating poverty rates.

Specified Poverty Levels—Since the poverty levels currently in use by the Federal Government do not meet all the needs of data users, some of the data are presented for alternate levels. These specified poverty levels are obtained by multiplying the income cutoffs at the poverty level by the appropriate factor. For example, the average income cutoff at 125 percent of poverty level was \$15,843 ($\$12,674 \times 1.25$) in 1989 for a family of four persons.

Weighted Average Thresholds at the Poverty Level—The average thresholds shown in the first column of table A are weighted by the presence and number of children. For example, the weighted average threshold for a given family size is obtained by multiplying the threshold for each presence and number of children category within the given family size by the number of families in that category. These products are then aggregated across the entire range of presence and number of children categories, and the aggregate is divided by the total number of families in the group to yield the weighted average threshold at the poverty level for that family size.

Since the basic thresholds used to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals are applied to all families and unrelated individuals, the weighted average poverty thresholds are derived using all families and unrelated individuals rather than just those classified as being below the poverty level. To obtain the weighted poverty thresholds for families and unrelated individuals below alternate poverty levels, the weighted thresholds

shown in table A may be multiplied directly by the appropriate factor. The weighted average thresholds presented in the table are based on the March 1990 Current Population Survey. However, these thresholds would not differ significantly from those based on the 1990 census.

Income Deficit—Represents the difference between the total income of families and unrelated individuals below the poverty level and their respective poverty thresholds. In computing the income deficit, families reporting a net income loss are assigned zero dollars and for such cases the deficit is equal to the poverty threshold.

This measure provided an estimate of the amount which would be required to raise the incomes of all poor families and unrelated individuals to their respective poverty thresholds. The income deficit is thus a measure of the degree of impoverishment of a family or unrelated individual. However, caution must be used in comparing the average deficits of families with different characteristics. Apparent differences in average income deficits may, to some extent, be a function of differences in family size.

Mean Income Deficit—Represents the amount obtained by dividing the total income deficit of a group below the poverty level by the number of families (or unrelated individuals) in that group.

Comparability—The poverty definition used in the 1990 and 1980 censuses differed slightly from the one used in the 1970 census. Three technical modifications were made to the definition used in the 1970 census as described below:

1. The separate thresholds for families with a female householder with no husband present and all other families were eliminated. For the 1980 and 1990 censuses, the weighted average of the poverty thresholds for these two types of families was applied to all types of families, regardless of the sex of the householder.

2. Farm families and farm unrelated individuals no longer had a set of poverty thresholds that were lower than the thresholds applied to nonfarm families and unrelated individuals. The farm thresholds were 85 percent of the corresponding levels for nonfarm families in the 1970 census. The same thresholds were applied to all families and unrelated individuals regardless of residence in 1980 and 1990.

3. The thresholds by size of family were extended from seven or more persons in 1970 to nine or more persons in 1980 and 1990.

These changes resulted in a minimal increase in the number of poor at the national level. For a complete discussion of these modifications and their impact, see the Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 133.

The population covered in the poverty statistics derived from the 1980 and 1990 censuses was essentially the same as in the 1970 census. The only difference was that in 1980 and 1990, unrelated individuals under 15 years old were excluded from the poverty universe, while in 1970, only those under 14 years old were excluded. The poverty data from the 1960 census excluded all persons in group quarters and included all unrelated individuals regardless of age. It was unlikely that these differences in population coverage would have had significant impact when comparing the poverty data for persons since the 1960 censuses.

Current Population Survey—Because of differences in the questionnaires and data collection procedures, estimates of the number of persons below the poverty level by various characteristics from the 1990 census may differ from those reported in the March 1990 Current Population Survey.

RACE

The data on race were derived from answers to questionnaire item 4, which was asked of all persons. The concept of race as used by the Census Bureau reflects

Table A. Poverty Thresholds in 1989 by Size of Family and Number of Related Children Under 18 Years

Size of Family Unit	Weighted average thresholds	Related children under 18 years							
		None	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven or more
One person (unrelated individual).	\$6,310								
Under 65 years.	6 451	\$6,451							
65 years and over.	5,947	5,947							
Two persons.	8,076								
Householder under 65 years. ...	8,343	8,303	\$8,547						
Householder 65 years and over.	7,501	7,495	8,515						
Three persons.	9,885	9,699	9,981	\$9,990					
Four persons.	12,674	12,790	12,999	12,575	\$12,619				
Five persons.	14,990	15,424	15,648	15,169	14,798	\$14,572			
Six persons.	16,921	17,740	17,811	17,444	17,092	16,569	\$16,259		
Seven persons.	19,162	20,412	20,540	20,101	19,794	19,224	18,558	\$17,828	
Eight persons.	21,328	22,830	23,031	22,617	22,253	21,738	21,084	20,403	\$20,230
Nine or more persons.	25,480	27,463	27,596	27,229	26,921	26,415	25,719	25,089	24,933
									\$23,973

self-identification; it does not denote any clear-cut scientific definition of biological stock. The data for race represent self-classification by people according to the race with which they most closely identify. Furthermore, it is recognized that the categories of the race item include both racial and national origin or socio-cultural groups.

During direct interviews conducted by enumerators, if a person could not provide a single response to the race question, he or she was asked to select, based on self-identification, the group which best described his or her racial identity. If a person could not provide a single race response, the race of the mother was used. If a single race response could not be provided for the person's mother, the first race reported by the person was used. In all cases where occupied housing units, households, or families are classified by race, the race of the householder was used.

The racial classification used by the Census Bureau generally adheres to the guidelines in Federal Statistical Directive No. 15, issued by the Office of Management and Budget, which provides standards on ethnic and racial categories for statistical reporting to be used by all Federal agencies. The racial categories used in the 1990 census data products are provided below.

White—Includes persons who indicated their race as "White" or reported entries such as Canadian, German, Italian, Lebanese, Near Easterner, Arab, or Polish.

Black—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Black or Negro" or reported entries such as African American, Afro-American, Black Puerto Rican, Jamaican, Nigerian, West Indian, or Haitian.

American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut—Includes persons who classified themselves as such in one of the specific race categories identified below.

American Indian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "American Indian," entered the name of an Indian tribe, or reported such entries as Canadian Indian, French-American Indian, or Spanish-American Indian.

American Indian Tribe—Persons who identified themselves as American Indian were asked to report their enrolled or principal tribe. Therefore, tribal data in tabulations reflect the written tribal entries reported on the questionnaires. Some of the entries (for example, Iroquois, Sioux, Colorado River, and Flathead) represent nations or reservations.

The information on tribe is based on self-identification and therefore does not reflect any designation of Federally- or State-recognized tribe. Information on American Indian tribes is presented in summary tape files and special data products. The information is derived from the American Indian Detailed Tribal

Classification List for the 1990 census. The classification list represents all tribes, bands, and clans that had a specified number of American Indians reported on the census questionnaire.

Eskimo—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Eskimo" or reported entries such as Arctic Slope, Inupiat, and Yupik.

Aleut—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Aleut" or reported entries such as Alutiiq, Egegik, and Pribilovian.

Asian or Pacific Islander—Includes persons who reported in one of the Asian or Pacific Islander groups listed on the questionnaire or who provided write-in responses such as Thai, Nepali, or Tongan. A more detailed listing of the groups comprising the Asian or Pacific Islander population is presented in figure 2 below. In some data products, information is presented separately for the Asian population and the Pacific Islander population.

Asian—Includes "Chinese," "Filipino," "Japanese," "Asian Indian," "Korean," "Vietnamese," and "Other Asian." In some tables, "Other Asian" may not be shown separately, but is included in the total Asian population.

Chinese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Chinese" or who identified themselves as Cantonese, Tibetan, or Chinese American. In standard census reports, persons who reported as "Taiwanese" or "Formosan" are included here with Chinese. In special reports on the Asian or Pacific Islander population, information on persons who identified themselves as Taiwanese are shown separately.

Filipino—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Filipino" or reported entries such as Philipino, Philippine, or Filipino American.

Japanese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Japanese" and persons who identified themselves as Nipponese or Japanese American.

Asian Indian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Asian Indian" and persons who identified themselves as Bengalese, Bharat, Dravidian, East Indian, or Goanese.

Korean—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Korean" and persons who identified themselves as Korean American.

Vietnamese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Vietnamese" and persons who identified themselves as Vietnamese American.

Cambodian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Cambodian or Cambodia.

Hmong—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Hmong, Laohmong, or Mong.

Laotian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Laotian, Laos, or Lao.

Thai—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Thai, Thailand, or Siamese.

Other Asian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response of Bangladeshi, Burmese, Indonesian, Pakistani, Sri Lankan, Amerasian, or Eurasian. See figure 2 for other groups comprising "Other Asian."

Pacific Islander—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Pacific Islander" by classifying themselves into one of the following groups or identifying themselves as one of the Pacific Islander cultural groups of Polynesian, Micronesian, or Melanesian.

Hawaiian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Hawaiian" as well as persons who identified themselves as Part Hawaiian or Native Hawaiian.

Samoan—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Samoan" or persons who identified themselves as American Samoan or Western Samoan.

Guamanian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Guamanian" or persons who identified themselves as Chamorro or Guam.

Other Pacific Islander—Includes persons who provided a write-in response of a Pacific Islander group such as Tahitian, Northern Mariana Islander, Palauan, Fijian, or a cultural group such as Polynesian, Micronesian, or Melanesian. See figure 2 for other groups comprising "Other Pacific Islander."

Other Race—Includes all other persons not included in the "White," "Black," "American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut," and the "Asian or Pacific Islander" race categories described above. Persons reporting in the "Other race" category and providing write-in entries such as multiracial, multiethnic, mixed, interracial, Wesort, or a Spanish/Hispanic origin group (such as Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican) are included here.

Written entries to three categories on the race item—"Indian (Amer.)," "Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API)," and "Other race"—were reviewed, edited, and coded by subject matter specialists. (For more information on the coding operation, see the section below that discusses "Comparability.")

The written entries under "Indian (Amer.)," and "Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API)" were reviewed and coded during 100-percent processing of the 1990 census questionnaires. A substantial portion of the entries for the "Other race" category also were reviewed, edited, and coded during the 100-percent processing. The remaining entries under "Other race" underwent review and coding during sample processing. Most of the written entries reviewed and coded during sample processing were those indicating Hispanic origin such as Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican.

If the race entry for a member of a household was missing on the questionnaire, race was assigned based upon the reported entries of race by other household members using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. For example, if race was missing for the daughter of the householder, then the race of her mother (as female householder or female spouse) would be assigned. If there was no female householder or spouse in the household, the daughter would be assigned her father's (male householder) race. If race was not reported for anyone in the household, the race of a householder in a previously processed household was assigned. This procedure is a variation of the general imputation procedures described in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Limitation of the Data—In the 1980 census, a relatively high proportion (20 percent) of American Indians did not report any tribal entry in the race item. Evaluation of the pre-census tests indicated that changes made for the 1990 race item should improve the reporting of tribes in the rural areas (especially on reservations) for the 1990 census. The results for urban areas were inconclusive. Also, the precensus tests indicated that there may be overreporting of the Cherokee tribe. An evaluation of 1980 census data showed overreporting of Cherokee in urban areas or areas where the number of American Indians was sparse.

In the 1990 census, respondents sometimes did not fill in a circle or filled the "Other race" circle and wrote in a response, such as Arab, Polish, or African American in the shared write-in box for "Other race" and "Other API" responses. During the automated coding process, these responses were edited and assigned to the appropriate racial designation. Also, some Hispanic origin persons did not fill in a circle, but provided entries such as Mexican or Puerto Rican. These persons were classified in the "Other race" category during the coding and editing process. There may be some minor differences between sample data and 100-percent data because sample processing included additional edits not included in the 100-percent processing.

Figure 2. Asian or Pacific Islander Groups Reported in the 1990 Census

Asian	Pacific Islander
Chinese	Hawaiian
Filipino	Samoaan
Japanese	Guamanian
Asian Indian	Other Pacific Islander ¹
Korean	Carolinian
Vietnamese	Fijian
Cambodian	Kosraean
Hmong	Melanesian ³
Laotian	Micronesian ³
Thai	Northern Mariana Islander
Other Asian ¹	Palauan
Bangladeshi	Papua New Guinean
Bhutanese	Ponapean (Pohnpeian)
Borneo	Polynesian ³
Burmese	Solomon Islander
Celebesian	Tahitian
Ceram	Tarawa Islander
Indochinese	Tokelauan
Indonesian	Tongan
Iwo-Jiman	Trukese (Chuukese)
Javanese	Yapese
Malayan	Pacific Islander, not specified
Maldivian	
Nepali	
Okinawan	
Pakistani	
Sikkim	
Singaporean	
Sri Lankan	
Sumatran	
Asian, not specified ²	

¹In some data products, specific groups listed under "Other Asian" or "Other Pacific Islander" are shown separately. Groups not shown are tabulated as "All other Asian" or "All other Pacific Islander," respectively.

²Includes entries such as Asian American, Asian, Asiatic, Amerasian, and Eurasian.

³Polynesian, Micronesian, and Melanesian are Pacific Islander cultural groups.

Comparability—Differences between the 1990 census and earlier censuses affect the comparability of data for certain racial groups and American Indian tribes. The 1990 census was the first census to undertake, on a 100-percent basis, an automated review, edit, and coding operation for written responses to the race item. The automated coding system used in the 1990 census greatly reduced the potential for error associated with a clerical review. Specialists with a thorough knowledge of the race subject matter reviewed, edited, coded, and resolved inconsistent or incomplete responses. In the 1980 census, there was only a limited clerical review of the race responses on the 100-percent forms with a full clerical review conducted only on the sample questionnaires.

Another major difference between the 1990 and preceding censuses is the handling of the write-in responses for the Asian or Pacific Islander populations. In addition to the nine Asian or Pacific Islander categories shown on the questionnaire under the spanner "Asian or Pacific Islander (API)," the 1990 census race item provided a new residual category, "Other API," for Asian or Pacific Islander persons who did not report in one of the listed Asian or Pacific

Islander groups. During the coding operation, write-in responses for "Other API" were reviewed, coded, and assigned to the appropriate classification. For example, in 1990, a write-in entry of Laotian, Thai, or Javanese is classified as "Other Asian," while a write-in entry of Tongan or Fijian is classified as "Other Pacific Islander." In the 1990 census, these persons were able to identify as "Other API" in both the 100-percent and sample operations.

In the 1980 census, the nine Asian or Pacific Islander groups were also listed separately. However, persons not belonging to these nine groups wrote in their specific racial group under the "Other" race category. Persons with a written entry such as Laotian, Thai, or Tongan, were tabulated and published as "Other race" in the 100-percent processing operation in 1980, but were reclassified as "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" in 1980 sample tabulations. In 1980 special reports on the Asian or Pacific Islander populations, data were shown separately for "Other Asian" and "Other Pacific Islander."

The 1970 questionnaire did not have separate race categories for Asian Indian, Vietnamese, Samoan, and Guamanian. These persons indicated their race in the "Other" category and later, through the editing process, were assigned to a specific group. For example, in 1970, Asian Indians were reclassified as "White," while Vietnamese, Guamanians, and Samoans were included in the "Other" category.

Another difference between 1990 and preceding censuses is the approach taken when persons of Spanish/Hispanic origin did not report in a specific race category but reported as "Other race" or "Other." These persons commonly provided a write-in entry such as Mexican, Venezuelan, or Latino. In the 1990 and 1980 censuses, these entries remained in the "Other race" or "Other" category, respectively. In the 1970 census, most of these persons were included in the "White" category.

REFERENCE WEEK

The data on labor force status and journey to work were related to the reference week; that is, the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents since the enumeration was not completed in one week. The occurrence of holidays during the enumeration period could affect the data on actual hours worked during the reference week, but probably had no effect on overall measurement of employment status (see the discussion below on "Comparability").

Comparability—The reference weeks for the 1990 and 1980 censuses differ in that Passover and Good Friday occurred in the first week of April 1980, but in the second week of April 1990. Many workers presumably took time off for those observances. The differing occurrence of

these holidays could affect the comparability of the 1990 and 1980 data on actual hours worked for some areas if the respective weeks were the reference weeks for a significant number of persons. The holidays probably did not affect the overall measurement of employment status since this information was based on work activity during the entire reference week.

RESIDENCE IN 1985

The data on residence in 1985 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 14b, which asked for the State (or foreign country), county, and place of residence on April 1, 1985, for those persons reporting in question 14a that on that date they lived in a different house than their current residence. Residence in 1985 is used in conjunction with location of current residence to determine the extent of residential mobility of the population and the resulting redistribution of the population across the various States, metropolitan areas, and regions of the country.

When no information on residence in 1985 was reported for a person, information for other family members, if available, was used to assign a location of residence in 1985. All cases of nonresponse or incomplete response that were not assigned a previous residence based on information from other family members were allocated the previous residence of another person with similar characteristics who provided complete information.

The tabulation category, "Same house," includes all persons 5 years old and over who did not move during the 5 years as well as those who had moved but by 1990 had returned to their 1985 residence. The category, "Different house in the United States," includes persons who lived in the United States in 1985 but in a different house or apartment from the one they occupied on April 1, 1990. These movers are then further subdivided according to the type of move.

In most tabulations, movers are divided into three groups according to their 1985 residence: "Different house, same county," "Different county, same State," and "Different State." The last group may be further subdivided into region of residence in 1985. The category, "Abroad," includes those persons who were residing in a foreign country, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the U.S. in 1985, including members of the Armed Forces and their dependents. Some tabulations show movers who were residing in Puerto Rico or an outlying area in 1985 separately from those residing in other countries.

In tabulations for metropolitan areas, movers are categorized according to the metropolitan status of their current and previous residences, resulting in such groups as movers within an MSA/PMSA, movers between MSA/PMSA's, movers from nonmetropolitan areas to MSA/PMSA, and movers from central cities to the remainder of an MSA/PMSA. In some tabulations, these categories are further subdivided by size of MSA/PMSA, region of current or previous residence, or movers within or between central cities and the remainder of the same or a different MSA/PMSA.

The size categories used in some tabulations for both 1985 and 1990 residence refer to the populations of the MSA/PMSA on April 1, 1990; that is, at the end of the migration interval.

Some tabulations present data on immigrants, outmigrants, and net migration. "Immigrants" are generally defined as those persons who entered a specified area by crossing its boundary from some point outside the area. In some tabulations, movers from abroad are included in the number of immigrants; in others, only movers within the United States are included.

"Outmigrants" are persons who depart from a specific area by crossing its boundary to a point outside it, but without leaving the United States. "Net migration" is calculated by subtracting the number of outmigrants from the number of immigrants and, depending upon the particular tabulation, may or may not include movers from abroad. The net migration for the area is net immigration if the result was positive and net outmigration if the result was negative. In the tabulations, net outmigration is indicated by a minus sign (-).

Immigrants and outmigrants for States include only those persons who did not live in the same State in 1985 and 1990; that is, they exclude persons who moved between counties within the same State. Thus, the sum of the immigrants to (or outmigrants from) all counties in any State is greater than the number of immigrants to (or outmigrants from) that State. However, in the case of net migration, the sum of the nets for all the counties within a State equal the net for the State. In the same fashion, the net migration for a division or region equals the sum of the nets for the States comprising that division or region, while the number of immigrants and outmigrants for that division or region is less than the sum of the immigrants or outmigrants for the individual States.

The number of persons who were living in a different house in 1985 is somewhat less than the total number of moves during the 5-year period. Some persons in the same house at the two dates had moved during the 5-year period but by the time of the census had returned to their 1985 residence. Other persons who were living in a different house had made one or more intermediate moves. For similar reasons, the number of persons living in a different county, MSA/PMSA, or State or moving between nonmetropolitan areas may be understated.

Comparability—Similar questions were asked on all previous censuses beginning in 1940, except the questions in 1950 referred to residence 1 year earlier rather than 5 years earlier. Although the questions in the 1940 census covered a 5-year period, comparability with that census was reduced somewhat because of different definitions and categories of tabulation. Comparability with the 1960 and 1970 census is also somewhat reduced because nonresponse was not allocated in those earlier censuses. For the 1980 census, nonresponse was allocated in a manner similar to the 1990 allocation scheme.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND LABOR FORCE STATUS

Tabulation of data on enrollment, educational attainment, and labor force status for the population 16 to 19 years old allows for calculation of the proportion of the age group who are not enrolled in school and not high school graduates or "dropouts" and an unemployment rate for the "dropout" population. Definitions of the three topics and descriptions of the census items from which they were derived are presented in "Educational Attainment," "Employment Status," and "School Enrollment and Type of School." The published tabulations include both the civilian and Armed Forces populations, but labor force status is provided for the civilian population only. Therefore, the component labor force statuses may not add to the total lines *enrolled in school, high school graduate, and not high school graduate*. The difference is Armed Forces.

Comparability—The tabulation of school enrollment by labor force status is similar to that published in 1980 census reports. The 1980 census tabulation included a single data line for Armed Forces; however, enrollment, attainment, and labor force status data were shown for the civilian population only. In 1970, a tabulation was included for 16 to 21 year old males not attending school.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL

Data on school enrollment were derived from answers to questionnaire item 11, which was asked of a sample of persons. Persons were classified as enrolled in school if they reported attending a "regular" public or private school or college at any time between February 1, 1990, and the time of enumeration. The question included instructions to "include only nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which would lead to a high school diploma or a college degree" as regular school. Instructions included in the 1990 respondent instruction guide, which was mailed with the census questionnaire, further specified that enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring were not to be included unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college. Persons who did not answer the enrollment question were assigned the enrollment status and type of school of a person with the same age, race or Hispanic origin, and, at older ages, sex, whose residence was in the same or a nearby area.

Public and Private School—Includes persons who attended school in the reference period and indicated they were enrolled by marking one of the questionnaire categories for either "public school, public college" or "private school, private college." The instruction guide defines a public school as "any school or college controlled and supported by a local, county, State, or Federal Government." Schools supported and controlled primarily by religious organizations or other private groups are defined as private. Persons who filled both the "public" and "private" circles are edited to the first entry, "public."

Level of School in Which Enrolled—Persons who were enrolled in school were classified as enrolled in "preprimary school," "elementary or high school," or "college" according to their response to question 12 (years of school completed or highest degree received). Persons who were enrolled and reported completing nursery school or less were classified as enrolled in "preprimary school," which includes kindergarten. Similarly, enrolled persons who had completed at least kindergarten, but not high school, were classified as enrolled in elementary or high school. Enrolled persons who reported completing high school or some college or having received a post-secondary degree were classified as enrolled in "college." Enrolled persons who reported completing the twelfth grade but receiving "NO DIPLOMA" were classified as enrolled in high school. (For more information on level of school, see the discussion under "Educational Attainment.")

Comparability—School enrollment questions have been included in the census since 1840; grade attended was first asked in 1940; type of school was first asked in 1960. Before 1940, the enrollment question in various censuses referred to attendance in the preceding six months or the preceding year. In 1940, the reference was to attendance in the month preceding the census, and in the 1950 and subsequent censuses, the question referred to attendance in the two months preceding the census date.

Until the 1910 census, there were no instructions limiting the kinds of schools in which enrollment was to be counted. Starting in 1910, the instructions indicated that attendance at "school, college, or any educational institution" was to be counted. In 1930 an instruction to include "night school" was added. In the 1940 instructions, night school, extension school, or vocational school were included only if the school was part of the regular school system. Correspondence school work of any kind was excluded. In the 1950 instructions, the term "regular school" was introduced, and it was defined as schooling which "advances a person towards an elementary or high school diploma or a college, university, or professional school degree." Vocational, trade, or business schools were excluded unless they were graded and considered part of a regular school system. On-the-job training was excluded, as was nursery school. Instruction by correspondence was excluded unless it was given by a regular school and counted towards promotion.

In 1960, the question used the term "regular school or college" and a similar, though expanded, definition of "regular" was included in the instructions, which continued to exclude nursery school. Because of the census' use of mailed questionnaires, the 1960 census was the first in which instructions were written for the respondent as well as enumerators. In the 1970 census, the questionnaire used the phrase "regular school or college" and included instructions to "count nursery school, kindergarten, and schooling which leads to an elementary school certificate, high school diploma, or college degree." Instructions in a separate document specified that to be counted as regular

school, nursery school must include instruction as an important and integral phase of its program, and continued the exclusion of vocational, trade, and business schools. The 1980 census question was very similar to the 1970 question, but the separate instruction booklet did not require that nursery school include substantial instructional content in order to be counted.

The age range for which enrollment data have been obtained and published has varied over the censuses. Information on enrollment was recorded for persons of all ages in the 1930 and 1940 and 1970 through 1990; for persons under age 30, in 1950; and for persons age 5 to 34, in 1960. Most of the published enrollment figures referred to persons age 5 to 20 in the 1930 census, 5 to 24 in 1940, 5 to 29 in 1950, 5 to 34 in 1960, 3 to 34 in 1970, and 3 years old and over in 1980. This growth in the age group whose enrollment was reported reflects increased interest in the number of children in preprimary schools and in the number of older persons attending colleges and universities.

In the 1950 and subsequent censuses, college students were enumerated where they lived while attending college, whereas in earlier censuses, they generally were enumerated at their parental homes. This change should not affect the comparability of national figures on college enrollment since 1940; however, it may affect the comparability over time of enrollment figures at sub-national levels.

Type of school was first introduced in the 1960 census, where a separate question asked the enrolled persons whether they were in a "public" or "private" school. Since the 1970 census, the type of school was incorporated into the response categories for the enrollment question and the terms were changed to "public," "parochial," and "other private." In the 1980 census, "private, church related" and "private, not church related" replaced "parochial" and "other private."

Grade of enrollment was first available in the 1940 census, where it was obtained from responses to the question on highest grade of school completed. Enumerators were instructed that "for a person still in school, the last grade completed will be the grade preceding the one in which he or she was now enrolled." From 1950 to 1980, grade of enrollment was obtained from the highest grade attended in the two-part question used to measure educational attainment. (For more information, see the discussion under "Educational Attainment.") The form of the question from which level of enrollment was derived in the 1990 census most closely corresponds to the question used in 1940. While data from prior censuses can be aggregated to provide levels of enrollment comparable to the 1990 census, 1990 data cannot be disaggregated to show single grade of enrollment as in previous censuses.

Data on school enrollment were also collected and published by other Federal, State, and local government agencies. Where these data were obtained from administrative records of school systems and institutions of higher learning, they were only roughly comparable with data from population censuses and household surveys because of

differences in definitions and concepts, subject matter covered, time references, and enumeration methods. At the local level, the difference between the location of the institution and the residence of the student may affect the comparability of census and administrative data. Differences between the boundaries of school districts and census geographic units also may affect these comparisons.

SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS

The data on self-care limitation status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 19b, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were identified as having a self-care limitation if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which made it difficult to take care of their own personal needs, such as dressing, bathing, or getting around inside the home.

The term "health condition" referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—This was the first time that a question on self-care limitation was included in the census.

SEX

The data on sex were derived from answers to questionnaire item 3, which was asked of all persons. For most cases in which sex was not reported, it was determined by the appropriate entry from the person's given name and household relationship. Otherwise, sex was imputed according to the relationship to the householder and the age and marital status of the person. For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Sex Ratio—A measure derived by dividing the total number of males by the total number of females and multiplying by 100.

Comparability—A question on the sex of individuals has been asked of the total population in every census.

VETERAN STATUS

Data on veteran status, period of military service, and years of military service were derived from answers to questionnaire item 17, which was asked of a sample of persons.

Veteran Status—The data on veteran status were derived from responses to question 17a. For census data products, a "civilian veteran" is a person 16 years old or over who had served (even for a short time) but is not now

serving on active duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or the Coast Guard, or who served as a Merchant Marine seaman during World War II. Persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserves are classified as veterans only if they were ever called or ordered to active duty not counting the 4-6 months for initial training or yearly summer camps. All other civilians 16 years old and over are classified as nonveterans.

Period of Military Service—Persons who indicated in question 17a that they had served on active duty (civilian veterans) or were now on active duty were asked to indicate in question 17b the period or periods in which they served. Persons serving in at least one wartime period are classified in their most recent wartime period. For example, persons who served both during the Korean conflict and the post-Korean peacetime era between February 1955 and July 1964 are classified in one of the two "Korean conflict" categories. If the same person had also served during the Vietnam era, he or she would instead be included in the "Vietnam era and Korean conflict" category. The responses were edited to eliminate inconsistencies between reported period(s) of service and the age of the person and to cancel out reported combinations of periods containing unreasonable gaps (for example, a person could not serve during World War I and the Korean conflict without serving during World War II). Note that the period of service categories shown in this report are mutually exclusive.

Years of Military Service—Persons who indicated in question 17a that they had served on active duty (civilian veterans) or were now on active duty were asked to report the total number of years of active-duty service in question 17c. The data were edited for consistency with responses to question 17b (Period of Military Service) and with the age of the person.

Limitation of the Data—There may be a tendency for the following kinds of persons to report erroneously that they served on active duty in the Armed Forces: (a) persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserves but were never called to active duty; (b) civilian employees or volunteers for the USO, Red Cross, or the Department of Defense (or its predecessor Departments, War and Navy); and (c) employees of the Merchant Marine or Public Health Service. There may also be a tendency for persons to erroneously round up months to the nearest year in question 17c (for example, persons with 1 year 8 months of active duty military service may mistakenly report "2 years").

Comparability—Since census data on veterans were based on self-reported responses, they may differ from data from other sources such as administrative records of the Department of Defense. Census data may also differ from Veterans Administration data on the benefits-eligible population, since factors determining eligibility for veterans benefits differ from the rules for classifying veterans in the census.

The wording of the question on veteran status (17a) for 1990 was expanded from the veteran/not veteran question in 1980 to include questions on current active duty status and service in the military Reserves and the National Guard. The expansion was intended to clarify the appropriate response for persons in the Armed Forces and for persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserve units only. For the first time in a census, service during World War II as a Merchant Marine Seaman was considered active-duty military service and persons with such service were counted as veterans. An additional period of military service, "September 1980 or later" was added in 1990. As in 1970 and 1980, persons reporting more than one period of service are shown in the most recent wartime period of service category. Question 17c (Years of Military Service) was new for 1990.

WORK DISABILITY STATUS

The data on work disability were derived from answers to questionnaire item 18, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were identified as having a work disability if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which limited the kind or amount of work they could do at a job or business. A person was limited in the kind of work he or she could do if the person had a health condition which restricted his or her choice of jobs. A person was limited in the amount of work if he or she was not able to work full-time. Persons with a work disability were further classified as "Prevented from working" or "Not prevented from working."

The term "health condition" referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally, was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—The wording of the question on work disability was the same in 1990 as in 1980. Information on work disability was first collected in 1970. In that census, the work disability question did not contain a clause restricting the definition of disability to limitations caused by a health condition that had lasted 6 or more months; however, it did contain a separate question about the duration of the disability.

WORK STATUS IN 1989

The data on work status in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 31, which was asked of a sample of persons. Persons 16 years old and over who worked 1 or more weeks according to the criteria described below are classified as "Worked in 1989." All other persons 16 years old and over are classified as "Did not work in 1989." Some tabulations showing work status in 1989 include 15 year olds; these persons, by definition, are classified as "Did not work in 1989."

Weeks Worked in 1989

The data on weeks worked in 1989 were derived from responses to questionnaire item 31b. Question 31b (Weeks Worked in 1989) was asked of persons 16 years old and over who indicated in question 31a that they worked in 1989.

The data pertain to the number of weeks during 1989 in which a person did any work for pay or profit (including paid vacation and paid sick leave) or worked without pay on a family farm or in a family business. Weeks of active service in the Armed Forces are also included.

Usual Hours Worked Per Week Worked in 1989

The data on usual hours worked per week worked in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 31c. This question was asked of persons 16 years old and over who indicated that they worked in 1989.

The data pertain to the number of hours a person usually worked during the weeks worked in 1989. The respondent was to report the number of hours worked per week in the majority of the weeks he or she worked in 1989. If the hours worked per week varied considerably during 1989, the respondent was to report an approximate average of the hours worked per week. The statistics on usual hours worked per week in 1989 are not necessarily related to the data on actual hours worked during the census reference week (question 21b).

Persons 16 years old and over who reported that they usually worked 35 or more hours each week during the weeks they worked are classified as "Usually worked full time;" persons who reported that they usually worked 1 to 34 hours are classified as "Usually worked part time."

Year-Round Full-Time Workers—All persons 16 years old and over who usually worked 35 hours or more per week for 50 to 52 weeks in 1989.

Number of Workers in Family in 1989—The term "worker" as used for these data is defined based on the criteria for Work Status in 1989.

Limitation of the Data—It is probable that the number of persons who worked in 1989 and the number of weeks worked are understated since there was some tendency for respondents to forget intermittent or short periods of employment or to exclude weeks worked without pay. There may also be a tendency for persons not to include weeks of paid vacation among their weeks worked; one result may be that the census figures may understate the number of persons who worked "50 to 52 weeks."

Comparability—The data on weeks worked collected in the 1990 census were comparable with data from the 1980, 1970, and 1960 censuses, but may not be entirely comparable with data from the 1940 and 1950 censuses. Since the 1960 census, two separate questions have been

used to obtain this information. The first identified persons with any work experience during the year and, thus, indicated those persons for whom the questions on number of weeks worked applied. In 1940 and 1950, however, the questionnaires contained only a single question on number of weeks worked.

In 1970, persons responded to the question on weeks worked by indicating one of six weeks-worked intervals. In 1980 and 1990, persons were asked to enter the specific number of weeks they worked.

YEAR OF ENTRY

The data on year of entry were derived from answers to questionnaire item 10, which was asked of a sample of persons. The question, "When did this person come to the United States to stay?" was asked of persons who indicated in the question on citizenship that they were not born in the United States. (For more information, see the discussion under "Citizenship.")

The 1990 census questions, tabulations, and census data products about citizenship and year of entry include no reference to immigration. All persons who were born and resided outside the United States before becoming residents of the United States have a date of entry. Some of these persons are U.S. citizens by birth (e.g., persons born in Puerto Rico or born abroad of American parents). To avoid any possible confusion concerning the date of entry of persons who are U.S. citizens by birth, the term, "year of entry" is used in this report instead of the term "year of immigration."

Limitation of the Data—The census questions on nativity, citizenship, and year of entry were not designed to measure the degree of permanence of residence in the United States. The phrase, "to stay" was used to obtain the year in which the person became a resident of the United States. Although the respondent was directed to indicate the year he or she entered the country "to stay," it was difficult to ensure that respondents interpreted the phrase correctly.

Comparability—A question on year of entry, (alternately called "year of immigration") was asked in each decennial census from 1890 to 1930, 1970, and 1980. In 1980, the question on year of entry included six arrival time intervals. The number of arrival intervals was expanded to ten in 1990. In 1980, the question on year of entry was asked only of the foreign-born population. In 1990, all persons who responded to the long-form questionnaire and were not born in the United States were to complete the question on year of entry.

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

LIVING QUARTERS

Living quarters are classified as either housing units or group quarters. (For more information, see the discussion of "Group Quarters" under Population Characteristics.)

Usually, living quarters are in structures intended for residential use (for example, a one-family home, apartment house, hotel or motel, boarding house, or mobile home). Living quarters also may be in structures intended for nonresidential use (for example, the rooms in a warehouse where a guard lives), as well as in places such as tents, vans, shelters for the homeless, dormitories, barracks, and old railroad cars.

Housing Units—A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home or trailer, a group of rooms or a single room occupied as separate living quarters or, if vacant, intended for occupancy as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from outside the building or through a common hall.

The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements. For vacant units, the criteria of separateness and direct access are applied to the intended occupants whenever possible. If that information cannot be obtained, the criteria are applied to the previous occupants.

Both occupied and vacant housing units are included in the housing unit inventory, except that recreational vehicles, boats, vans, tents, railroad cars, and the like are included only if they are occupied as someone's usual place of residence. Vacant mobile homes are included provided they are intended for occupancy on the site where they stand. Vacant mobile homes on dealers' sales lots, at the factory, or in storage yards are excluded from the housing inventory.

If the living quarters contains nine or more persons unrelated to the householder or person in charge (a total of at least 10 unrelated persons), it is classified as group quarters. If the living quarters contains eight or fewer persons unrelated to the householder or person in charge, it is classified as a housing unit.

Occupied Housing Units—A housing unit is classified as occupied if it is the usual place of residence of the person or group of persons living in it at the time of enumeration, or if the occupants are only temporarily absent; that is, away on vacation or business. If all the persons staying in the unit at the time of the census have their usual place of residence elsewhere, the unit is classified as vacant. A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit as their usual place of residence. By definition, the count of occupied housing units for 100-percent tabulations is the same as the count of households or householders. In sample tabulations, the counts of household and occupied housing units may vary slightly because of different sample weighting methods.

Vacant Housing Units—A housing unit is vacant if no one is living in it at the time of enumeration, unless its occupants are only temporarily absent. Units temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons who have a usual residence elsewhere also are classified as vacant. (For more information, see discussion under "Usual Home Elsewhere.")

New units not yet occupied are classified as vacant housing units if construction has reached a point where all exterior windows and doors are installed and final usable floors are in place. Vacant units are excluded if they are open to the elements; that is, the roof, walls, windows, and/or doors no longer protect the interior from the elements, or if there is positive evidence (such as a sign on the house or in the block) that the unit is condemned or is to be demolished. Also excluded are quarters being used entirely for nonresidential purposes, such as a store or an office, or quarters used for the storage of business supplies or inventory, machinery, or agricultural products.

Hotels, Motels, Rooming Houses, Etc.—Occupied rooms or suites of rooms in hotels, motels, and similar places are classified as housing units only when occupied by permanent residents; that is, persons who consider the hotel as their usual place of residence or have no usual place of residence elsewhere. Vacant rooms or suites of rooms are classified as housing units only in those hotels, motels, and similar places in which 75 percent or more of the accommodations are occupied by permanent residents.

If any of the occupants in a rooming or boarding house live and eat separately from others in the building and have direct access, their quarters are classified as separate housing units.

Staff Living Quarters—The living quarters occupied by staff personnel within any group quarters are separate housing units if they satisfy the housing unit criteria of separateness and direct access; otherwise, they are considered group quarters.

Comparability—The first Census of Housing in 1940 established the "dwelling unit" concept. Although the term became "housing unit" and the definition has been modified slightly in succeeding censuses, the 1990 definition is essentially comparable to previous censuses. There was no change in the housing unit definition between 1980 and 1990.

ACREAGE

The data on acreage were obtained from questionnaire items H5a and H19a. Question H5a was asked at all occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes. Question H19a was asked on a sample basis at occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes.

Question H5a asks whether the house or mobile home is located on a place of 10 or more acres. The intent of this

item is to exclude owner-occupied and renter-occupied one-family houses on 10 or more acres from the specified owner- and renter-occupied universes for value and rent tabulations.

Question H19a provides data on whether the unit is located on less than 1 acre. The main purpose of this item, in conjunction with question H19b on agricultural sales, is to identify farm units. (For more information, see discussion under "Farm Residence.")

For both items, the land may consist of more than one tract or plot. These tracts or plots are usually adjoining; however, they may be separated by a road, creek, another piece of land, etc.

Comparability—Question H5a is similar to that asked in 1970 and 1980. This item was asked for the first time of mobile home occupants in 1990. Question H19a is an abbreviated form of a question asked on a sample basis in 1980. In previous censuses, information on city or suburban lot and number of acres was obtained also.

AGRICULTURAL SALES

Data on the sales of agricultural crops were obtained from questionnaire item H19b, which was asked on a sample basis at occupied one-family houses and mobile homes located on lots of 1 acre or more. Data for this item exclude units on lots of less than 1 acre, units located in structures containing 2 or more units, and all vacant units. This item refers to the total amount (before taxes and expenses) received in 1989 from the sale of crops, vegetables, fruits, nuts, livestock and livestock products, and nursery and forest products, produced on "this property." Respondents new to a unit were asked to estimate total agricultural sales in 1989 even if some portion of the sales had been made by other occupants of the unit.

This item is used mainly to classify housing units as farm or nonfarm residences, not to provide detailed information on the sale of agricultural products. Detailed information on the sale of agricultural products is provided by the Census Bureau's Census of Agriculture (*Factfinder for the Nation: Agricultural Statistics*, Bureau of the Census, 1989). (For more information, see the discussion under "Farm Residence.")

BEDROOMS

The data on bedrooms were obtained from questionnaire item H9, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. The number of bedrooms is the count of rooms designed to be used as bedrooms; that is, the number of rooms that would be listed as bedrooms if the house or apartment were on the market for sale or for rent. Included are all rooms intended to be used as bedrooms even if

they currently are being used for some other purpose. A housing unit consisting of only one room, such as a one-room efficiency apartment, is classified, by definition, as having no bedroom.

Comparability—Data on bedrooms have been collected in every census since 1960. In 1970 and 1980, data for bedrooms were shown only for year-round units. In past censuses, a room was defined as a bedroom if it was used mainly for sleeping even if also used for other purposes. Rooms that were designed to be used as bedrooms but used mainly for other purposes were not considered to be bedrooms. A distribution of housing units by number of bedrooms calculated from data collected in a 1986 test showed virtually no differences in the two versions except in the two bedroom category, where the previous "use" definition showed a slightly lower proportion of units.

BOARDED-UP STATUS

Boarded-up status was obtained from questionnaire item C2 and was determined for all vacant units. Boarded-up units have windows and doors covered by wood, metal, or masonry to protect the interior and to prevent entry into the building. A single-unit structure, a unit in a multi-unit structure, or an entire multi-unit structure may be boarded-up in this way. For certain census data products, boarded-up units are shown only for units in the "Other vacant" category. A unit classified as "Usual home elsewhere" can never be boarded up. (For more information, see the discussion under "Usual Home Elsewhere.")

Comparability—This item was first asked in the 1980 census and was shown only for year-round vacant housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all vacant housing units.

BUSINESS ON PROPERTY

The data for business on property were obtained from questionnaire item H5b, which was asked at all occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes. This question is used to exclude owner-occupied one-family houses with business or medical offices on the property from certain statistics on financial characteristics.

A business must be easily recognizable from the outside. It usually will have a separate outside entrance and have the appearance of a business, such as a grocery store, restaurant, or barber shop. It may be either attached to the house or mobile home or be located elsewhere on the property. Those housing units in which a room is used for business or professional purposes and have no recognizable alterations to the outside are *not* considered as having a business. Medical offices are considered businesses for tabulation purposes.

Comparability—Data on business on property have been collected since 1940.

CONDOMINIUM FEE

The data on condominium fee were obtained from questionnaire item H25, which was asked at owner-occupied condominiums. This item was asked on a sample basis. A condominium fee normally is charged monthly to the owners of the individual condominium units by the condominium owners association to cover operating, maintenance, administrative, and improvement costs of the common property (grounds, halls, lobby, parking areas, laundry rooms, swimming pool, etc.) The costs for utilities and/or fuels may be included in the condominium fee if the units do not have separate meters.

Data on condominium fees may include real estate tax and/or insurance payments for the common property, but do not include real estate taxes or fire, hazard, and flood insurance for the individual unit already reported in questions H21 and H22.

Amounts reported were the regular monthly payment, even if paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid. Costs were estimated as closely as possible when exact costs were not known.

The data from this item were added to payments for mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans); real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments; and utilities and fuels to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for condominium owners.

Comparability—This is a new item in 1990.

CONDOMINIUM STATUS

The data on condominium housing units were obtained from questionnaire item H18, which was asked on a sample basis at both occupied and vacant housing units. Condominium is a type of ownership that enables a person to own an apartment or house in a development of similarly owned units and to hold a common or joint ownership in some or all of the common areas and facilities such as land, roof, hallways, entrances, elevators, swimming pool, etc. Condominiums may be single-family houses as well as units in apartment buildings. A condominium unit need not be occupied by the owner to be counted as such. A unit classified as "mobile home or trailer" or "other" (see discussion under "Units in Structure") cannot be a condominium unit.

Limitation of the Data—Testing done prior to the 1980 and 1990 censuses indicated that the number of condominiums may be slightly overstated.

Comparability—In 1970, condominiums were grouped together with cooperative housing units, and the data were reported only for owner-occupied cooperatives and condominiums. Beginning in 1980, the census identified all

condominium units and the data were shown for renter-occupied and vacant year-round condominiums as well as owner occupied. In 1970 and 1980, the question on condominiums was asked on a 100-percent basis. In 1990, it was asked on a sample basis.

CONTRACT RENT

The data on contract rent (also referred to as "rent asked" for vacant units) were obtained from questionnaire item H7a, which was asked at all occupied housing units that were rented for cash rent and all vacant housing units that were for rent at the time of enumeration.

Housing units that are renter occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in census data products. The unit may be owned by friends or relatives who live elsewhere and who allow occupancy without charge. Rent-free houses or apartments may be provided to compensate caretakers, ministers, tenant farmers, sharecroppers, or others.

Contract rent is the monthly rent agreed to or contracted for, regardless of any furnishings, utilities, fees, meals, or services that may be included. For vacant units, it is the monthly rent asked for the rental unit at the time of enumeration.

If the contract rent includes rent for a business unit or for living quarters occupied by another household, the respondent was instructed to report that part of the rent estimated to be for his or her unit only. Respondents were asked to report rent only for the housing unit enumerated and to exclude any rent paid for additional units or for business premises.

If a renter pays rent to the owner of a condominium or cooperative, and the condominium fee or cooperative carrying charge is also paid by the renter to the owner, the respondent was instructed to include the fee or carrying charge.

If a renter receives payments from lodgers or roomers who are listed as members of the household, the respondent was instructed to report the rent without deduction for any payments received from the lodgers or roomers. The respondent was instructed to report the rent agreed to or contracted for even if paid by someone else such as friends or relatives living elsewhere, or a church or welfare agency.

In some tabulations, contract rent is presented for all renter-occupied housing units, as well as specified renter-occupied and vacant-for-rent units. Specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units exclude one-family houses on 10 or more acres. (For more information on rent, see the discussion under "Gross Rent.")

Median and Quartile Contract Rent—The median divides the rent distribution into two equal parts. Quartiles divide the rent distribution into four equal parts. In computing median and quartile contract rent, units reported as "No

cash rent" are excluded. Median and quartile rent calculations are rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on medians and quartiles, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Contract Rent—To calculate aggregate contract rent, the amount assigned for the category "Less than \$80" is \$50. The amount assigned to the category "\$1,000 or more" is \$1,250. Mean contract rent is rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Limitation of the Data—In the 1970 and 1980 censuses, contract rent for vacant units had high allocation rates, about 35 percent.

Comparability—Data on this item have been collected since 1930. For 1990, quartiles were added because the range of rents and values in the United States has increased in recent years. Upper and lower quartiles can be used to note large rent and value differences among various geographic areas.

DURATION OF VACANCY

The data for duration of vacancy (also referred to as "months vacant") were obtained from questionnaire item D, which was completed by census enumerators. The statistics on duration of vacancy refer to the length of time (in months and years) between the date the last occupants moved from the unit and the time of enumeration. The data, therefore, do not provide a direct measure of the total length of time units remain vacant.

For newly constructed units which have never been occupied, the duration of vacancy is counted from the date construction was completed. For recently converted or merged units, the time is reported from the date conversion or merger was completed. Units occupied by an entire household with a usual home elsewhere are assigned to the "Less than 1 month" interval.

Comparability—Similar data have been collected since 1960. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round vacant housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all vacant housing units.

FARM RESIDENCE

The data on farm residence were obtained from questionnaire items H19a and H19b. An occupied one-family house or mobile home is classified as a farm residence if: (1) the housing unit is located on a property of 1 acre or more, and (2) at least \$1,000 worth of agricultural products were sold from the property in 1989. Group quarters and housing units that are in multi-unit buildings or vacant are not included as farm residences.

A one-family unit occupied by a tenant household paying cash rent for land and buildings is enumerated as a farm residence only if sales of agricultural products from its yard (as opposed to the general property on which it is located) amounted to at least \$1,000 in 1989. A one-family unit occupied by a tenant household that does not pay cash rent is enumerated as a farm residence if the remainder of the farm (including its yard) qualifies as a farm.

Farm residence is provided as an independent data item only for housing units located in rural areas. It may be derived for housing units in urban areas from the data items on acreage and sales of agricultural products on the public-use microdata sample (PUMS) files. (For more information on PUMS, see Appendix F, Data Products and User Assistance.)

The farm population consists of persons in households living in farm residences. Some persons who are counted on a property classified as a farm (including in some cases farm workers) are excluded from the farm population. Such persons include those who reside in multi-unit buildings or group quarters.

Comparability—These are the same criteria that were used to define a farm residence in 1980. In 1960 and 1970, a farm was defined as a place of 10 or more acres with at least \$50 worth of agricultural sales or a place of less than 10 acres with at least \$250 worth of agricultural sales. Earlier censuses used other definitions. Note that the definition of a farm residence differs from the definition of a farm in the Census of Agriculture (*Factfinder for the Nation: Agricultural Statistics*, Bureau of the Census, 1989).

GROSS RENT

Gross rent is the contract rent plus the estimated average monthly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, and water) and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.) if these are paid for by the renter (or paid for the renter by someone else). Gross rent is intended to eliminate differentials which result from varying practices with respect to the inclusion of utilities and fuels as part of the rental payment. The estimated costs of utilities and fuels are reported on a yearly basis but are converted to monthly figures for the tabulations. Renter units occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in the tabulations. Gross rent is calculated on a sample basis.

Comparability—Data on gross rent have been collected since 1940 for renter-occupied housing units. In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989

Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989 is a computed ratio of monthly gross rent to monthly household income (total household income in 1989 divided by 12). The ratio was computed separately for each unit and was rounded to the nearest whole percentage. Units for which no cash rent is paid and units occupied by households that reported no income or a net loss in 1989 comprise the category "Not computed." This item is calculated on a sample basis.

HOUSE HEATING FUEL

The data on house heating fuel were obtained from questionnaire item H14, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. The data show the type of fuel used most to heat the house or apartment.

Utility Gas—Includes gas piped through underground pipes from a central system to serve the neighborhood.

Bottled, Tank, or LP Gas—Includes liquid propane gas stored in bottles or tanks which are refilled or exchanged when empty.

Fuel Oil, Kerosene, Etc.—Includes fuel oil, kerosene, gasoline, alcohol, and other combustible liquids.

Wood—Includes purchased wood, wood cut by household members on their property or elsewhere, driftwood, saw-mill or construction scraps, or the like.

Solar Energy—Includes heat provided by sunlight which is collected, stored, and actively distributed to most of the rooms.

Other Fuel—Includes all other fuels not specified elsewhere.

No Fuel Used—Includes units that do not use any fuel or that do not have heating equipment.

Comparability—Data on house heating fuel have been collected since 1940. The category, "Solar energy" is new for 1990.

INSURANCE FOR FIRE, HAZARD, AND FLOOD

The data on fire, hazard, and flood insurance were obtained from questionnaire item H22, which was asked at a sample of owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. The statistics for this item refer to the annual premium for fire, hazard, and flood insurance on

the property (land and buildings); that is, policies that protect the property and its contents against loss due to damage by fire, lightning, winds, hail, flood, explosion, and so on.

Liability policies are included only if they are paid with the fire, hazard, and flood insurance premiums and the amounts for fire, hazard, and flood cannot be separated. Premiums are included even if paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid. When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, the premiums are converted to a yearly basis.

The payment for fire, hazard, and flood insurance is added to payments for real estate taxes, utilities, fuels, and mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans) to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989."

A separate question (H23d) determines whether insurance premiums are included in the mortgage payment to the lender(s). This makes it possible to avoid counting these premiums twice in the computations.

Comparability—Data on payment for fire and hazard insurance were collected for the first time in 1980. Flood insurance was not specifically mentioned in the wording of the question in 1980. The question was asked only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the question was asked of all one-family owner-occupied houses, including houses on 10 or more acres. It also was asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office on the property.

KITCHEN FACILITIES

Data on kitchen facilities were obtained from questionnaire item H11, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. A unit has complete kitchen facilities when it has all of the following: (1) an installed sink with piped water, (2) a range, cook top and convection or microwave oven, or cookstove, and (3) a refrigerator. All kitchen facilities must be located in the structure. They need not be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered a range or cookstove. An ice box is not considered to be a refrigerator.

Comparability—Data on complete kitchen facilities were collected for the first time in 1970. Earlier censuses collected data on individual components, such as kitchen sink and type of refrigeration equipment. In 1970 and 1980, data for kitchen facilities were shown only for year-round units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

MEALS INCLUDED IN RENT

The data on meals included in the rent were obtained from questionnaire item H7b, which was asked of all

occupied housing units that were rented for cash and all vacant housing units that were for rent at the time of enumeration.

The statistics on meals included in rent are presented for specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units. Specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units exclude one-family houses on 10 or more acres. (For more information, see the discussion under "Contract Rent.")

Comparability—This is a new item in 1990. It is intended to measure "congregate" housing, which generally is considered to be housing units where the rent includes meals and other services, such as transportation to shopping and recreation.

MOBILE HOME COSTS

The data on mobile home costs were obtained from questionnaire item H26, which was asked at owner-occupied mobile homes. This item was asked on a sample basis.

These data include the total yearly costs for personal property taxes, land or site rent, registration fees, and license fees on all owner-occupied mobile homes. The instructions are to not include real estate taxes already reported in question H21.

Costs are estimated as closely as possible when exact costs are not known. Amounts are the total for an entire 12-month billing period, even if they are paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid.

The data from this item are added to payments for mortgages, real estate taxes, fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments, utilities, and fuels to derive selected monthly owner costs for mobile homes owners.

Comparability—This item is new for 1990.

MORTGAGE PAYMENT

The data on mortgage payment were obtained from questionnaire item H23b, which was asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. This item was asked on a sample basis. Question H23b provides the regular monthly amount required to be paid the lender for the first mortgage (deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt) on the property. Amounts are included even if the payments are delinquent or paid by someone else. The amounts reported are included in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for units with a mortgage.

The amounts reported include everything paid to the lender including principal and interest payments, real estate taxes, fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments, and mortgage insurance premiums. Separate questions determine whether real estate taxes and fire, hazard, and flood

insurance payments are included in the mortgage payment to the lender. This makes it possible to avoid counting these components twice in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs."

Comparability—Information on mortgage payment was collected for the first time in 1980. It was collected only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, one-family houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the questions on monthly mortgage payments were asked of all owner-occupied one-family houses, including one-family houses on 10 or more acres. They were also asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office.

The 1980 census obtained total regular monthly mortgage payments, including payments on second or junior mortgages, from a single question. Two questions were used in 1990; one for regular monthly payments on first mortgages, and one for regular monthly payments on second or junior mortgages or home equity loans. (For more information, see the discussion under "Second or Junior Mortgage Payment.")

MORTGAGE STATUS

The data on mortgage status were obtained from questionnaire items H23a and H24a, which were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. "Mortgage" refers to all forms of debt where the property is pledged as security for repayment of the debt. It includes such debt instruments as deeds of trust, trust deeds, contracts to purchase, land contracts, junior mortgages and home equity loans.

A mortgage is considered a first mortgage if it has prior claim over any other mortgage or if it is the only mortgage on the property. All other mortgages, (second, third, etc.) are considered junior mortgages. A home equity loan is generally a junior mortgage. If no first mortgage is reported, but a junior mortgage or home equity loan is reported, then the loan is considered a first mortgage.

In most census data products, the tabulations for "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" usually are shown separately for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged." The category "not mortgaged" is comprised of housing units owned free and clear of debt.

Comparability—A question on mortgage status was included in the 1940 and 1950 censuses, but not in the 1960 and 1970 censuses. The item was reinstated in 1980 along with a separate question dealing with the existence of second or junior mortgages. In 1980, the mortgage status questions were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses on less than 10 acres. Excluded were mobile homes,

condominiums, houses with a business or medical office, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the questions were asked of all one-family owner-occupied housing units, including houses on 10 or more acres. They were also asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and houses with a business or medical office.

PERSONS IN UNIT

This item is based on the 100-percent count of persons in occupied housing units. All persons occupying the housing unit are counted, including the householder, occupants related to the householder, and lodgers, roomers, boarders, and so forth.

The data on "persons in unit" show the number of housing units occupied by the specified number of persons. The phrase "persons in unit" is used for housing tabulations, "persons in households" for population items. Figures for "persons in unit" match those for "persons in household" for 100-percent data products. In sample products, they may differ because of the weighting process.

Median Persons in Unit—In computing median persons in unit, a whole number is used as the midpoint of an interval; thus, a unit with 4 persons is treated as an interval ranging from 3.5 to 4.5 persons. Median persons is rounded to the nearest hundredth. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Persons in Occupied Housing Units—This is the total population minus those persons living in group quarters. "Persons per occupied housing unit" is computed by dividing the population living in housing units by the number of occupied housing units.

PERSONS PER ROOM

"Persons per room" is obtained by dividing the number of persons in each occupied housing unit by the number of rooms in the unit. Persons per room is rounded to the nearest hundredth. The figures shown refer, therefore, to the number of occupied housing units having the specified ratio of persons per room.

Mean Persons Per Room—This is computed by dividing persons in housing units by the aggregate number of rooms. This is intended to provide a measure of utilization. A higher mean may indicate a greater degree of utilization or crowding; a low mean may indicate under-utilization. (For more information on means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

PLUMBING FACILITIES

The data on plumbing facilities were obtained from questionnaire item H10, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a

sample basis. Complete plumbing facilities include hot and cold piped water, a flush toilet, and a bathtub or shower. All three facilities must be located inside the house, apartment, or mobile home, but not necessarily in the same room. Housing units are classified as lacking complete plumbing facilities when any of the three facilities are not present.

Comparability—The 1990 data on complete plumbing facilities are not strictly comparable with the 1980 data. In 1980, complete plumbing facilities were defined as hot and cold piped water, a bathtub or shower, and a flush toilet in the housing unit for the exclusive use of the residents of that unit. In 1990, the Census Bureau dropped the requirement of exclusive use from the definition of complete plumbing facilities. Of the 2.3 million year-round housing units classified in 1980 as lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use, approximately 25 percent of these units had complete plumbing but the facilities were also used by members of another household. From 1940 to 1970, separate and more detailed questions were asked on piped water, bathing, and toilet facilities. In 1970 and 1980, the data on plumbing facilities were shown only for year-round units.

POVERTY STATUS OF HOUSEHOLDS IN 1989

The data on poverty status of households were derived from answers to the income questions. The income items were asked on a sample basis. Households are classified below the poverty level when the total 1989 income of the family or of the nonfamily householder is below the appropriate poverty threshold. The income of persons living in the household who are unrelated to the householder is not considered when determining the poverty status of a household, nor does their presence affect the household size in determining the appropriate poverty threshold. The poverty thresholds vary depending upon three criteria: size of family, number of children, and age of the family householder or unrelated individual for one and two-persons households. (For more information, see the discussion of "Poverty Status in 1989" and "Income in 1989" under Population Characteristics.)

REAL ESTATE TAXES

The data on real estate taxes were obtained from questionnaire item H21, which was asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. The statistics from this question refer to the total amount of all real estate taxes on the entire property (land and buildings) payable in 1989 to all taxing jurisdictions, including special assessments, school taxes, county taxes, and so forth.

Real estate taxes include State, local, and all other real estate taxes even if delinquent, unpaid, or paid by someone who is not a member of the household. However, taxes due from prior years are not included. If taxes are paid on other than a yearly basis, the payments are converted to a yearly basis.

The payment for real estate taxes is added to payments for fire, hazard, and flood insurance; utilities and fuels; and mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans) to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989." A separate question (H23c) determines whether real estate taxes are included in the mortgage payment to the lender(s). This makes it possible to avoid counting taxes twice in the computations.

Comparability—Data for real estate taxes were collected for the first time in 1980. The question was asked only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes or trailers, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the question was asked of all one-family owner-occupied houses, including houses on 10 or more acres. It also was asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office on the property.

ROOMS

The data on rooms were obtained from questionnaire item H3, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. The statistics on rooms are in terms of the number of housing units with a specified number of rooms. The intent of this question is to count the number of whole rooms used for living purposes.

For each unit, rooms include living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, enclosed porches suitable for year-round use, and lodger's rooms. Excluded are strip or pullman kitchens, bathrooms, open porches, balconies, halls or foyers, half-rooms, utility rooms, unfinished attics or basements, or other unfinished space used for storage. A partially divided room is a separate room only if there is a partition from floor to ceiling, but not if the partition consists solely of shelves or cabinets.

Median Rooms—This measure divides the room distribution into two equal parts, one-half of the cases falling below the median number of rooms and one-half above the median. In computing median rooms, the whole number is used as the midpoint of the interval; thus, the category "3 rooms" is treated as an interval ranging from 2.5 to 3.5 rooms. Median rooms is rounded to the nearest tenth. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Rooms—To calculate aggregate rooms, an arbitrary value of "10" is assigned to rooms for units falling within the terminal category, "9 or more." (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Comparability—Data on rooms have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all housing units.

SECOND OR JUNIOR MORTGAGE PAYMENT

The data on second or junior mortgage payments were obtained from questionnaire items H24a and H24b, which were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. Question H24a asks whether a second or junior mortgage or a home equity loan exists on the property. Question H24b provides the regular monthly amount required to be paid to the lender on all second or junior mortgages and home equity loans. Amounts are included even if the payments are delinquent or paid by someone else. The amounts reported are included in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for units with a mortgage.

All mortgages other than first mortgages are classified as "junior" mortgages. A second mortgage is a junior mortgage that gives the lender a claim against the property that is second to the claim of the holder of the first mortgage. Any other junior mortgage(s) would be subordinate to the second mortgage. A home equity loan is a line of credit available to the borrower that is secured by real estate. It may be placed on a property that already has a first or second mortgage, or it may be placed on a property that is owned free and clear.

If the respondents answered that no first mortgage existed, but a second mortgage did (as in the above case with a home equity loan), a computer edit assigned the unit a first mortgage and made the first mortgage monthly payment the amount reported in the second mortgage. The second mortgage data were then made "No" in question H24a and blank in question H24b.

Comparability—The 1980 census obtained total regular monthly mortgage payments, including payments on second or junior mortgages, from one single question. Two questions were used in 1990: one for regular monthly payments on first mortgages, and one for regular monthly payments on second or junior mortgages and home equity loans.

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS

The data on selected monthly owner costs were obtained from questionnaire items H20 through H26 for a sample of owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. Selected monthly owner costs is the sum of payments for mortgages, deeds of trust, contracts to purchase, or similar debts on the property (including payments for the first mortgage, second or junior mortgages, and home equity loans); real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance on the property; utilities (electricity, gas, and water); and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.). It also includes, where appropriate, the monthly condominium fee for condominiums and mobile home costs (personal property taxes, site rent, registration fees, and license fees) for mobile homes.

In certain tabulations, selected monthly owner costs are presented separately for specified owner-occupied housing units (owner-occupied one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres without a business or medical office on the property), owner-occupied condominiums, and owner-occupied mobile homes. Data usually are shown separately for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged."

Median Selected Monthly Owner Costs—This measure is rounded to the nearest whole dollar.

Comparability—The components of selected monthly owner costs were collected for the first time in 1980. The 1990 tabulations of selected monthly owner costs for specified owner-occupied housing units are virtually identical to 1980, the primary difference was the amounts of the first and second mortgages were collected in separate questions in 1990, while the amounts were collected in a single question in 1980. The component parts of the item were tabulated for mobile homes and condominiums for the first time in 1990.

In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989

The information on selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989 is the computed ratio of selected monthly owner costs to monthly household income in 1989. The ratio was computed separately for each unit and rounded to the nearest whole percentage. The data are tabulated separately for specified owner-occupied units, condominiums, and mobile homes.

Separate distributions are often shown for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged." Units occupied by households reporting no income or a net loss in 1989 are included in the "not computed" category. (For more information, see the discussion under "Selected Monthly Owner Costs.")

Comparability—The components of selected monthly owner costs were collected for the first time in 1980. The tabulations of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for specified owner-occupied housing units are comparable to 1980.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The data on sewage disposal were obtained from questionnaire item H16, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Housing units are either connected to a public sewer, to a septic tank or cesspool, or they dispose

of sewage by other means. A public sewer may be operated by a government body or by a private organization. A housing unit is considered to be connected to a septic tank or cesspool when the unit is provided with an underground pit or tank for sewage disposal. The category, "Other means" includes housing units which dispose of sewage in some other way.

Comparability—Data on sewage disposal have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

SOURCE OF WATER

The data on source of water were obtained from questionnaire item H15, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. Housing units may receive their water supply from a number of sources. A common source supplying water to five or more units is classified as a "Public system or private company." The water may be supplied by a city, county, water district, water company, etc., or it may be obtained from a well which supplies water to five or more housing units. If the water is supplied from a well serving four or fewer housing units, the units are classified as having water supplied by either an "Individual drilled well" or an "Individual dug well." Drilled wells or small diameter wells are usually less than 1-1/2 feet in diameter. Dug wells are usually larger than 1-1/2 feet wide and generally hand dug. The category, "Some other source" includes water obtained from springs, creeks, rivers, lakes, cisterns, etc.

Comparability—Data on source of water have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT

The data on telephones were obtained from questionnaire item H12, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. A telephone must be inside the house or apartment for the unit to be classified as having a telephone. Units where the respondent uses a telephone located inside the building but not in the respondent's living quarters are classified as having no telephone.

Comparability—Data on telephones in 1980 are comparable to 1990. The 1960 and 1970 censuses collected data on telephone availability. A unit was classified as having a telephone available if there was a telephone number on which occupants of the unit could be reached. The telephone could have been in another unit, in a common hall, or outside the building.

TENURE

The data for tenure were obtained from questionnaire item H4, which was asked at all occupied housing units. All occupied housing units are classified as either owner occupied or renter occupied.

Owner Occupied—A housing unit is owner occupied if the owner or co-owner lives in the unit even if it is mortgaged or not fully paid for. The owner or co-owner must live in the unit and usually is the person listed in column 1 of the questionnaire. The unit is "Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan" if it is being purchased with a mortgage or some other debt arrangement such as a deed of trust, trust deed, contract to purchase, land contract, or purchase agreement. The unit is also considered owned with a mortgage if it is built on leased land and there is a mortgage on the unit.

A housing unit is "Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)" if there is no mortgage or other similar debt on the house, apartment, or mobile home including units built on leased land if the unit is owned outright without a mortgage. Although owner-occupied units are divided between mortgaged and owned free and clear on the questionnaire, census data products containing 100-percent data show only total owner-occupied counts. More extensive mortgage information was collected on the long-form questionnaire and are shown in census products containing sample data. (For more information, see the discussion under "Mortgage Status.")

Renter Occupied—All occupied housing units which are not owner occupied, whether they are rented for cash rent or occupied without payment of cash rent, are classified as renter occupied. "No cash rent" units are separately identified in the rent tabulations. Such units are generally provided free by friends or relatives or in exchange for services such as resident manager, caretaker, minister, or tenant farmer. Housing units on military bases also are classified in the "No cash rent" category. "Rented for cash rent" includes units in continuing care, sometimes called life care arrangements. These arrangements usually involve a contract between one or more individuals and a health services provider guaranteeing the individual shelter, usually a house or apartment, and services, such as meals or transportation to shopping or recreation.

Comparability—Data on tenure have been collected since 1890. In 1970, the question on tenure also included a category for condominium and cooperative ownership. In 1980, condominium units and cooperatives were dropped from the tenure item, and since 1980, only condominium units are identified in a separate question.

For 1990, the response categories were expanded to allow the respondent to report whether the unit was owned with a mortgage or free and clear (without a mortgage). The distinction between units owned with a mortgage and units owned free and clear was added in 1990 to improve

the count of owner-occupied units. Research after the 1980 census indicated some respondents did not consider their units owned if they had a mortgage.

UNITS IN STRUCTURE

The data on units in structure (also referred to as "type of structure") were obtained from questionnaire item H2, which was asked at all housing units. A structure is a separate building that either has open spaces on all sides or is separated from other structures by dividing walls that extend from ground to roof. In determining the number of units in a structure, all housing units, both occupied and vacant, are counted. Stores and office space are excluded.

The statistics are presented for the number of housing units in structures of specified type and size, not for the number of residential buildings.

1-Unit, Detached—This is a 1-unit structure detached from any other house; that is, with open space on all four sides. Such structures are considered detached even if they have an adjoining shed or garage. A one-family house that contains a business is considered detached as long as the building has open space on all four sides. Mobile homes or trailers to which one or more permanent rooms have been added or built also are included.

1-Unit, Attached—This is a 1-unit structure that has one or more walls extending from ground to roof separating it from adjoining structures. In row houses (sometimes called townhouses), double houses, or houses attached to non-residential structures, each house is a separate, attached structure if the dividing or common wall goes from ground to roof.

2 or More Units—These are units in structures containing 2 or more housing units, further categorized as units in structures with 2, 3 or 4, 5 to 9, 10 to 19, 20 to 49, and 50 or more units.

Mobile Home or Trailer—Both occupied and vacant mobile homes to which no permanent rooms have been added are counted in this category. Mobile homes or trailers used only for business purposes or for extra sleeping space and mobile homes or trailers for sale on a dealer's lot, at the factory, or in storage are not counted in the housing inventory.

Other—This category is for any living quarters occupied as a housing unit that does not fit the previous categories. Examples that fit this category are houseboats, railroad cars, campers, and vans.

Comparability—Data on units in structure have been collected since 1940 and on mobile homes and trailers since 1950. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are

shown for all housing units. In 1980, the data were collected on a sample basis. The category, "Boat, tent, van, etc." was replaced in 1990 by the category "Other." In some areas, the proportion of units classified as "Other" is far larger than the number of units that were classified as "Boat, tent, van, etc." in 1980.

USUAL HOME ELSEWHERE

The data for usual home elsewhere are obtained from questionnaire item B, which was completed by census employees. A housing unit temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons with a usual residence elsewhere is classified as vacant. The occupants are classified as having a "Usual home elsewhere" and are counted at the address of their usual place of residence. Typical examples are people in a vacation home, persons renting living quarters temporarily for work, and migrant workers.

Limitation of the Data—Evidence from previous censuses suggests that in some areas enumerators marked units as "vacant—usual home elsewhere" when they should have marked "vacant—regular."

Comparability—Data for usual home elsewhere was tabulated for the first time in 1980.

UTILITIES

The data on utility costs were obtained from questionnaire items H20a through H20d, which were asked of occupied housing units. These items were asked on a sample basis.

Questions H20a through H20d asked for the yearly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, water) and other fuels (oil, coal, wood, kerosene, etc.). For the tabulations, these yearly amounts are divided by 12 to derive the average monthly cost and are then included in the computation of "Gross Rent," "Gross Rent as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989," "Selected Monthly Owner Costs," and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989."

Costs are recorded if paid by or billed to occupants, a welfare agency, relatives, or friends. Costs that are paid by landlords, included in the rent payment, or included in condominium or cooperative fees are excluded.

Limitation of the Data—Research has shown that respondents tended to overstate their expenses for electricity and gas when compared to utility company records. There is some evidence that this overstatement is reduced when yearly costs are asked rather than monthly costs. Caution should be exercised in using these data for direct analysis because costs are not reported for certain kinds of units

such as renter-occupied units with all utilities included in the rent and owner-occupied condominium units with utilities included in the condominium fee.

Comparability—The data on utility costs have been collected since 1980 for owner-occupied housing units, and since 1940 for renter-occupied housing units. In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

VACANCY STATUS

The data on vacancy status were obtained from questionnaire item C1, which was completed by census enumerators. Vacancy status and other characteristics of vacant units were determined by enumerators obtaining information from landlords, owners, neighbors, rental agents, and others. Vacant units are subdivided according to their housing market classification as follows:

For Rent—These are vacant units offered "for rent," and vacant units offered either "for rent" or "for sale."

For Sale Only—These are vacant units being offered "for sale only," including units in cooperatives and condominium projects if the individual units are offered "for sale only."

Rented or Sold, Not Occupied—If any money rent has been paid or agreed upon but the new renter has not moved in as of the date of enumeration, or if the unit has recently been sold but the new owner has not yet moved in, the vacant unit is classified as "rented or sold, not occupied."

For Seasonal, Recreational, or Occasional Use—These are vacant units used or intended for use only in certain seasons or for weekend or other occasional use throughout the year.

Seasonal units include those used for summer or winter sports or recreation, such as beach cottages and hunting cabins. Seasonal units also may include quarters for such workers as herders and loggers. Interval ownership units, sometimes called shared-ownership or time-sharing condominiums, also are included here.

For Migrant Workers—These include vacant units intended for occupancy by migratory workers employed in farm work during the crop season. (Work in a cannery, a freezer plant, or a food-processing plant is not farm work.)

Other Vacant—If a vacant unit does not fall into any of the classifications specified above, it is classified as "other vacant." For example, this category includes units held for occupancy by a caretaker or janitor, and units held for personal reasons of the owner.

Homeowner Vacancy Rate—This is the percentage relationship between the number of vacant units for sale and the total homeowner inventory. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units for sale only by the sum of the owner-occupied units and the number of vacant units that are for sale only.

Rental Vacancy Rate—This is the percentage relationship of the number of vacant units for rent to the total rental inventory. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units for rent by the sum of the renter-occupied units and the number of vacant units for rent.

Comparability—Data on vacancy status have been collected since 1940. For 1990, the category, "seasonal/recreational/occasional use" combined vacant units classified in 1980 as "seasonal or migratory" and "held for occasional use." Also, in 1970 and 1980, housing characteristics generally were presented only for year-round units. In 1990, housing characteristics are shown for all housing units.

VALUE

The data on value (also referred to as "price asked" for vacant units) were obtained from questionnaire item H6, which was asked at housing units that were owned, being bought, or vacant for sale at the time of enumeration. Value is the respondent's estimate of how much the property (house and lot, mobile home and lot, or condominium unit) would sell for if it were for sale. If the house or mobile home was owned or being bought, but the land on which it sits was not, the respondent was asked to estimate the combined value of the house or mobile home and the land. For vacant units, value was the price asked for the property.

Value was tabulated separately for all owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale housing units, owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale mobile homes or trailers, and specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale housing units. Specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale housing units include only one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres without a business or medical office on the property. The data for "specified units" exclude mobile homes, houses with a business or medical office, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings.

Median and Quartile Value—The median divides the value distribution into two equal parts. Quartiles divide the value distribution into four equal parts. These measures are rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information on medians and quartiles, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Value—To calculate aggregate value, the amount assigned for the category "Less than \$10,000" is \$9,000. The amount assigned to the category "\$500,000 or more"

is \$600,000. Mean value is rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Comparability—In 1980, value was asked only at owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres with no business or medical office on the property and at all owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale condominium housing units. Mobile homes were excluded. Value data were presented for specified owner-occupied housing units, specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units, and owner-occupied condominium housing units.

In 1990, the question was asked at all owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale-only housing units with no exclusions. Data presented for specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units will include one-family condominium houses but not condominiums in multi-unit structures since condominium units are now identified only in long-form questionnaires.

For 1990, quartiles have been added because the range of values and rents in the United States has increased in recent years. Upper and lower quartiles can be used to note large value and rent differences among various geographic areas.

VEHICLES AVAILABLE

The data on vehicles available were obtained from questionnaire item H13, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. These data show the number of households with a specified number of passenger cars, vans, and pickup or panel trucks of one-ton capacity or less kept at home and available for the use of household members. Vehicles rented or leased for one month or more, company vehicles, and police and government vehicles are included if kept at home and used for nonbusiness purposes. Dismantled or immobile vehicles are excluded. Vehicles kept at home but used only for business purposes also are excluded.

Vehicles Per Household—This is computed by dividing aggregate vehicles available by the number of occupied housing units.

Limitation of the Data—The 1980 census evaluations showed that the number of automobiles was slightly overreported; the number of vans and trucks slightly underreported. The statistics do not measure the number of vehicles privately owned or the number of households owning vehicles.

Comparability—Data on automobiles available were collected from 1960 to 1980. In 1980, a separate question also was asked on the number of trucks and vans. The data on automobiles and trucks and vans were presented

separately and also as a combined vehicles available tabulation. The 1990 data are comparable to the 1980 vehicles available tabulations.

YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT

The data on year householder moved into unit were obtained from questionnaire item H8, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. These data refer to the year of the latest move by the householder. If a householder moved back into a housing unit he or she previously occupied, the year of the latest move was reported. If the householder moved from one apartment to another within the same building, the year the householder moved into the present apartment was reported. The intent is to establish the year the present occupancy by the householder began. The year that the householder moved in is not necessarily the same year other members of the household moved, although in the great majority of cases an entire household moves at the same time.

Comparability—In 1960 and 1970, this question was asked of every person and included in population reports. This item in housing tabulations refers to the year the householder moved in. In 1980 and 1990, the question was asked only of the householder.

YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT

The data on year structure built were obtained from questionnaire item H17, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Data on year structure built refer to when the building was first constructed, not when it was remodeled, added to, or converted. For housing units under construction that met the housing unit definition—that is, all exterior windows, doors, and final usable floors were in place—the category “1989 or March 1990” was used. For a houseboat or a mobile home or trailer, the manufacturer’s model year was assumed to be the year built. The figures shown in census data products relate to the number of units built during the specified periods that were still in existence at the time of enumeration.

Median Year Structure Built—The median divides the distribution into two equal parts. The median is rounded to the nearest calendar year. Median age of housing can be obtained by subtracting median year structure built from 1990. For example, if the median year structure built is 1957, the median age of housing in that area is 33 years (1990 minus 1957).

Limitation of the Data—Data on year structure built are more susceptible to errors of response and nonreporting than data on many other items because respondents must rely on their memory or on estimates by persons who have

lived in the neighborhood a long time. Available evidence indicates there is underreporting in the older-year-structure-built categories, especially “Built in 1939 or earlier.” The introduction of the “Don’t know” category (see the discussion on “Comparability”) may have resulted in relatively higher allocation rates. Data users should refer to the discussion in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data, and to the allocation tables.

Comparability—Data on year structure built were collected for the first time in the 1940 census. Since then, the response categories have been modified to accommodate the 10-year period between each census. In 1990, the category, “Don’t Know,” was added in an effort to minimize the response error mentioned in the paragraph above on limitation of the data.

DERIVED MEASURES

Census data products include various derived measures, such as medians, means, and percentages, as well as certain rates and ratios. Derived measures that round to less than 0.1 are not shown but indicated as zero. In printed reports, zero is indicated by a dash (-).

Interpolation

Interpolation frequently is used in calculating medians or quartiles based on interval data and in approximating standard errors from tables. Linear interpolation is used to estimate values of a function between two known values. “Pareto interpolation” is an alternative to linear interpolation. It is used by the Census Bureau in calculating median income within intervals wider than \$2,500. In Pareto interpolation, the median is derived by interpolating between the logarithms of the upper and lower income limits of the median category.

Mean

This measure represents an arithmetic average of a set of values. It is derived by dividing the sum of a group of numerical items (or aggregate) by the total number of items. Aggregates are used in computing mean values. For example, mean family income is obtained by dividing the aggregate of all income reported by persons in families by the total number of families. (Additional information on means and aggregates is included in the separate explanations of many population and housing subjects.)

Median

This measure represents the middle value in a distribution. The median divides the total frequency into two equal parts: one-half of the cases fall below the median and one-half of the cases exceed the median. The median is

computed on the basis of the distribution as tabulated, which is sometimes more detailed than the distribution shown in specific census publications and other data products.

In reports, if the median falls within the upper interval of the tabulation distribution, the median is shown as the initial value of the interval followed by a plus sign (+); if within the lower interval, the median is shown as the upper value of the category followed by a minus sign (-). For summary tape files, if the median falls within the upper or lower interval, it is set to a specified value. (Additional information on medians is included in the separate explanations of many population and housing subjects.)

Percentages, Rates, and Ratios

These measures are frequently presented in census products to compare two numbers or two sets of measurements. These comparisons are made in two ways: (1)

subtraction, which provides an absolute measure of the difference between two items, and (2) the quotient of two numbers, which provides a relative measure of difference.

Quartile

This measure divides a distribution into four equal parts. The first quartile (or lower quartile) is the value that defines the upper limit of the lowest one-quarter of the cases. The second quartile is the median. The third quartile (or upper quartile) defines the lower limit of the upper one-quarter of the cases in the distribution. The difference between the upper and lower quartiles is called the interquartile range. This interquartile range is less affected by wide variations than is the mean. Quartiles are presented for certain financial characteristics such as housing value and rent.

APPENDIX C.

Accuracy of the Data

CONTENTS

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INTRODUCTION

The data contained in this data product are based on the 1990 census sample. The data are estimates of the actual figures that would have been obtained from a complete count. Estimates derived from a sample are expected to be different from the 100-percent figures because they are subject to sampling and nonsampling errors. Sampling error in data arises from the selection of persons and housing units to be included in the sample. Nonsampling error affects both sample and 100-percent data, and is introduced as a result of errors that may occur during the collection and processing phases of the census. Provided below is a detailed discussion of both types of errors and a description of the estimation procedures.

SAMPLE DESIGN

Every person and housing unit in the United States was asked certain basic demographic and housing questions (for example, race, age, marital status, housing value, or rent). A sample of these persons and housing units was asked more detailed questions about such items as income, occupation, and housing costs in addition to the basic demographic and housing information. The primary sampling unit for the 1990 census was the housing unit, including all occupants. For persons living in group quarters, the sampling unit was the person. Persons in group quarters were sampled at a 1-in-6 rate.

The sample designation method depended on the data collection procedures. Approximately 95 percent of the population was enumerated by the mailback procedure. In these areas, the Bureau of the Census either purchased a commercial mailing list, which was updated by the United States Postal Service and Census Bureau field staff, or prepared a mailing list by canvassing and listing each address in the area prior to Census Day. These lists were computerized and the appropriate units were electronically designated as sample units. The questionnaires were either mailed or hand-delivered to the addresses with instructions to complete and mail back the form.

Housing units in governmental units with a precensus (1988) estimated population of fewer than 2,500 persons were sampled at 1-in-2. Governmental units were defined for sampling purposes as all incorporated places, all counties, all county equivalents such as parishes in Louisiana, and all minor civil divisions in Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin. Housing units in census tracts and block numbering areas (BNA's) with a precensus housing unit count below 2,000 housing units were sampled at 1-in-6 for those portions not in small governmental units (governmental units with a population less than 2,500). Housing units within census tracts and BNA's with 2,000 or more housing units were sampled at 1-in-8 for those portions not in small governmental units.

In list/enumerate areas (about 5 percent of the population), each enumerator was given a blank address register with designated sample lines. Beginning about Census Day, the enumerator systematically canvassed an assigned area and listed all housing units in the address register in the order they were encountered. Completed questionnaires, including sample information for any housing unit listed on a designated sample line, were collected. For all governmental units with fewer than 2,500 persons in list/enumerate areas, a 1-in-2 sampling rate was used. All other list/enumerate areas were sampled at 1-in-6.

Housing units in American Indian reservations, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas, and Alaska Native villages were sampled according to the same criteria as other governmental units, except the sampling rates were based on the size of the American Indian and Alaska Native population in those areas as measured in the 1980 census. Trust lands were sampled at the same rate as their associated American Indian reservations. Census designated places in Hawaii were sampled at the same rate as governmental units because the Census Bureau does not recognize incorporated places in Hawaii.

The purpose of using variable sampling rates was to provide relatively more reliable estimates for small areas and decrease respondent burden in more densely populated areas while maintaining data reliability. When all sampling rates were taken into account across the Nation, approximately one out of every six housing units in the Nation was included in the 1990 census sample.

CONFIDENTIALITY OF THE DATA

To maintain the confidentiality required by law (Title 13, United States Code), the Bureau of the Census applies a confidentiality edit to the 1990 census data to assure that

published data do not disclose information about specific individuals, households, or housing units. As a result, a small amount of uncertainty is introduced into the estimates of census characteristics. The sample itself provides adequate protection for most areas for which sample data are published since the resulting data are estimates of the actual counts; however, small areas require more protection. The edit is controlled so that the basic structure of the data is preserved.

The confidentiality edit is implemented by selecting a small subset of individual households from the internal sample data files and blanking a subset of the data items on these household records. Responses to those data items were then imputed using the same imputation procedures that were used for nonresponse. A larger subset of households is selected for the confidentiality edit for small areas to provide greater protection for these areas. The editing process is implemented in such a way that the quality and usefulness of the data were preserved.

ERRORS IN THE DATA

Since statistics in this data product are based on a sample, they may differ somewhat from 100-percent figures that would have been obtained if all housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters had been enumerated using the same questionnaires, instructions, enumerators, etc. The sample estimate also would differ from other samples of housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters. The deviation of a sample estimate from the average of all possible samples is called the sampling error. The standard error of a sample estimate is a measure of the variation among the estimates from all the possible samples and thus is a measure of the precision with which an estimate from a particular sample approximates the average result of all possible samples. The sample estimate and its estimated standard error permit the construction of interval estimates with prescribed confidence that the interval includes the average result of all possible samples. Described below is the method of calculating standard errors and confidence intervals for the data in this product.

In addition to the variability which arises from the sampling procedures, both sample data and 100-percent data are subject to nonsampling error. Nonsampling error may be introduced during any of the various complex operations used to collect and process census data. For example, operations such as editing, reviewing, or handling questionnaires may introduce error into the data. A detailed discussion of the sources of nonsampling error is given in the section on "Control of Nonsampling Error" in this appendix.

Nonsampling error may affect the data in two ways. Errors that are introduced randomly will increase the variability of the data and should therefore be reflected in the standard error. Errors that tend to be consistent in one

direction will make both sample and 100-percent data biased in that direction. For example, if respondents consistently tend to under-report their income, then the resulting counts of households or families by income category will tend to be understated for the higher income categories and overstated for the lower income categories. Such biases are not reflected in the standard error.

Calculation of Standard Errors

Totals and Percentages—Tables A through C in this appendix contain the information necessary to calculate the standard errors of sample estimates in this data product. To calculate the standard error, it is necessary to know the basic standard error for the characteristic (given in table A or B) that would result under a simple random sample design (of persons, households, or housing units) and estimation technique; the design factor for the particular characteristic estimated (given in table C); and the number of persons or housing units in the tabulation area and the percent of these in the sample. For machine-readable products, the percent-in-sample is included in a data matrix on the file for each tabulation area. In printed reports, the percent-in-sample is provided in data tables at the end of the statistical tables that compose the report. The design factors reflect the effects of the actual sample design and complex ratio estimation procedure used for the 1990 census. Tape purchasers will receive table C, the table of design factors, as a supplement to the technical documentation. Table C is included in this appendix for printed reports.

The steps given below should be used to calculate the standard error of an estimate of a total or a percentage contained in this product. A percentage is defined here as a ratio of a numerator to a denominator where the numerator is a subset of the denominator. For example, the proportion of Black teachers is the ratio of Black teachers to all teachers.

1. Obtain the standard error from table A or B (or use the formula given below the table) for the estimated total or percentage, respectively.
2. Find the geographic area to which the estimate applies in the appropriate percent-in-sample table or appropriate matrix, and obtain the person or housing unit "percent-in-sample" figure for this area. Use the person "percent-in-sample" figure for person and family characteristics. Use the housing unit "percent-in-sample" figure for housing unit characteristics.
3. Use table C to obtain the design factor for the characteristic (for example, employment status, school enrollment) and the range that contains the percent-in-sample with which you are working. Multiply the basic standard error by this factor.

The unadjusted standard errors of zero estimates or of very small estimated totals or percentages will approach zero. This is also the case for very large percentages or

estimated totals that are close to the size of the tabulation areas to which they correspond. Nevertheless, these estimated totals and percentages still are subject to sampling and nonsampling variability, and an estimated standard error of zero (or a very small standard error) is not appropriate. For estimated percentages that are less than 2 or greater than 98, use the basic standard errors in table B that appear in the "2 or 98" row. For an estimated total that is less than 50 or within 50 of the total size of the tabulation area, use a basic standard error of 16.

An illustration of the use of the tables is given in the section entitled "Use of Tables to Compute Standard Errors."

Sums and Differences—The standard errors estimated from these tables are not directly applicable to sums of and differences between two sample estimates. To estimate the standard error of a sum or difference, the tables are to be used somewhat differently in the following three situations:

1. For the sum of or difference between a sample estimate and a 100-percent value, use the standard error of the sample estimate. The complete count value is not subject to sampling error.
2. For the sum of or difference between two sample estimates, the appropriate standard error is approximately the square root of the sum of the two individual standard errors squared; that is, for standard errors:

$SE_{\hat{X}}$ and $SE_{\hat{Y}}$ of estimates \hat{X} and \hat{Y} :

$$SE_{(\hat{X} + \hat{Y})} = SE_{(\hat{X} - \hat{Y})} = \sqrt{(SE_{\hat{X}})^2 + (SE_{\hat{Y}})^2}$$

This method, however, will underestimate (overestimate) the standard error if the two items in a sum are highly positively (negatively) correlated or if the two items in a difference are highly negatively (positively) correlated. This method may also be used for the difference between (or sum of) sample estimates from two censuses or from a census sample and another survey. The standard error for estimates not based on the 1990 census sample must be obtained from an appropriate source outside of this appendix.

3. For the differences between two estimates, one of which is a subclass of the other, use the tables directly where the calculated difference is the estimate of interest. For example, to determine the estimate of non-Black teachers, one may subtract the estimate of Black teachers from the estimate of total teachers. To determine the standard error of the estimate of non-Black teachers apply the above formula directly.

Ratios—Frequently, the statistic of interest is the ratio of two variables, where the numerator is not a subset of the

denominator. For example, the ratio of teachers to students in public elementary schools. The standard error of the ratio between two sample estimates is estimated as follows:

1. If the ratio is a proportion, then follow the procedure outlined for "Totals and Percentages."
2. If the ratio is not a proportion, then approximate the standard error using the formula below.

$$SE_{(\hat{X}/\hat{Y})} = \frac{\hat{X}}{\hat{Y}} \sqrt{\frac{(SE_{\hat{X}})^2}{\hat{X}^2} + \frac{(SE_{\hat{Y}})^2}{\hat{Y}^2}}$$

Medians—For the standard error of the median of a characteristic, it is necessary to examine the distribution from which the median is derived, as the size of the base and the distribution itself affect the standard error. An approximate method is given here. As the first step, compute one-half of the number on which the median is based (refer to this result as $N/2$). Treat $N/2$ as if it were an ordinary estimate and obtain its standard error as instructed above. Compute the desired confidence interval about $N/2$. Starting with the lowest value of the characteristic, cumulate the frequencies in each category of the characteristic until the sum equals or first exceeds the lower limit of the confidence interval about $N/2$. By linear interpolation, obtain a value of the characteristic corresponding to this sum. This is the lower limit of the confidence interval of the median. In a similar manner, continue cumulating frequencies until the sum equals or exceeds the count in excess of the upper limit of the interval about $N/2$. Interpolate as before to obtain the upper limit of the confidence interval for the estimated median.

When interpolation is required in the upper open-ended interval of a distribution to obtain a confidence bound, use 1.5 times the lower limit of the open-ended confidence interval as the upper limit of the open-ended interval.

Confidence Intervals

A sample estimate and its estimated standard error may be used to construct confidence intervals about the estimate. These intervals are ranges that will contain the average value of the estimated characteristic that results over all possible samples, with a known probability. For example, if all possible samples that could result under the 1990 census sample design were independently selected and surveyed under the same conditions, and if the estimate and its estimated standard error were calculated for each of these samples, then:

1. Approximately 68 percent of the intervals from one estimated standard error below the estimate to one estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples;

2. Approximately 90 percent of the intervals from 1.645 times the estimated standard error below the estimate to 1.645 times the estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.
3. Approximately 95 percent of the intervals from two estimated standard errors below the estimate to two estimated standard errors above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.

The intervals are referred to as 68 percent, 90 percent, and 95 percent confidence intervals, respectively.

The average value of the estimated characteristic that could be derived from all possible samples is or is not contained in any particular computed interval. Thus, we cannot make the statement that the average value has a certain probability of falling between the limits of the calculated confidence interval. Rather, one can say with a specified probability of confidence that the calculated confidence interval includes the average estimate from all possible samples (approximately the 100-percent value).

Confidence intervals also may be constructed for the ratio, sum of, or difference between two sample figures. This is done by first computing the ratio, sum, or difference, then obtaining the standard error of the ratio, sum, or difference (using the formulas given earlier), and finally forming a confidence interval for this estimated ratio, sum, or difference as above. One can then say with specified confidence that this interval includes the ratio, sum, or difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The estimated standard errors given in this appendix do not include all portions of the variability due to nonsampling error that may be present in the data. The standard errors reflect the effect of simple response variance, but not the effect of correlated errors introduced by enumerators, coders, or other field or processing personnel. Thus, the standard errors calculated represent a lower bound of the total error. As a result, confidence intervals formed using these estimated standard errors may not meet the stated levels of confidence (i.e., 68, 90, or 95 percent). Thus, some care must be exercised in the interpretation of the data in this data product based on the estimated standard errors.

A standard sampling theory text should be helpful if the user needs more information about confidence intervals and nonsampling errors.

Use of Tables to Compute Standard Errors

The following is a hypothetical example of how to compute a standard error of a total and a percentage. Suppose a particular data table shows that for City A 9,948 persons out of all 15,888 persons age 16 years and over were in the civilian labor force. The percent-in-sample

table lists City A with a percent-in-sample of 16.0 percent (Persons column). The column in table C which includes 16.0 percent-in-sample shows the design factor to be 1.1 for "Employment status."

The basic standard error for the estimated total 9,948 may be obtained from table A or from the formula given below table A. In order to avoid interpolation, the use of the formula will be demonstrated here. Suppose that the total population of City A was 21,220. The formula for the basic standard error, SE, is

$$SE(9,948) = \sqrt{5(9,948) (1 - 9,948 / 21,220)}$$

$$= 163 \text{ persons.}$$

The standard error of the estimated 9,948 persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is found by multiplying the basic standard error 163 by the design factor, 1.1 from table C. This yields an estimated standard error of 179 for the total number of persons 16 years and over in City A who were in the civilian labor force.

The estimated percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force in City A is 62.6. From table B, the unadjusted standard error is found to be approximately 0.85 percentage points. The standard error for the estimated 62.6 percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is $0.85 \times 1.1 = 0.94$ percentage points.

A note of caution concerning numerical values is necessary. Standard errors of percentages derived in this manner are approximate. Calculations can be expressed to several decimal places, but to do so would indicate more precision in the data than is justifiable. Final results should contain no more than two decimal places when the estimated standard error is one percentage point (i.e., 1.00) or more.

In the previous example, the standard error of the 9,948 persons 16 years and over in City A who were in the civilian labor force was found to be 179. Thus, a 90 percent confidence interval for this estimated total is found to be:

$$[9,948 - 1.645(179)] \text{ to } [9,948 + 1.645(179)]$$

or

$$9,654 \text{ to } 10,242$$

One can say, with about 90 percent confidence, that this interval includes the value that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The following is an illustration of the calculation of standard errors and confidence intervals when a difference between two sample estimates is obtained. For example, suppose the number of persons in City B age 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force was 9,314 and the total number of persons 16 years and over was 16,666. Further suppose the population of City B was 25,225. Thus, the estimated percentage of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is 55.9 percent. The unadjusted standard error determined using the formula provided at the bottom of table B is 0.86

percentage points. We find that City B had a percent-in-sample of 15.7. The range which includes 15.7 percent-in-sample in table C shows the design factor to be 1.1 for "Employment Status." Thus, the approximate standard error of the percentage (55.9 percent) is $0.86 \times 1.1 = 0.95$ percentage points.

Now suppose that one wished to obtain the standard error of the difference between City A and City B of the percentages of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force. The difference in the percentages of interest for the two cities is:

$$62.6 - 55.9 = 6.7 \text{ percent.}$$

Using the results of the previous example:

$$\begin{aligned} SE(6.7) &= \sqrt{(SE(62.6))^2 + (SE(55.9))^2} = \sqrt{(0.94)^2 + (0.95)^2} \\ &= 1.34 \text{ percentage points} \end{aligned}$$

The 90 percent confidence interval for the difference is formed as before:

$$\begin{aligned} [6.70 - 1.645(1.34)] \text{ to } [6.70 + 1.645(1.34)] \\ \text{or} \\ 4.50 \text{ to } 8.90 \end{aligned}$$

One can say with 90 percent confidence that the interval includes the difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

For reasonably large samples, ratio estimates are normally distributed, particularly for the census population. Therefore, if we can calculate the standard error of a ratio estimate then we can form a confidence interval around the ratio. Suppose that one wished to obtain the standard error of the ratio of the estimate of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force in City A to the estimate of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force in City B. The ratio of the two estimates of interest is:

$$\begin{aligned} 9948/9314 &= 1.07 \\ SE(1.07) &= \left(\frac{9948}{9314}\right) \sqrt{\frac{179^2}{(9948)^2} + \frac{188^2}{(9314)^2}} \\ &= .029 \end{aligned}$$

Using the results above, the 90 percent confidence interval for this ratio would be:

$$\begin{aligned} [1.07 - 1.645(.029)] \text{ to } [1.07 + 1.645(.029)] \\ \text{or} \\ 1.02 \text{ to } 1.12 \end{aligned}$$

ESTIMATION PROCEDURE

The estimates which appear in this publication were obtained from an iterative ratio estimation procedure (iterative proportional fitting) resulting in the assignment of a weight to each sample person or housing unit record. For

any given tabulation area, a characteristic total was estimated by summing the weights assigned to the persons or housing units possessing the characteristic in the tabulation area. Estimates of family or household characteristics were based on the weight assigned to the family member designated as householder. Each sample person or housing unit record was assigned exactly one weight to be used to produce estimates of all characteristics. For example, if the weight given to a sample person or housing unit had the value 6, all characteristics of that person or housing unit would be tabulated with the weight of 6. The estimation procedure, however, did assign weights varying from person to person or housing unit to housing unit. The estimation procedure used to assign the weights was performed in geographically defined "weighting areas." Weighting areas generally were formed of contiguous geographic units which agreed closely with census tabulation areas within counties. Weighting areas were required to have a minimum sample of 400 persons. Weighting areas never crossed State or county boundaries. In small counties with a sample count below 400 persons, the minimum required sample condition was relaxed to permit the entire county to become a weighting area.

Within a weighting area, the ratio estimation procedure for persons was performed in four stages. For persons, the first stage applied 17 household-type groups. The second stage used two groups: sampling rate of 1-in-2; sampling rate less than 1-in-2. The third stage used the dichotomy householders/nonhouseholders. The fourth stage applied 180 aggregate age-sex-race-Hispanic origin categories. The stages were as follows:

PERSONS

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

Group	Persons in Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18
6-10	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in All Other Housing Units
11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in Group Quarters
17	Persons in Group Quarters

STAGE II: SAMPLING RATES

1	Sampling rate of 1-in-2
2	Sampling rate less than 1-in-2

STAGE III: HOUSEHOLDER/NONHOUSEHOLDER

1	Householder
2	Nonhouseholder

STAGE IV: AGE/SEX/RACE/HISPANIC ORIGIN

Group	White Persons of Hispanic Origin Male
1	0 to 4 years
2	5 to 14 years
3	15 to 19 years
4	20 to 24 years
5	25 to 34 years
6	35 to 54 years
7	55 to 64 years
8	65 to 74 years
9	75 years and over
	Female
10-18	Same age categories as groups 1 through 9.
	Persons Not of Hispanic Origin
19-36	Same sex and age categories as groups 1 through 18.
	Black
37-72	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	Asian or Pacific Islander
73-108	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut
109-144	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	Other Race (includes those races not listed above)
145-180	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.

Within a weighting area, the first step in the estimation procedure was to assign an initial weight to each sample person record. This weight was approximately equal to the inverse of the probability of selecting a person for the census sample.

The next step in the estimation procedure, prior to iterative proportional fitting, was to combine categories in each of the four estimation stages, when needed to increase the reliability of the ratio estimation procedure. For each stage, any group that did not meet certain criteria for the unweighted sample count or for the ratio of the 100-percent to the initially weighted sample count, was combined, or collapsed, with another group in the same stage according to a specified collapsing pattern. At the fourth stage, an additional criterion concerning the number of complete count persons in each race/Hispanic origin category was applied.

As the final step, the initial weights underwent four stages of ratio adjustment applying the grouping procedures described above. At the first stage, the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the initial weights for each sample person was computed for each stage I group. The initial weight assigned to each person in a group was then multiplied by the stage I group ratio to produce an adjusted weight.

In stage II, the stage I adjusted weights were again adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage I weights for sample persons in each stage II group. Next, at stage III, the stage II weights were adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage II weights for sample persons in each stage III group. Finally, at stage IV, the stage III weights were adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage III weights for sample persons in each stage IV group. The four stages of ratio adjustment were performed two times (two iterations) in the order given above. The weights obtained from the second iteration for stage IV were assigned to the sample person records. However, to avoid complications in rounding for tabulated data, only whole number weights were assigned. For example, if the final weight of the persons in a particular group was 7.25 then 1/4 of the sample persons in this group were randomly assigned a weight of 8, while the remaining 3/4 received a weight of 7.

The ratio estimation procedure for housing units was essentially the same as that for persons, except that vacant units were treated differently. The occupied housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in four stages, and the vacant housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in a single stage. The first stage for occupied housing units applied 16 household type categories, while the second stage used the two sampling categories described above for persons. The third stage applied three units-in-structure categories; i.e. single units, multi-unit less than 10 and multi-unit 10 or more. The fourth stage could potentially use 200 tenure-race-Hispanic origin-value/rent groups. The stages for ratio estimation for housing units were as follows:

OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

Group	Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit
	Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18
6-10	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD—Con.

All Other Housing Units

11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit

STAGE II: SAMPLING RATE CATEGORY

1	Sampling rate of 1-in-2
2	Sampling rate less than 1-in-2

STAGE III: UNITS IN STRUCTURE

1	Single unit structure
2	Multi-unit structure consisting of fewer than 10 individual units
3	Multi-unit structure consisting of 10 or more individual units

STAGE IV: TENURE/RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER/VALUE OR RENT

Group	Owner
	White Householder
	Householder of Hispanic Origin
	Value
1	Less than \$20,000
2	\$20,000 to \$39,999
3	\$40,000 to \$59,999
4	\$60,000 to \$79,999
5	\$80,000 to \$99,999
6	\$100,000 to \$149,999
7	\$150,000 to \$249,999
8	\$250,000 to \$299,999
9	\$300,000 or more
10	Other ¹
11-20	Householder Not of Hispanic Origin Same value categories as groups 1 through 10
21-40	Black Householder Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20
41-60	Asian or Pacific Islander Householder Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20
61-80	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20
81-100	Householder of Other Race Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20

Renter

White Householder

Householder of Hispanic origin

Rent

101	Less than \$100
102	\$100 to \$199
103	\$200 to \$299
104	\$300 to \$399
105	\$400 to \$499
106	\$500 to \$599
107	\$600 to \$749
108	\$750 to \$999
109	\$1,000 or more
110	No cash rent
111-120	Householder Not of Hispanic Origin Same rent categories as groups 101 through 110
121-140	Black Householder Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120
141-160	Asian or Pacific Islander Householder Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120
161-180	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120
181-200	Householder of Other Race Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120
21-40	Vacant Housing Units
1	Vacant for rent
2	Vacant for sale
3	Other vacant

The estimates produced by this procedure realize some of the gains in sampling efficiency that would have resulted if the population had been stratified into the ratio estimation groups before sampling, and if the sampling rate had been applied independently to each group. The net effect is a reduction in both the standard error and the possible bias of most estimated characteristics to levels below what would have resulted from simply using the initial, unadjusted weight. A by-product of this estimation procedure is that the estimates from the sample will, for the most part, be consistent with the complete count figures for the population and housing unit groups used in the estimation procedure.

¹Value of units in this category results from other factors besides housing value alone, for example, inclusion of more than 10 acres of land, or presence of a business establishment on the premises.

Control of Nonsampling Error

As mentioned earlier, both sample and 100-percent data are subject to nonsampling error. This component of error could introduce serious bias into the data, and the total error could increase dramatically over that which would result purely from sampling. While it is impossible to completely eliminate nonsampling error from an operation as large and complex as the decennial census, the Bureau of the Census attempted to control the sources of such error during the collection and processing operations. Described below are the primary sources of nonsampling error and the programs instituted for control of this error. The success of these programs, however, was contingent upon how well the instructions actually were carried out during the census. As part of the 1990 census evaluation program, both the effects of these programs and the amount of error remaining after their application will be evaluated.

Undercoverage—It is possible for some households or persons to be missed entirely by the census. The undercoverage of persons and housing units can introduce biases into the data.

Several coverage improvement programs were implemented during the development of the census address list and census enumeration and processing to minimize undercoverage of the population and housing units. These programs were developed based on experience from the 1980 census and results from the 1990 census testing cycle. In developing and updating the census address list, the Census Bureau used a variety of specialized procedures in different parts of the country.

- In the large urban areas, the Census Bureau purchased and geocoded address lists. Concurrent with geocoding, the United States Postal Service (USPS) reviewed and updated this list. After the postal check, census enumerators conducted a dependent canvass and update operation. In the fall of 1989, local officials were given the opportunity to examine block counts of address listings (local review) and identify possible errors. Prior to mailout, the USPS conducted a final review.
- In small cities, suburban areas, and selected rural parts of the country, the Census Bureau created the address list through a listing operation. The USPS reviewed and updated this list, and the Census Bureau reconciled USPS corrections and updated through a field operation. In the fall of 1989, local officials participated in reviewing block counts of address listings. Prior to mailout, the USPS conducted a final review.
- The Census Bureau (rather than the USPS) conducted a listing operation in the fall of 1989 and delivered census questionnaires in selected rural and seasonal housing areas in March of 1990. In some inner-city public housing developments, whose addresses had been obtained via the purchased address list noted above, census questionnaires were also delivered by Census Bureau enumerators.

Coverage improvement programs continued during and after mailout. A recheck of units initially classified as vacant or nonexistent improved further the coverage of persons and housing units. All local officials were given the opportunity to participate in a post-census local review, and census enumerators conducted an additional canvass. In addition, efforts were made to improve the coverage of unique population groups, such as the homeless and parolees/probationers. Computer and clerical edits and telephone and personal visit followup also contributed to improved coverage.

More extensive discussion of the programs implemented to improve coverage will be published by the Census Bureau when the evaluation of the coverage improvement program is completed.

Respondent and Enumerator Error—The person answering the questionnaire or responding to the questions posed by an enumerator could serve as a source of error, although the questions were phrased as clearly as possible based on precensus tests, and detailed instructions for completing the questionnaire were provided to each household. In addition, respondents' answers were edited for completeness and consistency, and problems were followed up as necessary.

The enumerator may misinterpret or otherwise incorrectly record information given by a respondent; may fail to collect some of the information for a person or household; or may collect data for households that were not designated as part of the sample. To control these problems, the work of enumerators was monitored carefully. Field staff were prepared for their tasks by using standardized training packages that included hands-on experience in using census materials. A sample of the households interviewed by enumerators for nonresponse were reinterviewed to control for the possibility of data for fabricated persons being submitted by enumerators. Also, the estimation procedure was designed to control for biases that would result from the collection of data from households not designated for the sample.

Processing Error—The many phases involved in processing the census data represent potential sources for the introduction of nonsampling error. The processing of the census questionnaires includes the field editing, followup, and transmittal of completed questionnaires; the manual coding of write-in responses; and the electronic data processing. The various field, coding and computer operations undergo a number of quality control checks to insure their accurate application.

Nonresponse—Nonresponse to particular questions on the census questionnaire allows for the introduction of bias into the data, since the characteristics of the nonrespondents have not been observed and may differ from those reported by respondents. As a result, any imputation procedure using respondent data may not completely

reflect this difference either at the elemental level (individual person or housing unit) or on the average. Some protection against the introduction of large biases is afforded by minimizing nonresponse. In the census, nonresponse was reduced substantially during the field operations by the various edit and followup operations aimed at obtaining a response for every question. Characteristics for the nonresponses remaining after this operation were imputed by the computer by using reported data for a person or housing unit with similar characteristics.

EDITING OF UNACCEPTABLE DATA

The objective of the processing operation is to produce a set of data that describes the population as accurately and clearly as possible. To meet this objective, questionnaires were edited during field data collection operations for consistency, completeness, and acceptability. Questionnaires also were reviewed by census clerks for omissions, certain specific inconsistencies, and population coverage. For example, write-in entries such as "Don't know" or "NA" were considered unacceptable. For some district offices, the initial edit was automated; however, for the majority of the district offices, it was performed by clerks. As a result of this operation, a telephone or personal visit followup was made to obtain missing information. Potential coverage errors were included in the followup, as well as a sample of questionnaires with omissions and/or inconsistencies.

Subsequent to field operations, remaining incomplete or inconsistent information on the questionnaires was assigned

using imputation procedures during the final automated edit of the collected data. Imputations, or computer assignments of acceptable codes in place of unacceptable entries or blanks, are needed most often when an entry for a given item is lacking or when the information reported for a person or housing unit on that item is inconsistent with other information for that same person or housing unit. As in previous censuses, the general procedure for changing unacceptable entries was to assign an entry for a person or housing unit that was consistent with entries for persons or housing units with similar characteristics. The assignment of acceptable codes in place of blanks or unacceptable entries enhances the usefulness of the data.

Another way in which corrections were made during the computer editing process was through substitution; that is, the assignment of a full set of characteristics for a person or housing unit. When there was an indication that a housing unit was occupied but the questionnaire contained no information for the people within the household or the occupants were not listed on the questionnaire, a previously accepted household was selected as a substitute, and the full set of characteristics for the substitute was duplicated. The assignment of the full set of housing characteristics occurred when there was no housing information available. If the housing unit was determined to be occupied, the housing characteristics were assigned from a previously processed occupied unit. If the housing unit was vacant, the housing characteristics were assigned from a previously processed vacant unit.

Table A. Unadjusted Standard Error for Estimated Totals

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Total ¹	Size of publication area ²													
	500	1,000	2,500	5,000	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000	1,000,000	5,000,000	10,000,000	25,000,000
50	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
100	20	21	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
250	25	30	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35
500	-	35	45	45	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
1,000	-	-	55	65	65	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70
2,500	-	-	-	80	95	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110
5,000	-	-	-	-	110	140	150	150	160	160	160	160	160	160
10,000	-	-	-	-	-	170	200	210	220	220	220	220	220	220
15,000	-	-	-	-	-	170	230	250	270	270	270	270	270	270
25,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	310	340	350	350	350	350	350
75,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	310	510	570	590	610	610	610
100,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	550	630	670	700	700	710
250,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	790	970	1 090	1 100	1 100
500,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 120	1 500	1 540	1 570
1,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 000	2 120	2 190
5,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 540	4 470
10,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 480

¹For estimated totals larger than 10,000,000, the standard error is somewhat larger than the table values. The formula given below should be used to calculate the standard error.

$$SE(\hat{Y}) = \sqrt{5\hat{Y}\left(1 - \frac{\hat{Y}}{N}\right)}$$

N = Size of area

\hat{Y} = Estimate of characteristic total

²The total count of persons in the area if the estimated total is a person characteristic, or the total count of housing units in the area if the estimated total is a housing unit characteristic.

Table B. Unadjusted Standard Error in Percentage Points for Estimated Percentage

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Percentage	Base of percentage ¹												
	500	750	1,000	1,500	2,500	5,000	7,500	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000
2 or 98	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
5 or 95	2.2	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
10 or 90	3.0	2.4	2.1	1.7	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
15 or 85	3.6	2.9	2.5	2.1	1.6	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
20 or 80	4.0	3.3	2.8	2.3	1.8	1.3	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
25 or 75	4.3	3.5	3.1	2.5	1.9	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
30 or 70	4.6	3.7	3.2	2.6	2.0	1.4	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1
35 or 65	4.8	3.9	3.4	2.8	2.1	1.5	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2
50	5.0	4.1	3.5	2.9	2.2	1.6	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2

¹For a percentage and/or base of percentage not shown in the table, the formula given below may be used to calculate the standard error. This table should only be used for proportions, that is, where the numerator is a subset of the denominator.

$$SE(\hat{p}) = \sqrt{\frac{5}{B}\hat{p}(100 - \hat{p})}$$

B = Base of estimated percentage

\hat{p} = Estimated percentage

Table C. Standard Error Design Factors—Wisconsin

[Percent of persons or housing units in sample]

Characteristic	Less than 15 percent	15 to 30 percent	30 to 45 percent	45 percent or more
POPULATION				
Age.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Sex.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Race.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Marital status.....	1.2	0.9	0.5	0.4
Household type and relationship.....	1.3	1.0	0.6	0.5
Children ever born.....	2.6	2.3	1.3	1.2
Work disability and mobility limitation status.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Ancestry.....	1.8	1.6	0.9	0.8
Place of birth.....	2.3	2.1	1.2	1.1
Citizenship.....	1.7	1.4	0.8	0.6
Residence in 1985.....	2.0	1.8	1.0	0.9
Year of entry.....	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.5
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English.....	1.6	1.4	0.7	0.6
Educational attainment.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
School enrollment.....	1.6	1.4	0.8	0.6
Type of residence (urban/rural).....	1.9	1.9	1.4	1.2
Household type.....	1.3	1.0	0.6	0.5
Family type.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Group quarters.....	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.7
Subfamily type and presence of children.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Employment status.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.4
Industry.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Occupation.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Class of worker.....	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.6
Hours per week and weeks worked in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Number of workers in family.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Place of work.....	1.4	1.2	0.7	0.6
Means of transportation to work.....	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.6
Travel time to work.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Private vehicle occupancy.....	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.6
Time leaving home to go to work.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Type of income in 1989.....	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.5
Household income in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Family income in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Poverty status in 1989 (persons).....	1.6	1.3	0.7	0.7
Poverty status in 1989 (families).....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Armed Forces and veteran status.....	1.4	1.1	0.6	0.5
HOUSING				
Age of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Race of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Hispanic origin of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Type of residence (urban/rural).....	1.0	1.0	0.5	0.5
Condominium status.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Units in structure.....	1.1	1.0	0.5	0.5
Tenure.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Occupancy status.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Value.....	1.1	1.0	0.5	0.5
Gross rent.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Household income in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Year structure built.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Rooms, bedrooms.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Kitchen facilities.....	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
Source of water, plumbing facilities.....	1.3	1.1	0.5	0.5
Sewage disposal.....	1.1	1.0	0.5	0.5
House heating fuel.....	1.3	1.1	0.5	0.5
Telephone in housing unit.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Vehicles available.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Year householder moved into structure.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Mortgage status and monthly mortgage costs.....	1.1	1.0	0.5	0.5
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs.....	1.1	1.0	0.5	0.5
Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Household income in 1989 by selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of income.....	1.1	1.0	0.5	0.5

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APPENDIX D.

Collection and Processing Procedures

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Enumeration and Residence Rules	D-1
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ENUMERATION AND RESIDENCE RULES

In accordance with census practice dating back to the first United States census in 1790, each person was to be enumerated as an inhabitant of his or her "usual residence" in the 1990 census. Usual residence is the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time or considers to be his or her usual residence. This place is not necessarily the same as the person's legal residence or voting residence. In the vast majority of cases, however, the use of these different bases of classification would produce substantially the same statistics, although there might be appreciable differences for a few areas.

The implementation of this practice has resulted in the establishment of rules for certain categories of persons whose usual place of residence is not immediately apparent. Furthermore, this practice means that persons were not always counted as residents of the place where they happened to be staying on Census Day (April 1, 1990).

Enumeration Rules

Each person whose usual residence was in the United States was to be included in the census, without regard to the person's legal status or citizenship. In a departure from earlier censuses, foreign diplomatic personnel participated voluntarily in the census, regardless of their residence on or off the premises of an embassy. As in previous censuses, persons in the United States specifically excluded from the census were foreign travelers who had not established a residence.

Americans with a usual residence outside the United States were not enumerated in the 1990 census. United States military and Federal civilian employees, and their dependents overseas, are included in the population counts for States for purposes of Congressional apportionment, but are excluded from all other tabulations for States and their subdivisions. The counts of United States military and Federal civilian employees, and their dependents, were obtained from administrative records maintained by Federal departments and agencies. Other Americans living overseas, such as employees of international agencies

and private businesses and students, were not enumerated, nor were their counts obtained from administrative sources. On the other hand, Americans temporarily overseas were to be enumerated at their usual residence in the United States.

Residence Rules

Each person included in the census was to be counted at his or her usual residence—the place where he or she lives and sleeps most of the time or the place where the person considers to be his or her usual home. If a person had no usual residence, the person was to be counted where he or she was staying on April 1, 1990.

Persons temporarily away from their usual residence, whether in the United States or overseas, on a vacation or on a business trip, were counted at their usual residence. Persons who occupied more than one residence during the year were counted at the one they considered to be their usual residence. Persons who moved on or near Census Day were counted at the place they considered to be their usual residence.

Persons in the Armed Forces—Members of the Armed Forces were counted as residents of the area in which the installation was located, either on the installation or in the surrounding community. Family members of Armed Forces personnel were counted where they were living on Census Day (for example, with the Armed Forces person or at another location).

Each Navy ship not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet was attributed to the municipality that the Department of the Navy designated as its homeport. If the homeport included more than one municipality, ships berthed there on Census Day were assigned by the Bureau of the Census to the municipality in which the land immediately adjacent to the dock or pier was actually located. Ships attributed to the homeport, but not physically present and not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet, were assigned to the municipality named on the Department of the Navy's homeport list. These rules also apply to Coast Guard vessels.

Personnel assigned to each Navy and Coast Guard ship were given the opportunity to report a residence off the ship. Those who did report an off-ship residence in the communities surrounding the homeport were counted there; those who did not were counted as residents of the ship. Personnel on Navy ships deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet on Census Day were considered to be part of the overseas population.

Persons on Maritime Ships—Persons aboard maritime ships who reported an off-ship residence were counted at that residence. Those who did not were counted as residents of the ship, and were attributed as follows:

1. The port where the ship was docked on Census Day, if that port was in the United States or its territories.
2. The port of departure if the ship was at sea, provided the port was in the United States or its territories.
3. The port of destination in the United States or its territories, if the port of departure of a ship at sea was a foreign port.
4. The overseas population if the ship was docked at a foreign port or at sea between foreign ports. (These persons were not included in the overseas population for apportionment purposes.)

Persons Away at School—College students were counted as residents of the area in which they were living while attending college, as they have been since the 1950 census. Children in boarding schools below the college level were counted at their parental home.

Persons in Institutions—Persons under formally authorized, supervised care or custody, such as in Federal or State prisons; local jails; Federal detention centers; juvenile institutions; nursing, convalescent, and rest homes for the aged and dependent; or homes, schools, hospitals, or wards for the physically handicapped, mentally retarded, or mentally ill, were counted at these places.

Persons Away From Their Usual Residence on Census Day—Migrant agricultural workers who did not report a usual residence elsewhere were counted as residents of the place where they were on Census Day. Persons in worker camps who did not report a usual residence elsewhere were counted as residents of the camp where they were on Census Day.

In some parts of the country, natural disasters displaced significant numbers of households from their usual place of residence. If these persons reported a destroyed or damaged residence as their usual residence, they were counted at that location.

Persons away from their usual residence were counted by means of interviews with other members of their families, resident managers, or neighbors.

DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURES

The 1990 census was conducted primarily through self-enumeration. The questionnaire packet included general information about the 1990 census and an instruction guide explaining how to complete the questionnaire. Spanish-language questionnaires and instruction guides were available on request. Instruction guides also were available in 32 other languages.

Enumeration of Housing Units

Each housing unit in the country received one of two versions of the census questionnaire:

1. A short-form questionnaire that contained a limited number of basic population and housing questions; these questions were asked of all persons and housing units and are often referred to as 100-percent questions.
2. A long-form questionnaire that contained the 100-percent items and a number of additional questions; a sampling procedure was used to determine those housing units that were to receive the long-form questionnaire.

Three sampling rates were employed. For slightly more than one-half of the country, one in every six housing units (about 17 percent) received the long-form or sample questionnaire. In functioning local governmental units (counties and incorporated places, and in some parts of the country, towns and townships) estimated to have fewer than 2,500 inhabitants, every other housing unit (50 percent) received the sample questionnaire in order to enhance the reliability of the sample data for these small areas. For census tracts and block numbering areas having more than 2,000 housing units in the Census Bureau's address files, one in every eight housing units (about 13 percent) received a sample questionnaire, providing reliable statistics for these areas while permitting the Census Bureau to stay within a limit of 17.7 million sample questionnaires, or a one-in-six sample, nationwide.

The mail-out/mail-back procedure was used mainly in cities, suburban areas, towns, and rural areas where mailing addresses consisted of a house number and street name. In these areas, the Census Bureau developed mailing lists that included about 88.4 million addresses. The questionnaires were delivered through the mail and respondents were to return them by mail. Census questionnaires were delivered 1 week before Census Day (April 1, 1990).

The update/leave/mail-back method was used mainly in densely populated rural areas where it was difficult to develop mailing lists because mailing addresses did *not* use house number and street name. The Census Bureau compiled lists of housing units in advance of the census. Enumerators delivered the questionnaires, asked respondents to return them by mail, and added housing units not on the mailing lists. This method was used mainly in the South and Midwest, and also included some high-rise, low-income urban areas. A variation of this method was used in urban areas having large numbers of boarded-up buildings. About 11 million housing units were enumerated using this method.

The list/enumerate method (formerly called conventional or door-to-door enumeration) was used mainly in very remote and sparsely-settled areas. The United States

Postal Service delivered unaddressed short-form questionnaires before Census Day. Starting a week before Census Day, enumerators canvassed these areas, checked that all housing units received a questionnaire, created a list of all housing units, completed long-form questionnaires, and picked up the completed short-form questionnaires. This method was used mainly in the West and Northeast to enumerate an estimated 6.5 million housing units.

Followup

Nonresponse Followup—In areas where respondents were to mail back their questionnaires, an enumerator visited each address from which a questionnaire was not received.

Coverage and Edit-Failure Followup—In the mail-back areas, some households returned a questionnaire that did not meet specific quality standards because of incomplete or inconsistent information, or the respondent had indicated difficulty in deciding who was to be listed on the questionnaire. These households were contacted by telephone or by personal visit to obtain the missing information or to clarify who was to be enumerated in the household. In areas where an enumerator picked up the questionnaires, the enumerator checked the respondent-filled questionnaire for completeness and consistency.

Special Enumeration Procedures

Special procedures and questionnaires were used for the enumeration of persons in group quarters, such as college dormitories, nursing homes, prisons, military barracks, and ships. The questionnaires (Individual Census Reports, Military Census Reports, and Shipboard Census Reports) included the 100-percent population questions but did not include any housing questions. In all group quarters, all persons were asked the basic population questions; in most group quarters, additional questions were asked of a sample (one-in-six) of persons.

Shelter and Street Night (S-Night)

The Census Bureau collected data for various components of the homeless population at different stages in the 1990 census. "Shelter and Street Night" (S-Night) was a special census operation to count the population in four types of locations where homeless people are found. On the evening of March 20, 1990, and during the early morning hours of March 21, 1990, enumerators counted persons in pre-identified locations:

1. Emergency shelters for the homeless population (public and private; permanent and temporary).
2. Shelters with temporary lodging for runaway youths.
3. Shelters for abused women and their children.

4. Open locations in streets or other places not intended for habitation.

Emergency shelters include all hotels and motels costing \$12 or less (excluding taxes) per night regardless of whether persons living there considered themselves to be homeless, hotels and motels (regardless of cost) used entirely to shelter homeless persons, and pre-identified rooms in hotels and motels used for homeless persons and families. Enumeration in shelters usually occurred from 6 p.m. to midnight; street enumeration, from 2 a.m. to 4 a.m.; abandoned and boarded-up buildings from 4 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and shelters for abused women, from 6 p.m. on March 20 to noon on March 21.

Other components, which some consider as part of the homeless population, were enumerated as part of regular census operations. These include persons doubled up with other families, as well as persons with no other usual home living in transient sites, such as commercial campgrounds, maternity homes for unwed mothers, and drug/alcohol abuse detoxification centers. In institutions, such as local jails and mental hospitals, the Census Bureau does not know who has a usual home elsewhere; therefore, even though some are literally homeless, these persons cannot be identified separately as a component of the homeless population.

There is no generally agreed-upon definition of "the homeless," and there are limitations in the census count that prevent obtaining a total count of the homeless population under any definition. As such, the Census Bureau does not have a definition and will not provide a total count of "the homeless." Rather, the Census Bureau will provide counts and characteristics of persons found at the time of the census in *selected* types of living arrangements. These selected components can be used as building blocks to construct a count of homeless persons appropriate to particular purposes as long as the data limitations are taken into account.

In preparation for "Shelter-and-Street-Night" enumeration, the regional census centers (RCC's) mailed a certified letter (Form D-33 (L)) to the highest elected official of each active functioning government of the United States (more than 39,000) requesting them to identify:

1. All shelters with sleeping facilities (permanent and temporary, such as church basements, armories, public buildings, and so forth, that could be open on March 20).
2. Hotels and motels used to house homeless persons and families.
3. A list of outdoor locations where homeless persons tend to be at night.
4. Places such as bus or train stations, subway stations, airports, hospital emergency rooms, and so forth, where homeless persons seek shelter at night.

5. The specific addresses of abandoned or boarded-up buildings where homeless persons were thought to stay at night.

The letter from the RCC's to the governmental units emphasized the importance of listing night-time congregating sites. The list of shelters was expanded using information from administrative records and informed local sources. The street sites were limited to the list provided by the jurisdictions. All governmental units were eligible for "Shelter and Street Night." For cities with 50,000 or more persons, the Census Bureau took additional steps to update the list of shelter and street locations if the local jurisdiction did not respond to the certified letter. Smaller cities and rural areas participated if the local jurisdiction provided the Census Bureau a list of shelters or open public places to visit or if shelters were identified through our inventory development, local knowledge update, or during the Special Place Prelist operation.

The Census Bureau encouraged persons familiar with homeless persons and the homeless themselves to apply as enumerators. This recruiting effort was particularly successful in larger cities.

For shelters, both long- and short-form Individual Census Reports (ICR's) were distributed. For street enumeration, only short-form ICR's were used. Persons in shelters and at street locations were asked the basic population questions. Additional questions about social and economic characteristics were asked of a sample of persons in shelters only.

Enumerators were instructed *not* to ask who was homeless; rather, they were told to count all persons (including children) staying overnight at the shelters, and everyone they saw on the street except the police, other persons in uniform, and persons engaged in employment or obvious money-making activities other than begging and panhandling.

At both shelter and street sites, persons found sleeping were not awakened to answer questions. Rather, the enumerator answered the sex and race questions by observation and estimated the person's age to the best of his or her ability. In shelters, administrative records and information from the shelter operator were used, when available, for persons who were already asleep.

Less than 1 percent of shelters refused to participate in the census count at first. By the end of the census period, most of those eventually cooperated and the number of refusals had been reduced to a few. For the final refusals, head counts and population characteristics were obtained by enumerators standing outside such shelters and counting people as they left in the morning.

The "street" count was restricted to persons who were visible when the enumerator came to the open, public locations that had been identified by local jurisdictions. Homeless persons who were well hidden, moving about, or in locations other than those identified by the local governments were likely missed. The number missed will never be known and there is no basis to make an estimate

of the number missed from census data. The count of persons in open, public places was affected by many factors, including the extra efforts made to encourage people to go to shelters for "Shelter and Street Night," the weather (which was unusually cold in many parts of the country), the presence of the media, and distrust of the census. Expectations of the number of homeless persons on the street cannot be based on the number seen during the day because the night-time situation is normally very different as more homeless persons are in shelters or very well hidden.

For both "Shelter-and-Street-Night" locations, the Census Bureau assumed that the usual home of those enumerated was in the block where they were found (shelter or street).

The "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation replaced and expanded the 1980 Mission Night (M-Night) and Casual Count operations. These two operations were aimed at counting the population who reported having no usual residence. M-Night was conducted a week after Census Day, in April 1980. Enumerators visited hotels, motels, and similar places costing \$4 or less each night; missions, flophouses, local jails and similar places at which the average length of stay was 30 days or less; and nonshelter locations, such as bus depots, train stations, and all night movie theaters. Questions were asked of everyone, regardless of age. Enumerators conducted M-Night up to midnight on April 8, 1980, and returned the next morning to collect any forms completed after midnight.

The Casual Count operation was conducted in May 1980 at additional nonshelter locations, such as street corners, pool halls, welfare and employment offices. This operation lasted for approximately 2 weeks. Casual Count was conducted during the day only in selected large central cities. Only persons who appeared to be at least 15 years of age were asked if they had been previously enumerated. Casual Count was actually a coverage-improvement operation. It was not specifically an operation to count homeless persons living in the streets. Persons were excluded if they said they had a usual home outside the city because it was not cost effective to check through individual questionnaires in another city to try to find the person.

PROCESSING PROCEDURES

Respondents returned many census questionnaires by mail to 1 of over 344 census district offices or to one of six processing offices. In these offices, the questionnaires were "checked in" and edited for completeness and consistency of the responses. After this initial processing had been performed, all questionnaires were sent to the processing offices.

In the processing offices, the household questionnaires were microfilmed and processed by the Film Optical Sensing Device for Input to Computers (FOSDIC). For most items on the questionnaire, the information supplied

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by the respondent was indicated by filling circles in pre-designated positions. FOSDIC electronically "read" these filled circles from the microfilm copy of the questionnaire and transferred the information to computer tape. The computer tape did not include individual names, addresses, or handwritten responses.

The data processing was performed in several stages. All questionnaires were microfilmed, "read" by FOSDIC, and transferred to computer disk. Selected written entries in the race question on both the short and long forms were keyed from the microfilm and coded using the data base developed from the 1980 census and subsequent content and operational tests. Keying of other written entries on the long forms occurred in the seven processing offices.

The information (for example, income dollar amounts or homeowner shelter costs) on these keyed files was merged with the FOSDIC data or processed further through one of three automated coding programs. The codes for industry, occupation, place-of-birth, migration, place-of-work, ancestry, language, relationship, race, and Hispanic origin were merged with the FOSDIC data for editing, weighting, and tabulating operations at Census Bureau headquarters. All responses to the questions on Individual Census Reports (ICR's), Military Census Reports (MCR's), and Shipboard Census Reports (SCR's) were keyed, not processed by microfilm or FOSDIC.

APPENDIX E. Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

Your Guide for the **1990 U.S. Census Form**

This guide gives helpful information on filling out your census form. If you need more help, call the local U.S. census office. **The telephone number is on the cover of the questionnaire.** After you have filled out your form, please return it in the **envelope** we have provided.

On the inside	Page
How to fill out your census form	2
Example	2
Your answers are confidential	2
Instructions for the census questions	3 – 11
What the census is about	12
Why the census asks certain questions	12

CENSUS '90



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

D-4

How to Fill Out Your Census Form

Please use a black lead pencil only. Black lead pencil is better to use than ballpoint or other pens. Most questions ask you to fill in the circle, or to print the information. See **Example** below.

Make sure you print answers for everyone in this household. If someone in the household, such as a roomer or boarder, does not want to give you all the information for the form, print at least the person's name and answer questions 2 and 3. A census taker will call to get the other information directly from the person.

There may be a question you cannot answer exactly. For example, you might not know the age of an elderly person or the price for which your house would sell. Ask someone else in your household; if no one knows, give your best estimate.

Instructions for individual questions begin on page 3 of this guide. They will help you to understand the questions and answer them correctly.

If you have a question about filling out the census form or need assistance, call the local U.S. census office. **The telephone number is given on the cover of the questionnaire.**

If you do not mail back your census form, a census taker will be sent out to assist you. But it saves time and your taxpayer dollars if you fill out the form yourself and mail it back.

Example

a. Age	b. Year of birth	a. Age	b. Year of birth
<input checked="" type="radio"/> 40 <input type="radio"/> 00 <input type="radio"/> 00 <input type="radio"/> 00	<input type="radio"/> 18 <input type="radio"/> 00 <input type="radio"/> 00 <input type="radio"/> 00	<input checked="" type="radio"/> 09 <input type="radio"/> 00 <input type="radio"/> 00 <input type="radio"/> 00	<input type="radio"/> 18 <input type="radio"/> 00 <input type="radio"/> 00 <input type="radio"/> 00
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Your Answers Are Confidential

The law authorizing the census (Title 13, U.S. Code) also provides that your answers are confidential. No one except census workers may see your completed form and they can be fined and/or imprisoned for any disclosure of your answers. Only after 72 years can your individual census form become available to other government agencies (whether federal, state, county, or local). Until then, no other person or business can see your individual report.

The same law that protects the confidentiality of your answers requires that you provide the information asked in this census to the best of your knowledge.

Information collected from the decennial census is used for a variety of statistical purposes. Census information is used to find out where funding is most needed for schools, health centers, highways, and other services. Census results are used by members of public and private groups—including community organizations—and by businesses and industries, as well as by agencies at all levels of government.

Instructions for Questions 1a through 7

1a. List everyone who lives at this address in question 1a. If you are not sure if you should list a person, see the rules on page 1 of the census form. If you are still not sure, answer as best you can and fill in "Yes" for question H1a or H1b, as appropriate.

If there are more than seven people in your household, please list all the persons in question 1a, complete the form for seven people, and mail it back in the enclosed envelope. A census taker will call to obtain the information for the additional persons.

b. If everyone listed in question 1a usually lives at another address(es), print the address(es) in 1b.

2. Fill one circle to show how each person is related to the person in column 1.

If **Other relative** of the person in column 1, print the exact relationship such as son-in-law, daughter-in-law, grandparent, nephew, niece, mother-in-law, father-in-law, cousin, and so on.

If the **Stepson/stepdaughter** of the person in column 1 also has been legally adopted by the person in column 1, mark **Stepson/stepdaughter** but do not mark **Natural-born or adopted son/daughter**. In other words, **Stepson/stepdaughter** takes precedence over **Adopted son/daughter**.

4. Fill ONE circle for the race each person considers himself/herself to be.

If you fill the **Indian (Amer.)** circle, print the name of the tribe or tribes in which the person is enrolled. If the person is not enrolled in a tribe, print the name of the principal tribe(s).

If you fill the **Other API** circle [under **Asian or Pacific Islander (API)**], only print the name of the group to which the person belongs. For example, the **Other API** category includes persons who identify as Burmese, Fijian, Hmong, Indonesian, Laotian, Bangladeshi, Pakistani, Tongan, Thai, Cambodian, Sri Lankan, and so on.

If you fill the **Other race** circle, be sure to print the name of the race.

If the person considers himself/herself to be **White, Black or Negro, Eskimo or Aleut**, fill one circle only. Please do not print the race in the boxes.

The **Black or Negro** category also includes persons who identify as African-American, Afro-American, Haitian, Jamaican, West Indian, Nigerian, and so on.

All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

5. Print age at last birthday in the space provided (print "00" for babies less than 1 year old). Fill in the matching circle below each box. Also, print year of birth in the space provided. Then fill in the matching circle below each box. For an illustration of how to complete question 5, see the **Example** on page 2 of this guide.

6. If the person's only marriage was annulled, mark **Never married**.

7. A person is of Spanish/Hispanic origin if the person's origin (ancestry) is Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Argentinean, Colombian, Costa Rican, Dominican, Ecuadoran, Guatemalan, Honduran, Nicaraguan, Peruvian, Salvadoran, from other Spanish-speaking countries of the Caribbean or Central or South America, or from Spain.

If you fill the **Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic** circle, print one group.

A person who is not of Spanish/Hispanic origin should answer this question by filling the **No (not Spanish/Hispanic)** circle. Note that the term "**Mexican-Am.**" refers only to persons of Mexican origin or ancestry.

All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

Instructions for Question H1a through H1b

H1a. Refer to the list of persons you entered in question 1a on page 1. If you left anyone out of your list because you were not sure if the person(s) should be listed, answer question H1a as **Yes**. Then enter the name(s) and reason(s) why you did not list the person(s) on the lines provided. Otherwise, answer question H1a as **No**.

b. If you included anyone on your list even though you were not sure that you should list the person(s), answer question H1b as **Yes**. Then enter the name(s) and reason(s) why you listed the person(s) on the lines provided. Otherwise, answer question H1b as **No**.

Instructions for Questions H2 through H7b

H2. Fill only one circle.

Count all occupied and vacant apartments in the house or building. Do not count stores or office space.

Detached means there is open space on all sides, or the house is joined only to a shed or garage. *Attached* means that the house is joined to another house or building by at least one wall that goes from ground to roof. An example of **A one-family house attached to one or more houses** is a house in a row of houses attached to one another.

A mobile home or trailer that has had one or more rooms added or built onto it should be counted as a *one-family detached house*; a porch or shed is not considered a room.

H3. Count only whole rooms in your house, apartment, or mobile home used for living purposes, such as living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, family rooms, etc. Do not count bathrooms, kitchenettes, strip or pullman kitchens, utility rooms, foyers, halls, half-rooms, porches, balconies, unfinished attics, unfinished basements, or other unfinished space used for storage.

H4. Housing is owned if the owner or co-owner lives in it. Mark **Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan** if the house, apartment, or mobile home is mortgaged or there is a contract to purchase. Mark **Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)** if there is no mortgage or other debt. If the house, apartment, or mobile home is owned but the land is rented, mark this question to show the status of the house, apartment, or mobile home.

Mark **Rented for cash rent** if any money rent is paid, even if the rent is paid by persons who are not members of your household, or by a federal, state, or local government agency.

Mark **Occupied without payment of cash rent** if the unit is **not** owned or being bought by the occupants and if money rent is **not** paid or contracted. The unit may be owned by friends or relatives who live elsewhere and who allow occupancy without charge. A house or apartment may be provided as part of wages or salary. Examples are: caretaker's or janitor's house or apartment; parsonages; tenant farmer or sharecropper houses for which the occupants do not pay cash rent; or military housing.

H5a. Answer H5a and H5b if you live in a one-family house or a mobile home; include only land that you own or rent.

b. A business is easily recognized from the outside; for example, a grocery store or barber shop. A medical office is a doctor's or dentist's office regularly visited by patients.

H6. If this is a house, include the value of the house, the land it is on, and any other structures on the same property. If the house is owned but the land is rented, estimate the combined value of the house and the land. If this is a condominium unit, estimate the value for your house or apartment including your share of the common elements. If this is a mobile home, include the value of the mobile home and the value of the land. If you rent the land, estimate the value of the rented land and add it to the value of the mobile home.

H7a. Report the rent agreed to or contracted for, even if the rent for your house, apartment, or mobile home is unpaid or paid by someone else.

If rent is paid:	Multiply rent by:	If rent is paid:	Divide rent by:
By the day	30	4 times a year	3
By the week	4	2 times a year	6
Every other week	2	Once a year	12

b. Answer **Yes** if meals are included in the monthly rent payment, or you must contract for meals or a meal plan in order to live in this building.

Instructions for Questions H8 through H19b

H8. The person listed in column 1 refers to the person listed in the first column on page 2. This person should be the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the house, apartment, or mobile home is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, any adult household member can be the person in column 1. Mark when this person last moved into this house, apartment, or mobile home.

H9. Include all rooms intended to be used as bedrooms in this house, apartment, or mobile home, even if they are currently being used for other purposes.

H10. Mark **Yes, have all three facilities** if you have all the facilities mentioned; all facilities must be in your house, apartment, or mobile home, but not necessarily in the same room. Consider that you have hot water even if you have it only part of the time. Mark **No** if any of the three facilities is not present.

H11. The kitchen sink, stove, and refrigerator must be located in the building but do not have to be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered as a range or cookstove.

H12. Answer **Yes** only if the telephone is located in your house, apartment, or mobile home.

H13. Count company cars (including police cars and taxicabs) and company trucks of one-ton capacity or less that are regularly kept at home and used by household members for nonbusiness purposes. Do not count cars or trucks permanently out of working order.

H14. Fill the circle for the fuel used most to heat your house, apartment, or mobile home. In buildings containing more than one apartment you may obtain this information from the owner, manager, or janitor.

Solar energy is provided by a system that collects, stores, and distributes heat from the sun. **Other fuel** includes any fuel not separately listed; for example, purchased steam, fuel briquettes, waste material, etc.

H15. If a well provides water for five or more houses, apartments, or mobile homes, mark **A public system**. If a well provides water for four or fewer houses, apartments, or mobile homes, fill one of the circles for **Individual well**.

Drilled wells, or small diameter wells, are usually less than 1½ feet in diameter. **Dug wells** are generally hand dug and are larger than 1½ feet wide.

H16. A **public sewer** may be operated by a government body or private organization. A **septic tank** or **cesspool** is an underground tank or pit used for disposal of sewage.

H17. Fill the circle corresponding to the period in which the original construction was completed, *not* the time of any later remodeling, additions, or conversions. In buildings containing more than one apartment, the owner, manager, or janitor may be of help in determining when the building was built.

If you live in a houseboat or a trailer or mobile home, fill the circle corresponding to the model year in which it was manufactured.

If you do not know the period when the building was first constructed, fill the circle for **Don't know**.

H18. A **condominium** is a type of ownership in which the apartments, houses, or mobile homes in a building or development are individually owned, but the common areas, such as lobbies, halls, etc., are jointly owned. Cooperative occupants should mark **No**.

H19a. Answer H19a and H19b if you live in a one-family house or mobile home.

b. This property is the acreage on which the house is located; it includes adjoining land you rent for your use. Report sales made in 1989 from this property by you or previous occupants.

Instructions for Questions H20 through H26

H20. If your house or apartment is rented, enter the costs for utilities and fuels **only if you pay for them in addition to the rent entered in H7a.**

If you live in a condominium, enter the costs for utilities and fuels **only if you pay for them in addition to your condominium fee.**

If your fuel and utility costs are already included in your rent or condominium fee, fill the **Included in rent or in condominium fee** circle. Do not enter any dollar amounts.

The amounts to be reported should be the total amount for the past 12 months. Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known. If you have lived in this house or apartment less than 1 year, estimate the yearly cost.

Report amounts even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else. If the bills include utilities or fuel used also by another apartment or a business establishment, estimate the amounts for your own house or apartment. If gas and electricity are billed together, enter the combined amount on the electricity line and bracket [] the two utilities.

H21. Report taxes for all taxing jurisdictions (city or town, county, state, school district, etc.) even if they are included in your mortgage payment, not yet paid or paid by someone else, or are delinquent. Do not include taxes past due from previous years.

H22. When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, convert to a yearly basis. Enter the yearly amount even if no payment was made during the past 12 months.

H23a. The word *mortgage* is used as a general term to indicate all types of loans that are secured by real estate.

- b.** Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see the instructions for H7a to change it to a monthly amount.

Include payments on first mortgages and contracts to purchase only. Payments for second or junior mortgages and home equity loans should be reported in H24b.

H24a. A second or junior mortgage or home equity loan is secured by real estate.

- b.** Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see instructions for H7a and change it to a monthly amount. Include payments on all second or junior mortgages or home equity loans.

H25. A *condominium fee* is normally assessed by the condominium owners' association for the purpose of improving and maintaining the common areas. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see the instructions for H7a on how to change it to a monthly amount.

H26. Report amount even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else. Include payments for personal property taxes, land or site rent, registration fees and license fees. Do not include real estate taxes already reported in H21. The amount to be reported should be the total amount for an entire 12-month billing period even if made in two or more installments. Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known.

Instructions for Question 8

- 8.** For persons born in the United States:

Print the name of the State in which this person was born. If the person was born in Washington, D.C., print District of Columbia. If the person was born in a U.S. territory or commonwealth, print Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, or Northern Marianas.

For persons born outside the United States:

Print the name of the foreign country or area where the person was born. Use current boundaries, not boundaries at the time of the person's birth. Specify whether Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; North or South Korea; England, Scotland, or Wales (not Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular country or island in the Caribbean (not, for example, West Indies).

Instructions for Questions 9 through 13

- 9.** A person should fill the **Yes, U.S. citizen by naturalization** circle only if he/she has completed the naturalization process and is now a United States citizen. If the person was born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas, he/she should fill the **Yes, born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas** circle. If the person was born outside the United States (or at sea) and has at least one American parent, he/she should fill the **Yes, born abroad of American parent or parents** circle.

- 10.** If the person has entered the United States (that is, the 50 states and the District of Columbia) more than once, fill the circle for the latest year he/she came to stay.

- 11.** Do not include enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college.

A *public school* is any school or college that is controlled and supported primarily by a local, county, State, or Federal Government. Schools are private if supported and controlled primarily by religious organizations or other private groups.

- 12.** Mark the category for the highest grade or level of schooling the person has **successfully completed** or the **highest degree** the person received. If the person is enrolled in school, mark the category containing the highest grade completed (the grade previous to the grade in which enrolled). Schooling completed in foreign or ungraded schools should be reported as the equivalent level of schooling in the regular American school system.

Persons who completed high school by passing an equivalency test, such as the General Educational Development (GED) examination, and did not attend college, should fill the circle for high school graduate.

Do not include vocational certificates or diplomas from vocational, trade, or business schools or colleges unless they were college level associate degrees or higher.

Some examples of *professional school degrees* include medicine, dentistry, chiropractic, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, veterinary medicine, law, and theology. Do not include barber school, cosmetology, or other training for a specific trade.

Do not include honorary degrees awarded by colleges and universities to individuals for their accomplishments. Include only "earned" degrees.

- 13.** Print the ancestry group. Ancestry refers to the person's ethnic origin or descent, "roots," or heritage. Ancestry also may refer to the country of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

Persons who have more than one origin and cannot identify with a single ancestry group may report two ancestry groups (for example, German-Irish).

Be specific. For example, print whether West Indian, Asian Indian, or American Indian. West Indian includes persons whose ancestors came from Jamaica, Trinidad, Haiti, etc. Distinguish Cape Verdean from Portuguese; French Canadian from Canadian; and Dominican Republic from Dominica Island.

A religious group should not be reported as a person's ancestry.

Instructions for Questions 14a through 19

- 14a.** Mark **Yes** if this person lived in this same house or apartment on April 1, 1985, even if he/she moved away and came back since then. Mark **No** if this person lived in the same building but in a different apartment (or in the same mobile home or trailer but on a different lot or trailer site).
- b.** If this person lived in a different house or apartment on April 1, 1985, give the location of this person's usual home at that time.

Part (1)

If the person lived in the United States on April 1, 1985, print the name of the State (or District of Columbia) where he or she lived. Continue with parts (2) through (4).

If the person lived in a U.S. territory or commonwealth, print the name of the territory or commonwealth, such as Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, or Northern Marianas. Then go to question 15a.

If the person lived outside the United States, print the name of the foreign country or area where he or she lived. Specify whether Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; North or South Korea; England, Scotland or Wales (not Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular country or island in the Caribbean (not, for example, West Indies). Then go to question 15a.

Part (2)

If the person lived in Louisiana, print the parish name. If the person lived in Alaska, print the borough name. If the person lived in New York city and the county name is not known, print the borough name. If the person lived in an independent city (not in any county) or in Washington, D.C., leave blank and enter the city name in part (3).

Part (3)

If the person lived in New England, print the name of the town rather than the village name, unless the name of the town is not known. If the person lived outside the limits or boundaries of any city or town, print the name of the post office or the nearest town and mark **No**, **lived outside the city/town limits** in part (4).

Part (4)

Mark **Yes** if the location is now inside the city/town limits even if it was not inside the limits on April 1, 1985; that is, if the area was annexed by the city/town since that time.

- 15.** Mark **Yes** if the person sometimes or always speaks a language other than English at home.

Do not mark **Yes** for a language spoken only at school or if speaking is limited to a few expressions or slang.

Print the name of the language spoken at home. If this person speaks more than one non-English language and cannot determine which is spoken more often, report the first language the person learned to speak.

- 17a.** For a person with service in the National Guard or a military reserve unit, fill one of the two **Yes, active duty** circles if and only if the person has ever been called up for active duty other than training; otherwise, mark **Yes, service in Reserves or National Guard only**. For a person whose only service was as a civilian employee or volunteer for the Red Cross, USO, Public Health Service, or War or Defense Department, mark **No**. Count **World War II Merchant Marine Seaman** service as active duty; do not count other Merchant Marine service as active duty.
- 18.** Mark **Yes** to part (a) if a health condition substantially limits this person in his or her choice of occupation or if the condition limits the amount of work that can be accomplished in a given period of time. Mark **Yes** to part (b) if the health condition prevents this person from holding any significant employment.
- 19.** Consider a person to have difficulty with these activities if any of the following situations apply: (1) it takes extra time or extra effort for the person to perform one or more of the activities, (2) there are times when the person cannot perform one or more of the activities, or (3) the person is completely unable to perform one or more of the activities.

Instructions for Questions 20 through 23b

- 20.** Count all children born alive, including any who have died (even shortly after birth) or who no longer live with you. Do not include miscarriages or stillborn children or any adopted, foster, or stepchildren.

21a. Count as work — Mark **Yes**:

- Work for someone else for wages, salary, piece rate, commission, tips, or payments "in kind" (for example, food, lodging received as payment for work performed).
- Work in own business, professional practice, or farm.
- Any work in a family business or farm, paid or not.
- Any part-time work including babysitting, paper routes, etc.
- Active duty in Armed Forces.

Do not count as work — Mark **No**:

- Housework or yard work at home.
- Unpaid volunteer work.
- School work.
- Work done as a resident of an institution.

- 22a.** Include the street type (for example, St., Road, Ave.) and the street direction (if a direction such as "North" is part of the address). For example, print 1239 N. Main St. or 1239 Main St., N.W. not just 1239 Main.

If the only known address is a post office box, give a description of the work location. For example, print the name of the building or shopping center where the person works, the nearest intersection, the nearest street where the workplace is located, etc. DO NOT GIVE A POST OFFICE BOX NUMBER.

If the person worked at a military installation or military base that has no street address, report the name of the military installation or base.

If the person worked at several locations, but reported to the same location each day to begin work, print the address of the location where he or she reported. If the person did not report to the same location each day to begin work, print the address of the location where he or she worked most last week.

If the person's employer operates in more than one location (such as a grocery store chain or public school system), print the exact address of the location or branch where the person worked. If the exact address of a school is not known, print the name of the school.

If the person worked on a college or university campus and the exact address of the workplace is not known, print the name of the building where he or she worked.

- d.** If the person worked in New York city and the county is not known, print the name of the borough where the person worked.

If the person worked in Louisiana, print the name of the parish where the person worked.

If the person worked in Alaska, print the name of the borough where the person worked.

- e.** If the person worked in a foreign country or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc., print the name of the country in 22e and leave the other parts of question 22 blank.

- 23a.** If the person usually used more than one type of transportation to get to work (for example, rode the bus and transferred to the subway), fill the circle of the one method of transportation that he/she used for most of the distance during the trip.

- b.** If the person was driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination, fill the circle for **Drove alone**.

DO NOT include persons who rode to school or some other nonwork destination in the count of persons who rode in the vehicle.

Instructions for Questions 24a through 30

- 24a.** Give the time of day the person usually left home to go to work. DO NOT give the time that the person usually began his or her work.
If the person usually left home to go to work sometime between 12:00 o'clock midnight and 12:00 o'clock noon, fill the **a.m.** circle.
If the person usually left home to go to work sometime between 12:00 o'clock noon and 12:00 o'clock midnight, fill the **p.m.** circle.
- b.** Travel time is from door to door. Include time taken waiting for public transportation or picking up passengers in a carpool.
- 25.** If the person works only during certain seasons or on a day-by-day basis when work is available, mark **No**.
- 26a.** Mark **Yes** if the person tried to get a job or to start a business or professional practice at any time in the last 4 weeks; for example, registered at an employment office, went to a job interview, placed or answered ads, or did anything toward starting a business or professional practice.
- b.** Mark **No**, **already has a job** if the person was on layoff or was expecting to report to a job within 30 days.
Mark **No**, **temporarily ill** if the person expects to be able to work within 30 days.
Mark **No**, **other reasons** if the person could not have taken a job because he or she was going to school, taking care of children, etc.
- 27.** Look at the instructions for question 21a to see what to count as work. Mark **Never worked** if the person: (1) never worked at any kind of job or business, either full or part time, (2) never did any work, with or without pay, in a family business or farm, and (3) never served in the Armed Forces.
- 28a.** If the person worked for a company, business, or government agency, print the name of the company, not the name of the person's supervisor. If the person worked for an individual or a business that had no company name, print the name of the individual worked for. If the person worked in his/her own business, print "self-employed."
- b.** Print two or more words to tell what the business, industry, or individual employer named in 28a did. If there is more than one activity, describe only the major activity at the place where the person worked. Enter what is made, what is sold, or what service is given.
Some examples of what to enter:
- | | |
|---|-----------------------|
| Enter a description like the following - | Do not enter - |
| Metal furniture manufacturing | Furniture company |
| Retail grocery store | Grocery store |
| Petroleum refining | Oil company |
| Cattle ranch | Ranch |
- 29.** Print two or more words to describe the kind of work the person did. If the person was a trainee, apprentice, or helper, include that in the description.
Some examples of what to enter:
- | | |
|---|-----------------------|
| Enter a description like the following - | Do not enter - |
| Production clerk | Clerk |
| Carpenter's helper | Helper |
| Auto engine mechanic | Mechanic |
| Registered nurse | Nurse |
- 30.** Mark **Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT . . . organization** if the person worked for a cooperative, credit union, mutual insurance company, or similar organization.
Employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, and other international organizations should mark **PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT . . . organization**.
For persons who worked at a public school, college or university, mark the appropriate *government* category; for example, mark **State GOVERNMENT employee** for a state university, or mark **Local GOVERNMENT employee** for a county-run community college or a city-run public school.

Instructions for Questions 31a through 32h

- 31a.** Look at the instructions for question 21a to see what to count as work.
- b.** Count every week in which the person did any work at all, even for an hour.
- 32.** Fill the **Yes** or **No** circle for each part and enter the amount received during 1989.
If income from any source was received jointly by household members, report, if possible, the appropriate share for each person; otherwise, report the whole amount for only one person and fill the **No** circle for the other person.
- a.** Include wages and salaries from *all jobs before* deductions. Be sure to include any tips, commissions, or bonuses. Owners of *incorporated* businesses should enter their salary here. Military personnel should include base pay plus cash housing and/or subsistence allowance, flight pay, uniform allotments, reenlistment bonuses, etc.
- b.** Include **NONFARM** profit (or loss) from self-employment in sole proprietorships and partnerships. *Exclude* profit (or loss) of incorporated businesses you own.
- c.** Include **FARM** profit (or loss) from self-employment in sole proprietorships and partnerships. *Exclude* profit (or loss) of incorporated farm businesses you own. *Also exclude* amounts from land rented for cash but include amounts from land rented for shares.
- d.** Include interest received or credited to checking and savings accounts, money market funds, certificates of deposit (CDs), IRAs, KEOGHs, and government bonds.
Include dividends received, credited, or reinvested from ownership of stocks or mutual funds.
Include profit (or loss) from royalties and the rental of land, buildings or real estate, or from roomers or boarders. Income received by self-employed persons whose *primary* source of income is from renting property or from royalties should be included in questions 32b or 32c above. Include regular payments from an estate or trust fund.
- e.** Include Social Security (and/or Railroad Retirement) payments to retired persons, to dependents of deceased insured workers, and to disabled workers *before* Medicare deductions.
- f.** Include Supplemental Security Income received by aged, blind, or disabled persons, Aid to Families with Dependent Children, or income from other government programs such as general or emergency assistance. Do not include assistance received from private charities. *Exclude* assistance to pay for heating (cooling) costs.
- g.** Include retirement, disability, or survivor benefits received from companies and unions; Federal, State, and local governments, and the U.S. military. Include regular income from annuities and IRA or KEOGH retirement plans.
- h.** Include Veterans' (VA) disability compensation and educational assistance payments (VEAP), unemployment compensation, child support or alimony, and all other regular payments such as Armed Forces transfer payments; assistance from private charities; regular contributions from persons not living in the household, etc.
Do not include the following as income in any item:
- Refunds or rebates of any kind
 - Withdrawals from savings of any kind
 - Capital gains or losses from the sale of homes, shares of stock, etc.
 - Inheritances or insurance settlements
 - Any type of loan
 - Pay in-kind such as food, free rent, etc.

What the Census Is About — Some Questions and Answers

Why are we taking a census?

The most important reason for taking a decennial census is to determine how many representatives each state will have in Congress.

What does the Census Bureau do with the information you provide?

The individual information collected in the census is grouped together into statistical totals. Information such as the number of persons in a given area, their ages, educational background, the characteristics of their housing, etc., enable government, business, and industry to plan more effectively.

How long have we been taking the census?

The first census was taken in 1790 in accordance with the requirement in the first article of the constitution. A census has been taken every 10 years since. The 1990 Decennial Census marks the 200th anniversary of the census.

How are you being counted?

Census forms are delivered to all households a few days before census day. Households are requested to fill out the form and mail it back to the census office.

Why the Census Asks Certain Questions

Here are a few reasons for asking some of the questions.

It is as important to get information about people and their houses as it is to count them.

Name?

Names help make sure that everyone in a household is counted, but that no one is counted twice.

Value or rent?

Government and planning agencies use answers to these questions in combination with other information to develop housing programs to meet the needs of people at different economic levels.

Complete plumbing?

This question gives information on the quality of housing. The data are used with other statistics to show how the "level of living" compares in various areas and how it has changed over time.

Place of birth?

This question provides information used to study long-term trends as to where people move and to study migration patterns and differences in growth patterns.

Job?

Answers to the questions about the jobs people hold provide information on the extent and types of employment in different areas of the country. From this information, training programs can be developed and the need for new industries can be determined.

Income?

Income, more than anything else, determines how families or persons live. Income information makes it possible to compare the economic levels of different areas.

CENSUS '90

OFFICIAL 1990 U.S. CENSUS FORM



Thank you for taking time to complete and return this census questionnaire. It's important to you, your community, and the Nation.

The law requires answers but guarantees privacy.

By law (Title 13, U.S. Code), you're required to answer the census questions to the best of your knowledge. However, the same law guarantees that your census form remains confidential. For 72 years—or until the year 2062—only Census Bureau employees can see your form. No one else—no other government body, no police department, no court system or welfare agency—is permitted to see this confidential information under any circumstances.

How to get started—and get help.

Start by listing on the next page the names of all the people who live in your home. Please answer all questions with a black lead pencil. You'll find detailed instructions for answering the census in the enclosed guide. If you need additional help, call the toll-free telephone number to the left, near your address.

Please answer and return your form promptly.

Complete your form and return it by April 1, 1990 in the postage-paid envelope provided. Avoid the inconvenience of having a census taker visit your home.

Again, thank you for answering the 1990 Census.
Remember: Return the completed form by April 1, 1990.

Para personas de habla hispana –
(For Spanish-speaking persons)

Si usted desea un cuestionario del censo en español, llame sin cargo alguno al siguiente número: **1-800-CUENTAN**
(o sea 1-800-283-6826)

U.S. Department of Commerce
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
FORM D-2

OMB No. 0607-0628
Approval Expires 07/31/91

The 1990 census must count every person at his or her "usual residence." This means the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time.

1a. List on the numbered lines below the name of each person living here on Sunday, April 1, including all persons staying here who have no other home. If EVERYONE at this address is staying here temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, follow the instructions given in question 1b below.

Include

- Everyone who usually lives here such as family members, housemates and roommates, foster children, roomers, boarders, and live-in employees
- Persons who are temporarily away on a business trip, on vacation, or in a general hospital
- College students who stay here while attending college
- Persons in the Armed Forces who live here
- Newborn babies still in the hospital
- Children in boarding schools below the college level
- Persons who stay here most of the week while working even if they have a home somewhere else
- Persons with no other home who are staying here on April 1

Do NOT include

- Persons who usually live somewhere else
- Persons who are away in an institution such as a prison, mental hospital, or a nursing home
- College students who live somewhere else while attending college
- Persons in the Armed Forces who live somewhere else
- Persons who stay somewhere else most of the week while working

Print last name, first name, and middle initial for each person. Begin on line 1 with the household member (or one of the household members) in whose name this house or apartment is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, start on line 1 with any adult household member.

LAST	FIRST	INITIAL	LAST	FIRST	INITIAL
<u>1</u>			<u>7</u>		
<u>2</u>			<u>8</u>		
<u>3</u>			<u>9</u>		
<u>4</u>			<u>10</u>		
<u>5</u>			<u>11</u>		
<u>6</u>			<u>12</u>		

1b. If EVERYONE is staying here only temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, list the name of each person on the numbered lines above, fill this circle ☐ and print their usual address below. DO NOT PRINT THE ADDRESS LISTED ON THE FRONT COVER.

House number	Street or road/Rural route and box number	Apartment number
City	State	ZIP Code
County or foreign country	Names of nearest intersecting streets or roads	

NOW PLEASE OPEN THE FLAP TO PAGE 2 AND ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS FOR THE FIRST 7 PEOPLE LISTED. USE A BLACK LEAD PENCIL ONLY.

<p>Please fill one column → for each person listed in Question 1a on page 1.</p>	PERSON 1		PERSON 2	
	Last name	Middle initial	Last name	Middle initial
<p>2. How is this person related to PERSON 1?</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p> <p>If Other relative of person in column 1, fill circle and print exact relationship, such as mother-in-law, grandparent, son-in-law, niece, cousin, and so on.</p>	<p>START in this column with the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented.</p> <p>If there is no such person, start in this column with any adult household member.</p>		<p>If a RELATIVE of Person 1:</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Husband/wife <input type="radio"/> Brother/sister</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Natural-born or adopted son/daughter <input type="radio"/> Father/mother</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Stepson/stepdaughter <input type="radio"/> Grandchild</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Other relative</p> <p>If NOT RELATED to Person 1:</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Roomer, boarder, or foster child <input type="radio"/> Unmarried partner</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Housemate, roommate <input type="radio"/> Other nonrelative</p>	
<p>3. Sex</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> Male <input type="radio"/> Female</p>		<p><input type="radio"/> Male <input type="radio"/> Female</p>	
<p>4. Race</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for the race that the person considers himself/herself to be.</p> <p>If Indian (Amer.), print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.</p> <p>If Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API), print one group, for example: Hmong, Fijian, Laotian, Thai, Tongan, Pakistani, Cambodian, and so on.</p> <p>If Other race, print race.</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> White</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Black or Negro</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Eskimo</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Aleut</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Asian or Pacific Islander (API)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Japanese</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Filipino <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Hawaiian <input type="radio"/> Samoan</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Guamanian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Vietnamese <input type="radio"/> Other API</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Other race (Print race)</p>		<p><input type="radio"/> White</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Black or Negro</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Eskimo</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Aleut</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Asian or Pacific Islander (API)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Japanese</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Filipino <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Hawaiian <input type="radio"/> Samoan</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Guamanian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Vietnamese <input type="radio"/> Other API</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Other race (Print race)</p>	
<p>5. Age and year of birth</p> <p>a. Print each person's age at last birthday. Fill in the matching circle below each box.</p> <p>b. Print each person's year of birth and fill the matching circle below each box.</p>	<p>a. Age</p> <p>0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 6 6 6 6 6 7 7 7 7 7 8 8 8 8 8 9 9 9 9 9</p> <p>b. Year of birth</p> <p>1 8 0 0 0 0 9 0 1 0 1 0 2 0 2 0 2 0 3 0 3 0 3 0 4 0 4 0 4 0 5 0 5 0 5 0 6 0 6 0 6 0 7 0 7 0 7 0 8 0 8 0 8 0 9 0 9 0 9 0</p>		<p>a. Age</p> <p>0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 6 6 6 6 6 7 7 7 7 7 8 8 8 8 8 9 9 9 9 9</p> <p>b. Year of birth</p> <p>1 8 0 0 0 0 9 0 1 0 1 0 2 0 2 0 2 0 3 0 3 0 3 0 4 0 4 0 4 0 5 0 5 0 5 0 6 0 6 0 6 0 7 0 7 0 7 0 8 0 8 0 8 0 9 0 9 0 9 0</p>	
<p>6. Marital status</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Separated</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Never married</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Divorced</p>		<p><input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Separated</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Never married</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Divorced</p>	
<p>7. Is this person of Spanish/Hispanic origin?</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p> <p>If Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic, print one group.</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.)</p>		<p><input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.)</p>	
<p>FOR CENSUS USE</p>	<p><input type="radio"/></p> <p><input type="radio"/></p>		<p><input type="radio"/></p> <p><input type="radio"/></p>	

NOW PLEASE ANSWER QUESTIONS H1a—H26 FOR THIS HOUSEHOLD

PERSON 7	
Last name	
First name	Middle initial
If a RELATIVE of Person 1:	
<input type="radio"/> Husband/wife <input type="radio"/> Natural-born or adopted son/daughter <input type="radio"/> Stepson/stepdaughter	<input type="radio"/> Brother/sister <input type="radio"/> Father/mother or Grandchild <input type="radio"/> Other relative
If NOT RELATED to Person 1:	
<input type="radio"/> Roomer, boarder, or foster child <input type="radio"/> Housemate, roommate	<input type="radio"/> Unmarried partner <input type="radio"/> Other nonrelative
<input type="radio"/> Male <input type="radio"/> Female	
<input type="radio"/> White <input type="radio"/> Black or Negro <input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) <input type="radio"/> Eskimo <input type="radio"/> Aleut <input type="radio"/> Asian or Pacific Islander (API) <input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Japanese <input type="radio"/> Filipino <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian <input type="radio"/> Hawaiian <input type="radio"/> Samoan <input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Guamanian <input type="radio"/> Vietnamese <input type="radio"/> Other API <input type="radio"/> Other race (Print race)	
a. Age	b. Year of birth
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<input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Separated <input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Never married <input type="radio"/> Divorced	
<input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic) <input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano <input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican <input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban <input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.) <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>	

H1a. Did you leave anyone out of your list of persons for Question 1a on page 1 because you were not sure if the person should be listed — for example, someone temporarily away on a business trip or vacation, a newborn baby still in the hospital, or a person who stays here once in a while and has no other home?

☐ Yes, please print the name(s) and reason(s). ☐ No

b. Did you include anyone in your list of persons for Question 1a on page 1 even though you were not sure that the person should be listed — for example, a visitor who is staying here temporarily or a person who usually lives somewhere else?

☐ Yes, please print the name(s) and reason(s). ☐ No

H2. Which best describes this building? Include all apartments, flats, etc., even if vacant.

- ☐ A mobile home or trailer
☐ A one-family house detached from any other house
☐ A one-family house attached to one or more houses
☐ A building with 2 apartments
☐ A building with 3 or 4 apartments
☐ A building with 5 to 9 apartments
☐ A building with 10 to 19 apartments
☐ A building with 20 to 49 apartments
☐ A building with 50 or more apartments
☐ Other

H3. How many rooms do you have in this house or apartment? Do NOT count bathrooms, porches, balconies, foyers, halls, or half-rooms.

- ☐ 1 room ☐ 4 rooms ☐ 7 rooms
☐ 2 rooms ☐ 5 rooms ☐ 8 rooms
☐ 3 rooms ☐ 6 rooms ☐ 9 or more rooms

H4. Is this house or apartment —

- ☐ Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan?
☐ Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)?
☐ Rented for cash rent?
☐ Occupied without payment of cash rent?

If this is a ONE-FAMILY HOUSE —

H5a. Is this house on ten or more acres?

☐ Yes ☐ No

b. Is there a business (such as a store or barber shop) or a medical office on this property?

☐ Yes ☐ No

Answer only if you or someone in this household OWNS OR IS BUYING this house or apartment —

H6. What is the value of this property; that is, how much do you think this house and lot or condominium unit would sell for if it were for sale?

- ☐ Less than \$10,000 ☐ \$70,000 to \$74,999
☐ \$10,000 to \$14,999 ☐ \$75,000 to \$79,999
☐ \$15,000 to \$19,999 ☐ \$80,000 to \$89,999
☐ \$20,000 to \$24,999 ☐ \$90,000 to \$99,999
☐ \$25,000 to \$29,999 ☐ \$100,000 to \$124,999
☐ \$30,000 to \$34,999 ☐ \$125,000 to \$149,999
☐ \$35,000 to \$39,999 ☐ \$150,000 to \$174,999
☐ \$40,000 to \$44,999 ☐ \$175,000 to \$199,999
☐ \$45,000 to \$49,999 ☐ \$200,000 to \$249,999
☐ \$50,000 to \$54,999 ☐ \$250,000 to \$299,999
☐ \$55,000 to \$59,999 ☐ \$300,000 to \$399,999
☐ \$60,000 to \$64,999 ☐ \$400,000 to \$499,999
☐ \$65,000 to \$69,999 ☐ \$500,000 or more

Answer only if you PAY RENT for this house or apartment —

H7a. What is the monthly rent?

- ☐ Less than \$80 ☐ \$375 to \$399
☐ \$80 to \$99 ☐ \$400 to \$424
☐ \$100 to \$124 ☐ \$425 to \$449
☐ \$125 to \$149 ☐ \$450 to \$474
☐ \$150 to \$174 ☐ \$475 to \$499
☐ \$175 to \$199 ☐ \$500 to \$524
☐ \$200 to \$224 ☐ \$525 to \$549
☐ \$225 to \$249 ☐ \$550 to \$599
☐ \$250 to \$274 ☐ \$600 to \$649
☐ \$275 to \$299 ☐ \$650 to \$699
☐ \$300 to \$324 ☐ \$700 to \$749
☐ \$325 to \$349 ☐ \$750 to \$999
☐ \$350 to \$374 ☐ \$1,000 or more

b. Does the monthly rent include any meals?

☐ Yes ☐ No

FOR CENSUS USE

A. Total persons	B. Type of unit Occupied Vacant	D. Months vacant	G. DO	ID
0 0 1 1 2 2 3 3 4 4 5 5 6 6 7 7 8 8 9 9	<input type="radio"/> First form <input type="radio"/> Regular <input type="radio"/> Cont'n <input type="radio"/> Usual home elsewhere C1. Vacancy status <input type="radio"/> For rent <input type="radio"/> For sez./rec/occ <input type="radio"/> For sale only <input type="radio"/> For migrant workers <input type="radio"/> Rented or sold, not occupied <input type="radio"/> Other vacant C2. Is this unit boarded up? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Less than 1 <input type="radio"/> 6 up to 12 <input type="radio"/> 1 up to 2 <input type="radio"/> 12 up to 24 <input type="radio"/> 2 up to 6 <input type="radio"/> 24 or more E. Complete after <input type="radio"/> LR <input type="radio"/> TC <input type="radio"/> QA <input type="radio"/> JIC1 <input type="radio"/> P/F <input type="radio"/> RE <input type="radio"/> I/T <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> MV <input type="radio"/> ED <input type="radio"/> EN <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> P0 <input type="radio"/> P3 <input type="radio"/> P6 <input type="radio"/> P1 <input type="radio"/> P4 <input type="radio"/> IA <input type="radio"/> JIC2 <input type="radio"/> P2 <input type="radio"/> P5 <input type="radio"/> SM <input type="radio"/> F. Cov. <input type="radio"/> 1b <input type="radio"/> 1a <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> H1	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9

<p>H8. When did the person listed in column 1 on page 2 move into this house or apartment?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> 1989 or 1990 <input type="radio"/> 1985 to 1988 <input type="radio"/> 1980 to 1984 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1979 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1959 or earlier </p>	<p>H14. Which FUEL is used MOST for heating this house or apartment?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Gas: from underground pipes serving the neighborhood <input type="radio"/> Gas: bottled, tank, or LP <input type="radio"/> Electricity <input type="radio"/> Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. <input type="radio"/> Coal or coke <input type="radio"/> Wood <input type="radio"/> Solar energy <input type="radio"/> Other fuel <input type="radio"/> No fuel used </p>	<p>H20. What are the yearly costs of utilities and fuels for this house or apartment? If you have lived here less than 1 year, estimate the yearly cost.</p> <p>a. Electricity</p> <p> <input type="text"/> \$ <input type="text"/> .00 Yearly cost — Dollars </p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge or electricity not used </p>
<p>H9. How many bedrooms do you have; that is, how many bedrooms would you list if this house or apartment were on the market for sale or rent?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> No bedroom <input type="radio"/> 1 bedroom <input type="radio"/> 2 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 3 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 4 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 5 or more bedrooms </p>	<p>H15. Do you get water from —</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> A public system such as a city water department, or private company? <input type="radio"/> An individual drilled well? <input type="radio"/> An individual dug well? <input type="radio"/> Some other source such as a spring, creek, river, cistern, etc.? </p>	<p>b. Gas</p> <p> <input type="text"/> \$ <input type="text"/> .00 Yearly cost — Dollars </p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge or gas not used </p>
<p>H10. Do you have COMPLETE plumbing facilities in this house or apartment; that is, 1) hot and cold piped water, 2) a flush toilet, and 3) a bathtub or shower?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes, have all three facilities <input type="radio"/> No </p>	<p>H16. Is this building connected to a public sewer?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes, connected to public sewer <input type="radio"/> No, connected to septic tank or cesspool <input type="radio"/> No, use other means </p>	<p>c. Water</p> <p> <input type="text"/> \$ <input type="text"/> .00 Yearly cost — Dollars </p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge </p>
<p>H11. Do you have COMPLETE kitchen facilities; that is, 1) a sink with piped water, 2) a range or cookstove, and 3) a refrigerator?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No </p>	<p>H17. About when was this building first built?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> 1989 or 1990 <input type="radio"/> 1985 to 1988 <input type="radio"/> 1980 to 1984 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1979 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959 <input type="radio"/> 1940 to 1949 <input type="radio"/> 1939 or earlier <input type="radio"/> Don't know </p>	<p>d. Oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.</p> <p> <input type="text"/> \$ <input type="text"/> .00 Yearly cost — Dollars </p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge or these fuels not used </p>
<p>H12. Do you have a telephone in this house or apartment?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No </p>	<p>H18. Is this house or apartment part of a condominium?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No </p>	
<p>H13. How many automobiles, vans, and trucks of one-ton capacity or less are kept at home for use by members of your household?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> None <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 or more </p>	<p><i>If you live in an apartment building, skip to H20.</i></p> <p>H19a. Is this house on less than 1 acre?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes — Skip to H20 <input type="radio"/> No </p> <p>b. In 1989, what were the actual sales of all agricultural products from this property?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> None <input type="radio"/> \$1 to \$999 <input type="radio"/> \$1,000 to \$2,499 <input type="radio"/> \$2,500 to \$4,999 <input type="radio"/> \$5,000 to \$9,999 <input type="radio"/> \$10,000 or more </p>	

INSTRUCTION:

Answer questions H21 TO H26, if this is a one-family house, a condominium, or a mobile home that someone in this household OWNS OR IS BUYING; otherwise, go to page 6.

H21. What were the real estate taxes on THIS property last year?

\$.00
Yearly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ None

H22. What was the annual payment for fire, hazard, and flood insurance on THIS property?

\$.00
Yearly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ None

H23a. Do you have a mortgage, deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt on THIS property?

- ☐ Yes, mortgage, deed of trust, or similar debt } Go to H23b
☐ Yes, contract to purchase }
☐ No — Skip to H24a

b. How much is your regular monthly mortgage payment on THIS property? Include payment only on first mortgage or contract to purchase.

\$.00
Monthly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ No regular payment required — Skip to H24a

c. Does your regular monthly mortgage payment include payments for real estate taxes on THIS property?

- ☐ Yes, taxes included in payment
☐ No, taxes paid separately or taxes not required

d. Does your regular monthly mortgage payment include payments for fire, hazard, or flood insurance on THIS property?

- ☐ Yes, insurance included in payment
☐ No, insurance paid separately or no insurance

H24a. Do you have a second or junior mortgage or a home equity loan on THIS property?

- ☐ Yes
☐ No — Skip to H25

b. How much is your regular monthly payment on all second or junior mortgages and all home equity loans?

\$.00
Monthly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ No regular payment required

Answer ONLY if this is a CONDOMINIUM —

H25. What is the monthly condominium fee?

\$.00
Monthly amount — Dollars

Answer ONLY if this is a MOBILE HOME —

H26. What was the total cost for personal property taxes, site rent, registration fees, and license fees on this mobile home and its site last year? Exclude real estate taxes.

\$.00
Yearly amount — Dollars

Please turn to page 6. ➔

9
8
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23a. How did this person usually get to work LAST WEEK? If this person usually used more than one method of transportation during the trip, fill the circle of the one used for most of the distance.

- ☐ Car, truck, or van ☐ Motorcycle
☐ Bus or trolley bus ☐ Bicycle
☐ Streetcar or trolley car ☐ Walked
☐ Subway or elevated ☐ Worked at home
☐ Railroad ☐ Ferryboat ☐ Other method
☐ Taxicab ☐ Skip to 28

If "car, truck, or van" is marked in 23a, go to 23b. Otherwise, skip to 24a.

b. How many people, including this person, usually rode to work in the car, truck, or van LAST WEEK?

- ☐ Drove alone ☐ 5 people
☐ 2 people ☐ 6 people
☐ 3 people ☐ 7 to 9 people
☐ 4 people ☐ 10 or more people

24a. What time did this person usually leave home to go to work LAST WEEK?

- ☐ a.m.
☐ p.m.

b. How many minutes did it usually take this person to get from home to work LAST WEEK?

Minutes — Skip to 28

25. Was this person TEMPORARILY absent or on layoff from a job or business LAST WEEK?

- ☐ Yes, on layoff
☐ Yes, on vacation, temporary illness, labor dispute, etc.
☐ No

26a. Has this person been looking for work during the last 4 weeks?

- ☐ Yes
☐ No — Skip to 27

b. Could this person have taken a job LAST WEEK if one had been offered?

- ☐ No, already has a job
☐ No, temporarily ill
☐ No, other reasons (in school, etc.)
☐ Yes, could have taken a job

27. When did this person last work, even for a few days?

- ☐ 1990 ☐ 1980 to 1984
☐ 1989 ☐ 1979 or earlier
☐ 1988 ☐ Never worked
☐ 1985 to 1987

28-30. CURRENT OR MOST RECENT JOB ACTIVITY.

Describe clearly this person's chief job activity or business last week. If this person had more than one job, describe the one at which this person worked the most hours. If this person had no job or business last week, give information for his/her last job or business since 1985.

28. Industry or Employer

a. For whom did this person work?

If now on active duty in the Armed Forces, fill this circle — ☐ and print the branch of the Armed Forces.

(Name of company, business, or other employer)

b. What kind of business or industry was this?

Describe the activity at location where employed.

(For example: hospital, newspaper publishing, mail order house, auto engine manufacturing, retail bakery)

c. Is this mainly — Fill ONE circle

- ☐ Manufacturing ☐ Other (agriculture, construction, service, government, etc.)
☐ Wholesale trade
☐ Retail trade

29. Occupation

a. What kind of work was this person doing?

(For example: registered nurse, personnel manager, supervisor of order department, gasoline engine assembler, cake baker)

b. What were this person's most important activities or duties?

(For example: patient care, directing hiring policies, supervising order clerks, assembling engines, icing cakes)

30. Was this person — Fill ONE circle

- ☐ Employee of a PRIVATE FOR PROFIT company or business or of an individual, for wages, salary, or commissions
☐ Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT, tax-exempt, or charitable organization
☐ Local GOVERNMENT employee (city, county, etc.)
☐ State GOVERNMENT employee
☐ Federal GOVERNMENT employee
☐ SELF-EMPLOYED in own NOT INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm
☐ SELF-EMPLOYED in own INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm
☐ Working WITHOUT PAY in family business or farm

31a. Last year (1989), did this person work, even for a few days, at a paid job or in a business or farm?

- ☐ Yes
☐ No — Skip to 32

b. How many weeks did this person work in 1989?

Count paid vacation, paid sick leave, and military service.

Weeks

c. During the weeks WORKED in 1989, how many hours did this person usually work each week?

Hours

32. INCOME IN 1989 —

Fill the "Yes" circle below for each income source received during 1989. Otherwise, fill the "No" circle. If "Yes," enter the total amount received during 1989.

For income received jointly, see instruction guide.

If exact amount is not known, please give best estimate. If net income was a loss, write "Loss" above the dollar amount.

a. Wages, salary, commissions, bonuses, or tips from all jobs — Report amount before deductions for taxes, bonds, dues, or other items.

- ☐ Yes — \$.00
☐ No
 Annual amount — Dollars

b. Self-employment income from own nonfarm business, including proprietorship and partnership — Report NET income after business expenses.

- ☐ Yes — \$.00
☐ No
 Annual amount — Dollars

c. Farm self-employment income — Report NET income after operating expenses. Include earnings as a tenant farmer or sharecropper.

- ☐ Yes — \$.00
☐ No
 Annual amount — Dollars

d. Interest, dividends, net rental income or royalty income, or income from estates and trusts — Report even small amounts credited to an account.

- ☐ Yes — \$.00
☐ No
 Annual amount — Dollars

e. Social Security or Railroad Retirement

- ☐ Yes — \$.00
☐ No
 Annual amount — Dollars

f. Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), or other public assistance or public welfare payments.

- ☐ Yes — \$.00
☐ No
 Annual amount — Dollars

g. Retirement, survivor, or disability pensions — Do NOT include Social Security.

- ☐ Yes — \$.00
☐ No
 Annual amount — Dollars

h. Any other sources of income received regularly such as Veterans' (VA) payments, unemployment compensation, child support, or alimony — Do NOT include lump-sum payments such as money from an inheritance or the sale of a home.

- ☐ Yes — \$.00
☐ No
 Annual amount — Dollars

33. What was this person's total income in 1989?

Add entries in questions 32a through 32h; subtract any losses. If total amount was a loss, write "Loss" above amount.

- ☐ None OR \$.00
 Annual amount — Dollars

Please turn the page and answer questions for Person 2 listed on page 1. If this is the last person listed in question 1a on page 1, go to the back of the form.

APPENDIX F.

Data Products and User Assistance

CONTENTS

Data Products	F-1
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The 1990 census data products, being released during 1991-93, are available in a variety of new and traditional media. The Census Bureau has increased the product options available to data users in an effort to meet a variety of requirements and maximize the usefulness of the data. For example, laser discs, called CD-ROM (compact disc—read-only memory), are a new data delivery medium.

The Census Bureau also has expanded services and sources of assistance available to data users. For example, the State Data Center Program has been expanded to include over 1,400 organizations to provide data and services to the public.

This appendix provides a detailed introduction to the 1990 census data products and related materials, such as maps and reference publications. It concludes by describing sources of assistance and other Census Bureau data available to the public.

DATA PRODUCTS

Printed reports and computer tape files traditionally are the most widely used products. The Census Bureau also offers data on microfiche, on CD-ROM laser discs, and through its online service, CENDATA™. These various products are described below. For information about prices and how to order, write or call Customer Services. (See the "Sources of Assistance" section for the address and phone number.)

The data products present statistics about the subjects covered in the 1990 census questionnaires. These subjects are listed in figure 1, page F-7. As the figure shows, there are 100-percent subjects (those covered in questions asked of everyone or about every housing unit) and sample subjects (those covered in questions asked at about one out of every six housing units). Generally, a data product presents either 100-percent data prepared by tabulating the responses to the 100-percent questions from all questionnaires, or sample data prepared by tabulating only the responses to the 100-percent and sample questions from the "long-form" questionnaires. Two report series, 1990 CPH-3 and 1990 CPH-4 (see figure 2, page F-8), present both 100-percent and sample data.

Printed Reports

Printed reports are the most convenient and readily available source of data for most census users. The Census Bureau releases the reports in several series (see figure 2) that are grouped under three broad titles: *1990 Census of Population and Housing* (1990 CPH), *1990 Census of Population* (1990 CP), and *1990 Census of Housing* (1990 CH). There also are reports, not reflected in figure 2, for the outlying areas of the Pacific. The reports are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office. (See the "Sources of Assistance" section for the address and phone number.)

In several series, there are separate reports for each State. The geographic coverage of the State reports is listed in figure 2. The United States summaries for these report series contain, for the most part, data for the United States, regions, divisions, States, metropolitan areas (MA's), urbanized areas (UA's), counties, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, places with 10,000 or more persons, and other large substate areas (for example, county subdivisions, such as towns and townships, with 10,000 or more persons in selected States).

Report series that present data for small areas, such as census tracts, contain limited subject-matter detail (for example, counts of people by age ranges—under 5 years, 5 to 9 years, etc.—rather than by single years). Report series that include greater amounts of subject-matter detail include less geographic detail.

Computer Tape Files

The Census Bureau provides more data on tape and other machine-readable products than in printed reports. These products are sold by the Census Bureau's Customer Services. There are several general types of data files released on computer tape (available on both reels and cartridges). They are introduced below, and more information is presented in figures 3 and 4, pages F-11 through F-13.

Public Law 94-171 Data—This data file presents the counts designed and formatted for use in legislative redistricting. These counts also are available on CD-ROM and paper listings. Excerpts are available on CENDATA™. The counts, for areas as small as blocks, census tracts, and voting districts, include totals for population, race groups, persons of Hispanic origin, population 18 years and over, and housing units. (See figure 4.)

Summary Tape Files (STF's)— These computer tape files provide statistics with greater subject-matter detail than printed reports. They also present statistics for some types of areas, such as block groups and blocks, that are not included in the reports. (See figure 3.)

Here are some important features of STF's:

- Each STF presents a particular set of data tables for specific types of geographic areas.
- Each STF has three or more file types (indicated by a letter suffix attached to the STF number) that differ in the geographic levels reported, but contain the same data detail.
- STF's 1 and 2 contain 100-percent data, and STF's 3 and 4 offer sample data.
- STF's 1 and 3 report on smaller areas and offer less data detail than STF's 2 and 4.
- STF's 1 through 4 offer greater data detail than the 1980 STF's 1 through 4.

Subject Summary Tape Files (SSTF's)—These files are the source of the subject reports and provide greater subject-matter detail than the STF's. They present data for the United States, regions, and divisions, and, in some cases, also for States, counties, and large cities. (See figure 4.)

Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Files—These computer tape files (see figure 4) contain data from samples of long-form housing-unit records ("microdata") for large geographic areas. Each sample housing-unit record includes essentially all the 1990 census data collected about each person in a sample household and the characteristics of the housing unit. Information that could be used to identify an individual or a housing unit is not included in the file.

Microdata files enable users to prepare customized tabulations and cross-tabulations of most items on the census questionnaire. There are two PUMS files:

- A file presenting a 5-percent sample of housing units in which each household record includes codes to let the user know in what area, such as a group of counties, a single county, or a place, the household is located. Each area identified must have a population of at least 100,000 and boundaries that do not cross State lines.
- A file presenting a 1-percent sample of housing units. Its household records include codes associating them with MA's and other large areas, the boundaries of which may cross State lines. (For the 1980 census, there were two files with 1-percent samples. The 1-percent sample showing data for selected urbanized areas and other large areas will not be produced for the 1990 census.)

Other Special Computer Tape Files—Other files include the Census/Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Special File and the County-to-County Migration File. (See figure 4.) The Census Bureau may prepare additional special files.

Microfiche

Block statistics are available on microfiche as they were for the 1980 census. The microfiche present, in table format, a subset of the tabulations for census blocks found in STF 1B (see figure 3). In the 1990 census, for the first time, the entire land area of the Nation and its possessions was block-numbered. This increased the number of blocks for which the Census Bureau provides data from 2.5 million in 1980 to 7 million for 1990. The cost and storage of block data of this magnitude would be prohibitive if the data were published in printed reports.

STF's 1A and 3A are available on microfiche, as well. As noted in figure 3, they provide data for a variety of geographic areas. Also, all printed reports are offered on microfiche from Customer Services soon after they are published.

Compact Disc—Read-Only Memory (CD-ROM)

For the 1990 census, the Public Law (P.L.) 94-171 file; an extract of STF 1B that presents selected statistics for blocks; and STF's 1A, 1C, 3A, 3B, and 3C are also available on CD-ROM. (One 4 3/4-inch CD-ROM, a type of optical or laser disc, can hold the contents of approximately 1,600 flexible diskettes, or three or four high-density computer tapes.)

Online Information Systems

The Census Bureau began CENDATA™, its online information service, in 1984. CENDATA™ is accessible through two information vendors, CompuServe and DIALOG. A number of Census Bureau reports, in whole or in part, are offered online. For the 1990 census, CENDATA™ provides up-to-date information about the availability of data products and carries selections of State, county, MA, and place data from the P.L. 94-171 tape file and STF's 1 and 3.

Custom Data Products

These products are for users who require unique tabulations that are not included in standard products; for example, information for locally defined geographic areas. Users also can order special microdata files.

The cost of preparing custom products must be paid by the users who request them. Any data that the Census Bureau provides in these products are subject to the same standards applied to other data to ensure that confidential individual information is not revealed.

User-Defined Areas Program (UDAP) Tabulations—

UDAP can provide a set of predefined data tables for locally defined areas that do not correspond to standard 1990 census geographic areas. Users identify the geographic areas of interest to them by delineating boundaries around groupings of census blocks on 1990 census County

Block Maps or by electronically submitting the geographic components of their area of interest. (A contact for more information is given in the "Sources of Assistance" section.)

Special Tabulations—The Census Bureau can prepare special data tabulations for any specific geographic or subject-matter area. Users should rely on standard reports, tapes, microfiche, or user-defined area tabulations whenever possible, since special tabulations tend to be substantially more expensive and take time to arrange and produce. (Contacts for more information are given in the "Sources of Assistance" section.)

GEOGRAPHIC PRODUCTS

Maps

Census Bureau maps are necessary for virtually all uses of small-area 1990 census data. They are needed to locate the specific geographic areas for which the census provides data and to study the spatial relationship of the data for analytic purposes. The Census Bureau prepares a variety of 1990 census maps. Among the most useful are these four series:

County Block Maps—These maps show census blocks and their numbers; boundaries for statistical and governmental entities, such as census tracts and places; and physical features. The P.L. 94-171 version of these maps also shows voting district boundaries in those States that furnished them. The maps are prepared on electrostatic plotters by county (or equivalent entity) with one or more map sheets each, depending on the size and shape of the area and the density of the block pattern. An average county requires 20 map sheets. The maps may be purchased from Customer Services.

County Subdivision Outline Maps—Maps in this State-based series present the boundaries of the counties, county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas (including off-reservation trust lands), tribal designated statistical areas, and tribal jurisdiction statistical areas. Electrostatic-plotter copies are available for purchase from Customer Services. Also, they appear on multiple page-size sheets in the State reports of these series: 1990 CPH-1, 1990 CPH-2, 1990 CPH-5, 1990 CP-1, 1990 CP-2, 1990 CH-1, and 1990 CH-2.

Census Tract/Block Numbering Area (BNA) Outline Maps—Maps in this county-based series depict census tract or BNA boundaries and numbers, and the features underlying the boundaries. They also show governmental units in relation to the census tracts/BNA's. Customer Services sells electrostatic-plotter copies, and the Superintendent of Documents sells printed copies.

Voting District Outline Maps—Maps in this county-based series depict voting district boundaries (for those counties for which States furnished boundary information) and the features underlying the boundaries. They also show governmental unit boundaries in relation to the voting districts. They are prepared on electrostatic plotters and sold by Customer Services.

Geographic Publications

The *Geographic Identification Code Scheme* report in the 1990 CPH-R series shows the 1990 census geographic area codes and Federal information processing standards (FIPS) codes, as appropriate, for States, metropolitan areas, counties, county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, and other entities, along with some descriptive information about the codes. The code scheme also is offered on computer tape.

Machine-Readable Geographic Files

All 1990 census summary tape files include 1990 census geographic area codes, FIPS codes, certain area names, land and inland water area in square kilometers, geographic coordinates for an internal point for each entity, and other geographic information.

The Census Bureau developed an automated geographic data base, known as the TIGER (Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing) System, to produce the geographic products for the 1990 census. TIGER provides coordinate-based digital map information for the entire United States, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and the Pacific territories over which the United States has jurisdiction.

The TIGER System has significantly improved the utility of 1990 census maps and geographic reference products. Extract files generated from the TIGER System permit users, with appropriate software, to perform such tasks as linking the statistical data in the P.L. 94-171 file or the STF's and displaying selected characteristics on maps or a video display screen at different scales and with whatever boundaries they select for any geographic area of the country. For example, a map for a particular county could show the distribution of the voting age population by city block.

The first extract of selected geographic and cartographic information intended for computer applications, such as plotting maps and building geographic information systems, is called the TIGER/Line™ files. TIGER/Line™ files contain attributes for the segments of each boundary and feature (for example, roads, railroads, and rivers), including 1990 census geographic codes for adjacent areas, latitude/longitude coordinates of segment end points and the curvature of segments, the name and type of the feature, and the relevant census feature class code identifying the feature segment by category. TIGER/Line™ files also furnish address ranges and associated ZIP

Codes for each side of street segments in major urban areas; provide the names of landmarks, such as lakes and golf courses; and include other information.

TIGER/Line™ files and other TIGER System extracts, such as TIGER/Boundary™ and TIGER/DataBase™, are released on computer tape and, in some cases, CD-ROM. For information on TIGER extract files, contact Customer Services.

REFERENCE MATERIALS

The Census Bureau issues several reference publications for data users. Some are sold by the Superintendent of Documents; others are distributed free by Customer Services. Addresses and phone numbers for the Superintendent of Documents and Customer Services are given in the following section.

- *1990 Census of Population and Housing, Guide.* This guide, in the 1990 CPH-R report series, provides detailed information about all aspects of the census and a comprehensive glossary of census terms. Sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.
- *1990 Census of Population and Housing Tabulation and Publication Program.* A free report describing 1990 census products, comparing 1990 products with those of 1980, and more. Request from Customer Services.
- *Census '90 Basics.* A free booklet covering how the 1990 census data were collected and processed, the full range of data products, the maps and geographic files, and more, but with less detail than the Guide (above). Request from Customer Services.
- *Census ABC's—Applications in Business and Community.* A free booklet that highlights key information about the 1990 census and illustrates a variety of ways the data can be used. Request from Customer Services.
- *Strength in Numbers.* A free, tabloid-size booklet designed to assist people in using 1990 census data in redistricting. Among other features, it includes illustrations of maps and Public Law 94-171 counts. Request from Customer Services.
- *TIGER: The Coast-to-Coast Digital Map Data Base.* A free booklet describing the structure and uses of the Census Bureau's TIGER System. Request from Customer Services.
- *Census and You.* The Census Bureau's monthly newsletter for data users. It reports on the latest 1990 census developments, selected new publications and computer tape files, other censuses and surveys, developments in services to users, and upcoming conferences and training courses. Subscriptions are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.

- *Monthly Product Announcement.* A free monthly listing of all new Census Bureau publications; microfiche; maps; data files on tape, diskettes, or CD-ROM; and technical documentation. To subscribe, contact Customer Services.

- *Census Catalog and Guide.* A comprehensive annual description of data products, statistical programs, and services of the Census Bureau. It provides abstracts of the publications, data files, microfiche, maps, and items online. In addition, the Catalog/Guide offers such features as information about censuses and surveys and telephone contact lists of data specialists at the Census Bureau, the State Data Centers, and other data processing service centers. It is sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.

Users also can get listings of new Census Bureau products, updated daily, by subscribing to the *Daily List*. This information and selected statistics are available online through CENDATA™, the Census Bureau's online information service. For more information, contact Customer Services.

SOURCES OF ASSISTANCE

U.S. Bureau of the Census

The Census Bureau's Customer Services sells most of the machine-readable data products, microfiche, and maps described earlier. (The 1990 census printed reports are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, as noted below.) Also, users may consult with specialists at the Census Bureau's Washington headquarters and its 12 regional offices. From time to time, the specialists also conduct workshops, seminars, and training courses.

Washington, DC, Contacts—To order products, for a telephone contacts list of Census Bureau specialists, and for general information: Customer Services, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-4100 (fax number, 301-763-4794).

For User-Defined Areas Program (UDAP) information: UDAP Staff, Decennial Planning Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-4282.

For special tabulation information: Population—Rosemarie Cowan, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-5476; Housing—William Downs, Housing and Household Economic Statistics, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-8553.

Regional Office Contacts—

Atlanta, GA	404-347-2274
Boston, MA	617-565-7078
Charlotte, NC	704-371-6144
Chicago, IL	312-353-0980
Dallas, TX	214-767-7105
Denver, CO	303-969-7750
Detroit, MI	313-354-4654
Kansas City, KS	913-236-3711
Los Angeles, CA	818-904-6339
New York, NY	212-264-4730
Philadelphia, PA	215-597-8313
Seattle, WA	206-728-5314

Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office

The Superintendent of Documents handles the sale of most of the Federal Government's publications, including 1990 census reports. To order reports and for information: Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402, telephone 202-783-3238.

Other Sources of Products and Services

State Data Centers—The Census Bureau furnishes data products, training in data access and use, technical assistance, and consultation to all States, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. State Data Centers, in turn, offer publications for reference, printouts from computer tape, specially prepared reports, maps, and other products and assistance to data users. For a list of the State Data Centers, see the *Census Catalog and Guide* or contact Customer Services. The list also notes organizations in States participating in the Census Bureau's Business/Industry Data Center (BIDC) Program. The BIDC's help business people, economic development planners, and other data users obtain and use data.

National Services Program—The National Services Program (NSP) provides data-related services for nationally based nonprofit organizations that represent minorities or other segments of the population who have been historically undercounted in decennial censuses. The participants include social service, business, professional, civil rights, educational, and religious groups. Through a pilot project, the National Services Information Center (NSIC) Initiative, three of these nonprofit groups now offer their clientele reports, computer tape printouts, and other information from the Census Bureau. To learn more about the NSP and the NSIC, write to the National Services Program, Data User Services Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, or call 301-763-1384.

National Clearinghouse—The National Clearinghouse for Census Data Services is a listing of private companies and other organizations that offer assistance in obtaining and

using data released by the Census Bureau. For a list of participants in the National Clearinghouse, see the *Census Catalog and Guide* or contact Customer Services.

Depository Libraries—There are 1,400 libraries that receive (from the Government Printing Office) Federal publications that they think their patrons will need. Often some of these publications are Census Bureau reports. The Census Bureau provides free reports to an additional 120 census depository libraries. Also, many libraries purchase census reports and maps for their areas. The *Census Catalog and Guide* includes a list of all depository libraries.

OTHER CENSUS BUREAU RESOURCES

The Census Bureau has more to offer than just the results of the census of population and housing. Through other censuses, surveys, and estimates programs, it compiles and issues (in reports, computer tape, and other media) data on subjects as diverse as appliance sales, neighborhood conditions, and exports to other countries. Here are examples of the information published about—

- *People:* Age, race, sex, income, poverty, child care, child support, fertility, noncash benefits, education, commuting habits, pension coverage, unemployment, ancestry.
- *Business and industry:* Number of employees, total payroll, sales and receipts, products manufactured or sold.
- *Housing and construction:* Value of new construction, numbers of owners and renters, property value or rent paid, housing starts, fuels used, mortgage costs.
- *Farms:* Number, acreage, livestock, crop sales.
- *Governments:* Revenues and expenditures, taxes, employment, pension funds.
- *Foreign trade:* Exports and imports, origin and destination, units shipped.
- *Other nations:* Population, birth rates, death rates, literacy, fertility.

The other censuses, such as agriculture, retail trade, manufactures, and governments, are collected for years ending in "2" and "7." Surveys and estimates programs generate results as often as every month.

Many of the monthly "economic indicators" that measure how the Nation is doing come directly or indirectly from the Census Bureau. Examples: employment and unemployment; housing starts; wholesale and retail trade; manufacturers' shipments, inventories, and orders; export and import trade; and sales of single-family homes.

The other statistical activities of the Census Bureau are described below. Data users will find more information about them and descriptions of their data products in the

annual *Census Catalog and Guide*. Also, special guides and brochures are prepared for most of them. Contact the Census Bureau's Customer Services for more information.

Current Demographic and Housing Programs

Two types of current programs complement the 10-year census: population estimates and surveys. The total population of the United States is estimated monthly; the population of States, counties, and metropolitan areas is estimated annually; and the population of places and other governmental units is estimated every 2 years. Projections of future population are made at the national and State levels.

The Census Bureau's many household surveys update population and housing characteristics at the national level and sometimes for States and metropolitan areas, as well. These surveys also obtain many characteristics not included in the 10-year census. The Current Population Survey is taken monthly; the American Housing Survey national sample is taken biennially; the American Housing Survey metropolitan sample is taken in 44 areas, 11 per year in a 4-year cycle; most other surveys are annual or less frequent.

Economic Censuses and Surveys

The economic censuses provide statistics about business establishments once every 5 years, covering years ending in "2" and "7." The 1987 Economic Censuses include the censuses of retail trade, wholesale trade, service industries, transportation, manufactures, mineral industries, and construction industries. Also included are related programs, such as statistics on minority- and women-owned businesses, enterprise statistics, and censuses of economic activity in Puerto Rico and some of the outlying areas under U.S. jurisdiction.

Several key statistics are tabulated for all industries covered in the censuses. They are number of establishments, number of employees, payroll, and measure of output (sales or receipts, and value of shipments or of work done). Other items vary from sector to sector.

The Census Bureau also has programs that provide current statistics on such measures as total sales of particular kinds of businesses or production of particular products. These programs include monthly, quarterly, and annual surveys, the results of which appear in publication series such as *Current Business Reports* and *Current Industrial Reports*. The County Business Patterns program offers annual statistics based on data compiled primarily from administrative records.

Agriculture Census and Surveys

The agriculture census is conducted concurrently with the economic censuses. It is the only source of uniform agriculture data at the county level. It provides data on such subjects as the number and size of farms; land use and ownership; livestock, poultry, and crops; and value of products sold.

Results of three surveys—the 1988 Farm and Ranch Irrigation Survey, 1988 Census of Horticulture Specialties, and 1988 Agricultural Economics and Land Ownership Survey—are published in conjunction with the 1987 Census of Agriculture. Also, the Census Bureau regularly issues reports from a survey on cotton ginnings.

Governments Census and Surveys

The census of governments, also for years ending in "2" and "7," covers all types of governments: Federal, State, county, municipal (place), township (county subdivision), school district, and special district. It provides data on such subjects as number of public employees, payrolls, revenue, and expenditures.

Annual and quarterly surveys cover the same principal subjects but generate data only for States and the largest local governments.

Foreign Trade Statistics

Monthly U.S. merchandise trade data compiled by the Census Bureau summarize export and import transactions and are based on the official documents filed by shippers and receivers. These figures reflect the flow of merchandise but not intangibles like services and financial commitments. The trade figures trace commodity movements out of and into the U.S. Customs jurisdiction, which includes Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands as well as the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Data are published separately on trade between the United States and Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and other U.S. possessions.

Other Statistical Activities

The Census Bureau also offers international data. It maintains an international data base which is available to the public on computer tape and is used to produce the biennial *World Population Profile* report. It prepares studies dealing with the demographic and economic characteristics of other countries and world regions.

Statistical compendia are another important data product. These publications (sometimes also offered in machine-readable form) draw data from many sources and reorganize them for convenient use. The most widely used compendia are the annual *Statistical Abstract of the United States*, the *County and City Data Book* (published every 5 years), and the *State and Metropolitan Area Data Book* (published approximately every 4 years).

Figure 1. 1990 Census Content

100-PERCENT COMPONENT

Population

Household relationship
Sex
Race
Age
Marital status
Hispanic origin

Housing

Number of units in structure
Number of rooms in unit
Tenure—owned or rented
Value of home or monthly rent
Congregate housing (meals included in rent)
Vacancy characteristics

SAMPLE COMPONENT

Population

Social characteristics:

Education—enrollment and attainment
Place of birth, citizenship, and year of entry into U.S.
Ancestry
Language spoken at home
Migration (residence in 1985)
Disability
Fertility
Veteran status

Economic characteristics:

Labor force
Occupation, industry, and class of worker
Place of work and journey to work
Work experience in 1989
Income in 1989
Year last worked

Housing

Year moved into residence
Number of bedrooms
Plumbing and kitchen facilities
Telephone in unit
Vehicles available
Heating fuel
Source of water and method of sewage disposal
Year structure built
Condominium status
Farm residence
Shelter costs, including utilities

NOTE: Questions dealing with the subjects covered in the 100-percent component were asked of all persons and housing units. Those covered by the sample component were asked of a sample of the population and housing units.

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING (1990 CPH)				
100-Percent Data				
1990 CPH-1	Summary Population and Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Population and housing unit counts, and summary statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, household relationship, units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Local governmental units (i.e., counties, places, and towns and townships), other county subdivisions, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
1990 CPH-2	Population and Housing Unit Counts	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Total population and housing unit counts for 1990 and previous censuses	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, State component parts of metropolitan areas (MA's) and urbanized areas (UA's), and summary geographic areas (for example, urban and rural)
100-Percent and Sample Data				
1990 CPH-3	Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas	MA's, and the nonmetropolitan balance of each State, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects	In MA's: census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and counties. In the remainder of each State: census tracts/BNA's, places of 10,000 or more, and counties
1990 CPH-4	Population and Housing Characteristics for Congressional Districts of the 103rd Congress	States and DC	Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects	Congressional districts (CD's) and, within CD's, counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
Sample Data				
1990 CPH-5	Summary Social, Economic, and Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample population and housing subjects	Local governmental units (i.e., counties, places, and towns and townships), other county subdivisions, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION (1990 CP)				
100-Percent Data				
1990 CP-1	General Population Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	States, counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 1,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, State parts of American Indian areas, Alaska Native areas, and summary geographic areas such as urban and rural

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports—Con.

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION (1990 CP)—Con.				
100-Percent Data—Con.				
1990 CP-1-1A	General Population Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	American Indian and Alaska Native areas; i.e., American Indian reservations, off-reservation trust lands, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (Oklahoma), tribal designated statistical areas, Alaska Native village statistical areas, and Alaska Native Regional Corporations
1990 CP-1-1B	General Population Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	Individual MA's. For MA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole MA
1990 CP-1-1C	General Population Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	Individual UA's. For UA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole UA
Sample Data				
1990 CP-2	Social and Economic Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and the State portion of American Indian areas
1990 CP-2-1A	Social and Economic Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	American Indian and Alaska Native areas, as for CP-1-1A
1990 CP-2-1B	Social and Economic Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	Individual MA's, as for CP-1-1B
1990 CP-2-1C	Social and Economic Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	Individual UA's, as for CP-1-1C
1990 CP-3	Population Subject Reports	Selected subjects	Approximately 30 reports on population census subjects such as migration, education, income, the older population, and racial and ethnic groups	Generally limited to the U.S., regions, and divisions; for some reports, other highly populated areas such as States, MA's, counties, and large places

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports—Con.

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
1990 CENSUS OF HOUSING (1990 CH)				
100-Percent Data				
1990 CH-1	General Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	States, counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 1,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, State parts of American Indian areas, Alaska Native areas, and summary geographic areas such as urban and rural
1990 CH-1-1A	General Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	American Indian and Alaska Native areas; i.e., American Indian reservations, trust lands, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (Oklahoma), tribal designated statistical areas, Alaska Native village statistical areas, and Alaska Native Regional Corporations
1990 CH-1-1B	General Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Individual MA's. For MA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole MA
1990 CH-1-1C	General Housing Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Individual UA's. For UA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole UA
Sample Data				
1990 CH-2	Detailed Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and State parts of American Indian areas
1990 CH-2-1A	Detailed Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	American Indian and Alaska Native areas, as in 1990 CH-1-1A
1990 CH-2-1B	Detailed Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	Individual MA's, as in 1990 CH-1-1B
1990 CH-2-1C	Detailed Housing Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	Individual UA's, as in 1990 CH-1-1C
1990 CH-3	Housing Subject Reports	Selected subjects	Approximately 10 reports on housing census subjects such as structural characteristics and space utilization	Generally limited to U.S., regions, and divisions; for some reports, other highly populated areas such as States, MA's, counties, and large places

Figure 3. 1990 Census Summary Tape Files

Summary Tape File
(STF 1A, 1B, etc.)
and data type
(100 percent or
sample)¹

		Geographic areas	Description
STF 1 (100 percent)	A ^{2 3}	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), block groups (BG's). Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas	Over 900 cells/items of 100-percent population and housing counts and characteristics for each geographic area
	B ^{2 3}	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/BNA's, BG's, blocks. Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas	
	C ³	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, metropolitan areas (MA's), urbanized areas (UA's), American Indian and Alaska Native areas	
	D	Congressional districts (CD's) of the 103rd Congress by State; and within each CD: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and American Indian areas	
STF 2 (100 percent)	A	In MA's: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's. In the remainder of each State: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's	Over 2,100 cells/items of 100-percent population and housing counts and characteristics for each geographic area. Each of the STF 2 files will include a set of tabulations for the total population and separate presentations of tabulations by race and Hispanic origin
	B	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions, State parts of American Indian areas, and Alaska Native areas	
	C	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	
STF 3 (Sample)	A ^{2 3}	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/BNA's, BG's. Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas	Over 3,300 cells/items of sample population and housing characteristics for each geographic area
	B ³	Five-digit ZIP Codes within each State	
	C ³	U.S., regions, divisions, States, counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	
	D	CD's of the 103rd Congress by State; and within each CD: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States	

Figure 3. 1990 Census Summary Tape Files—Con.

Summary Tape File
(STF 1A, 1B, etc.)
and data type
(100 percent or
sample)¹

	Geographic areas	Description
STF 4 (Sample)	A In MA's: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's. In the remainder of each State: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's	
	B State (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, State parts of American Indian areas, and Alaska Native areas	Over 8,500 cells/items of sample population and housing characteristics for each geographic area. Each of the STF 4 files will include a set of tabulations for the total population and separate presentations of tabulations by race and Hispanic origin.
	C U.S., regions, divisions, States (including urban and rural and metropolitan and nonmetropolitan components), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	

¹Similar STF's will be prepared for Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

²Also available on microfiche. STF 1B microfiche provides only part of the data for blocks and other areas in the tape file.

³Also available on laser disc (CD-ROM). STF 1B CD-ROM presents the same file extract as STF 1B microfiche.

Figure 4. Other 1990 Census Data Products

Title	Description	Geographic areas
Subject Summary Tape Files	About 20 computer tape files used to produce the subject reports (1990 CP-3 and 1990 CH-3 series). On the average, a file is the source of two subject reports	U.S., regions, divisions, States, metropolitan areas (MA's), and large counties and places
Public Law 94-171 Data File (redistricting data)	Counts by total, race, and Hispanic origin for the total population and population 18 years old and over, and counts of housing units. Available on tape, CD-ROM, and paper listings	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), block groups (BG's), and blocks; voting districts where States have identified them for the Census Bureau; and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
Census/Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Special File	Sample tabulations showing detailed occupations and educational attainment data by age; cross tabulated by sex, Hispanic origin, and race	Counties, MA's, places of 50,000 or more inhabitants
County-to-County Migration File	Summary statistics for all intra-state county-to-county migration streams and significant inter-state county-to-county migration streams. Each record will include codes for the geographic area of destination, and selected characteristics of the persons who made up the migration stream	States, counties
Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Files	Machine-readable files containing a sample of individual long-form census records showing most population and housing characteristics but with identifying information removed	County groups, counties, county subdivisions, and places with 100,000 or more inhabitants MA's and other large areas with 100,000 or more inhabitants
5 Percent—PUMS Areas		
1 Percent—Metropolitan Areas (1990)		
User-Defined Areas Tabulations	A set of standard tabulations provided on printouts, tapes, or other products with maps and narrative (if requested)	User-defined areas created by aggregating census blocks
Special Tabulations	User-defined tabulations for specified geographic areas provided on printouts, tapes, or other products	User-defined areas or standard areas

APPENDIX G.

Maps

Census Tract/Block Numbering Area Outline Maps—These are county-based maps that depict the boundaries and codes of census tracts or block numbering areas, the features and feature names underlying the boundaries and names of counties, county subdivisions, places, and American Indian/Alaska Native areas. Map scales vary to minimize the number of sheets. Printed versions of these maps are available from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office (GPO).

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